

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

**FINAL REPORT OF
DATA COLLECTION SURVEY FOR
GOVERNANCE (ECONOMIC POLICY) IN
EGYPT**

September 2014

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Institute of NARUO Co. Ltd.

VSOC Co. Ltd.

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List of Abbreviations

ARE	Arab Republic of Egypt
BPR	Business Process Reengineering
CAOA	Central Authority for Organizational Administration
CP	Counter part
CBE	Central Bank of Egypt
DSS	Decision Support System
EU	European Union
EP	Execution Plan
EPA	Economic Planning Agency
EGP	Egyptian Pound
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GAFI	General Authority for Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOPP	General Organization for Physical Planning
INP	Institute of National Planning
IMF	International Monetary Found
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOD	Ministry Of Defense
MOE	Ministry Of Environment
MOEE	Ministry of Electricity & Energy
MOF	Ministry Of Finance
MOFA	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs
MOFT	Ministry of Foreign Trade
MOHUUC	Ministry Of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities
MOI	Ministry Of Investment
MOIC	Ministry Of International Cooperation
MOIN	Ministry Of Interior
MOMI	Ministry Of Manpower and Immigration
MOP	Ministry of Planning
MOPIC	Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation
MOT	Ministry of Transportation
MP	Master Plan
MIWR	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources
MSAD	Ministry of State Administration Development
MSEA	Ministry of State for Environment Affairs
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPC	National Planning Committee

OJT	On the Job Training
OSS	One Stop Shop
PC	Planning Committee
PM	Planning Management
PPP	Public Private Partnership
R & D	Research and Development
RPC	Regional Planning Committee
SME	Small & Medium Enterprises
SNAP	Strategic NAational Project
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
USAID	United States Aid
WB	World Bank

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Repulsion and anger of the people against the dictatorship of President Hosni Mubarak for 30 years was condensed. So much so, that in an anti-Mubarak dictatorship, the people came together, and revolution of January 2011 was created.

At this time, the majority of the population (monolithic¹) chanting anti-Mubarak, the appeal and the transition to a democratic system of dictatorship and foreign countries this Arab Spring revolution² is referred to and welcomed. One of the major features of this revolution is that the military which supported President Mubarak did not move until then. As a result, Egypt appeared to have embarked efforts towards the realization of a new society.

However, the way to go was not straight forward at all. Presidential elections were conducted in June 2012, the President by democratic election, was elected the first time one year later. The Egyptian government was not able to produce socio-economic results, such as meeting the expectations of the people were. Stagnation of the economy, persistently high unemployment and rises in prices began to make immense frustration and disappointment for the people, especially the poor. Then, in the coup of July 2013, it was decided that there would also be the intervention of the army for the dismissal and restraint of president Morsi. This led to the dismantling of the Brotherhood organization which was advanced; large cracks between the public and Brotherhood supporters were substantial. Rejection towards that army has moved; the political situation at this time and support for political change in other countries was generally dominated by a harsh tone. Reaction from other countries varied, but in the Muslim nation, explicit opposition also came out. Conflict surfaced in Egypt at different aspects and earlier, creating complex interests and national management of political change after which had left a crack in the public.

The period of such upheaval prompted the drawing up of the master plan "Strategic Framework for Economic and Social Development Execution Plan 2012-2022". This plan followed the basic principles of the master plan (Assumption) for the three-year 2014 / 2015-2016 / 2017 which is about to be developed now.

¹ At this time, Egypt had a monolith by anti-Mubarak supporters called (anti-dictatorship). It was not surfaced during the Egyptian Revolution, but conflict of opinion internally became apparent in that gap then.

² Also external relations and international public opinion was moving in the direction of the revolution of democratization of Arab countries, which began in Tunisia, to support other countries generally.

1.2. The Purpose of the Study

Technical cooperation projects to strengthen the governance relating to conduct of the formal established government after that is scheduled for 2014. This includes the development plan formulation and implementation "knowledge shared projects in development planning and policy implementation capacity building" (Agreed R/D on April 2013), which proceeded with the implementation preparation.

Movement toward inclusiveness of economic entities and planning study readiness of the plan, in accordance with the socio-economic policies of four Egyptian current interim government, will proceed with the preparation studied for political change later. This includes planning of socio-economic fields, including the Ministry of Planning. It is intended for the purpose of collecting and organizing the information of relevant agencies involved in the implementation, and the practice of the present investigation.

1.3. Team Members and Schedule of Study

Team Members of the Study

- ① Summary / economic policy Naruo Shinji: Naruo Research Institute Ltd. Co. President
- ② Development planning
 - System analysis / human resource development Sasaki Naoyoshi: VSOC Ltd. Co. business development advisor
 - System analysis / human resource development Hisada, Shinichiro VSOC Ltd. Co. business development advisor
- ③ Administrative organization / legal system design Adriana Zelmer Ltd. Co. Naruo Research Institute reinforcement

a. Schedule A of the study (Naruo Shinji)

- From January 10th to January 14th: domestic preparation in Japan
- From January 15th to April 22nd (Except from March 9th to March 16th): field survey in Cairo
- From May 1st to May 16th: domestic work in Japan
- From May 17th to July 11th (Except from June 11th to June 21st): field survey in Cairo
- From July 14th to July 18th: domestic work in Japan

b. Schedule B of the survey (Sasaki Naoyoshi)

- From January 15th to March 30th: field survey in Cairo

- From April 14th to April 25th: domestic work in Japan
- c. Schedule C of the survey (Hisada Shinichiro)
- From June 1st to July 15th: field survey in Cairo
- d. Schedule D of the survey (Adriana Zelmer)
- From February 1st to April 21st (Excluding from March 2nd to March 6th): field survey in Cairo

2. Summary

The Egyptian presidential election was conducted on May 26th, 2014. Mr. El-Sisi was elected as the new president. He used to serve as the Defense Minister in the previous Cabinet and is now the new president, as appointed by the prime minister. The new government was established in mid June 2014 through the (Prime Minister appointed) cabinet ministers.

Dr. Ashraf El-Araby was appointed as the Minister of the Ministry of Planning and Ministry of State Administration Development in the new government. He used to serve as the Minister of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in the previous government.

The Ministry of Planning is continuing the same as the previous organizational structure and business environment for the time being. In the following, a summary of the study report is described.

2.1. Baseline Study (Information on the Environment of the Project)

2.1.1. Economic and Social Environments

Before the revolution of January 2011, the Egyptian economy had been maintaining a growth rate of around 7%. After the revolution, the people were expecting to get a better standard of living, however, the unemployment rate remained high. The unemployment rate of young people reached 25%.

The tourism industry, which was one of the leading industries within Egypt, does not grasp the opportunity of fully recovering, three years after the January revolution. Numbers of tourists heavily declined after the revolution.

Egypt's economic development originally, even before the revolution, was promoted in the state-led, public sector, which accounted for 40% of GDP. After the revolution, the new government raised the development of the private sector; it has not been possible to increase concrete results. Economic growth, which is based on GDP, has remained at 3-4% or so. The economic stimulus package that the government has implemented actively, did not achieve the expected results, even though the investment amount was introduced. Worsening budget deficit, balance of payments, exchange rate problem (Egyptian Pound weakening), a decrease in foreign exchange reserves, such as a persistently high unemployment rate and the fundamentals of the Egyptian economy, does not show signs of improvement yet. Subsidy reduction was carried out suddenly in July 2014 by 146 Billion EGP to 100 Billion EGP. The deficit of the state budget is expected to improve, however the risk of pressure on people's subsistence is also inherent in some price increases that currently effect the future, difficult situations are expected to continue managing the county's economy.

2.1.2. Development Model in the Future of the Egyptian Economy

It could be described that income structure of Egyptian people and their form would be closed to the country's population pyramid. In other words, it shaped many of the middle class and poor people. Economy of a country is composed by consumption and investment and a lot of consumption is supported by the middle class. In Egypt, the middle class who supports this consumption has not evolved yet. The economic structure is dependent on traditional investment (in particular, public investment). This economic and income structure has not changed fundamentally in the past three years after the revolution. The Egyptian economy needs an economic stimulus package which is triggered by investment. However, Egyptian government has been implementing a stimulus package 1 and 2, as economic stimulus measures, with the financial assistance from the mainly Gulf countries since last year. On a scale of more than 30 Billion EGP respectively, the economic current effect was expected, however the expected economic effect has not happened yet. These investments are directed at social infrastructure, mainly the effect of underpinning economic development of a society which can be expected in the medium to long term, but it does not contribute to the development of people's subsistence in the short term. Egyptian economy will seek economic development model which is investment-led for the time being. It may be required to have monetary policy in the direction of a consumption-led economy to strengthen the middle class in the medium to long term.

2.2. Results of Baseline Studies for the EP and Overview of the Relevant Plan

2.2.1. The background of the Execution Plan

Over a period of about six months to July 2012, the Master Plan was completed by the Planning Committee. It was intended to give a hint to the national income doubling plan, which has driven post-war reconstruction and the rapid economic growth of Japan, aimed at an economic development of ten years'. The Master Plan was carried forward to the new cabinet in August 2012, it was recognized as the economic and social development plan for the long-term, even while taking or changing the title of the plan and the partial change of contents, to lead Egypt after the revolution. Its nature can be summarized as follows.

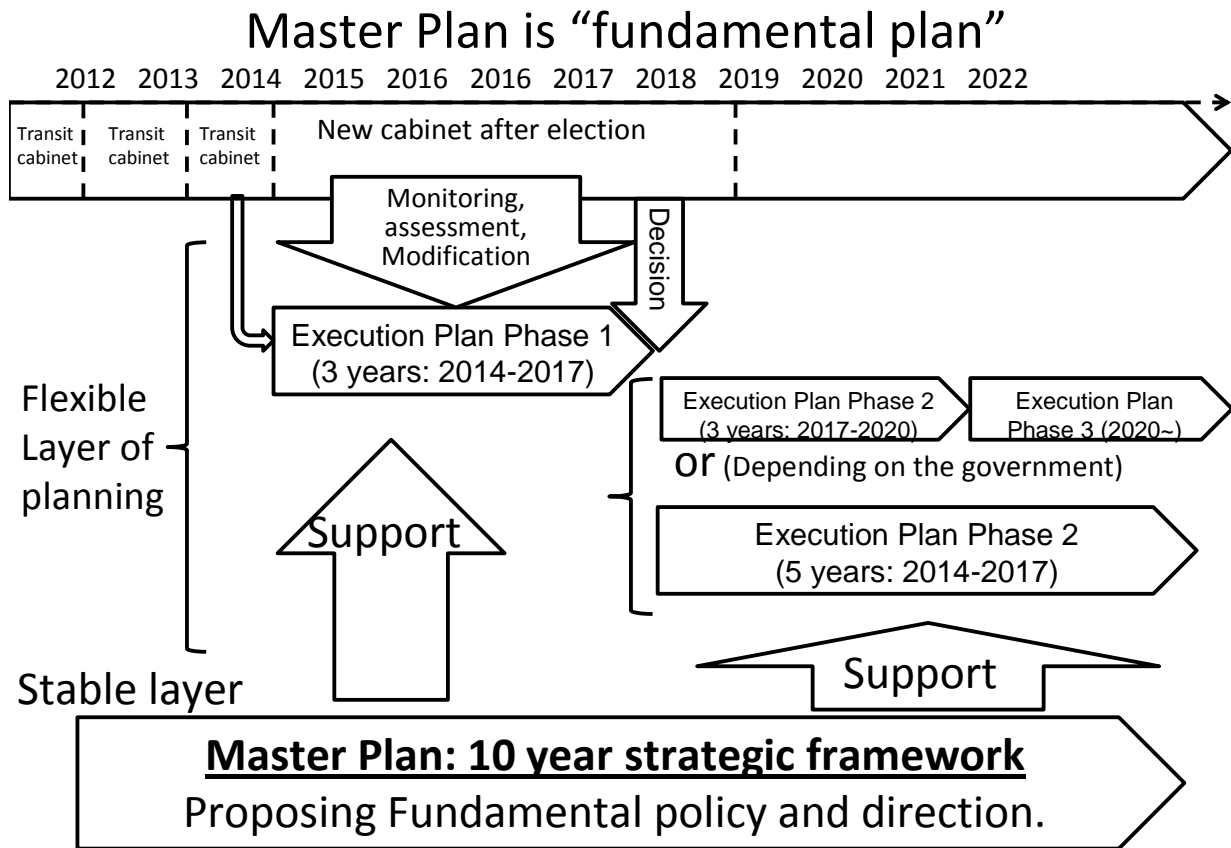


Figure 1 The Master Plan is a “Fundamental Plan”

The Master Plan is one that designed the economy and society of Egypt and should be achieved after 10 years as a strategic plan for the long-term. It should be assembled as several steps in order to achieve the goals. From the reconstruction phase after the revolution, it must prepare for the increase to the next step and economic independence. The Execution Plan is interpreted as a mid-term plan in accordance with the development of such steps.

If the Master Plan indicates the strategic stable long-term direction, the Execution Plan is of the steps in continuing to direct economic development flexibly to suit the situation of the real economy and society of Egypt. Therefore, it may be designed for a period of up to 5 years within the period of the Execution Plan. The important thing is that while utilizing the direction of the Master Plan, the planning ideas extends effectively to the real economy and society. There are three important pillars in the Execution Plan. It can be expressed as same as PPP. The PPP is an abbreviation of Plan, Project and Policy. Firstly, a definition of Plan is a group of annual and public investment plans, which is developed by the Ministry of Planning, and short, medium and/or long term plans which is developed by other agencies for their own. The Execution Plan is expected to have a role in having the integrity of the group of planning and to

integrate the planning of these groups. Secondly, a small definition of Project would be to repair roads and bridges in the village. A large one would be expanding and surrounding area development of the Suez Canal. Raising the performance (significant results with less input) of individual projects is a real matter and in order to use limited resources (people, goods, money and information) effectively for Egypt, the consolidation of Project is also necessary. Integrated management of the project is necessary for priority of policy and from the perspective of development effects on the Egyptian society. Lastly, a definition of Policy is that it is the policy of the government, which is a policy group of fiscal policy, monetary policy, industrial policy, national land development policy, energy policy, social security policy, water resources management policy, transportation policy, trade policy, and so on. The Execution Plan is understood to have a systematic manner of the policy from these groups, which is developing recommendations for a direction of economic and social development, by adjusting the relationship of mutual policy. Projects and planning should not be fixed in any way, which should be intended to be operated effectively and flexibly by government policy. Therefore, the Execution Plan is translated as if it has an integrated adjustment and promotes such functions.

2.2.2. Relationship with Other Plans in Egypt

The relationship of the Execution Plan and the Master Plan can be summarized as above. However, the Ministry of Planning in Egypt are planning various interpretations that conform to the national planning framework, other than the basic. As shown in the chart below, since the interim government under political change in July 2013, Economic Roadmap and others have been developed. In addition, the Emergency Economic Stimulus Package of countermeasures has also been implemented twice, as a policy of suppressing public displeasure, to stimulate the economy temporarily. Moreover, it is not to chart the following formulation of economic recovery plans for capturing the economic assistance, from international financial institutions such as the IMF, was also attempted. It is explained that a series of planning has followed the basic framework of the Master Plan, and Execution Plan for planning, but this relationship is not continuously sufficient enough.

Relation with other plans

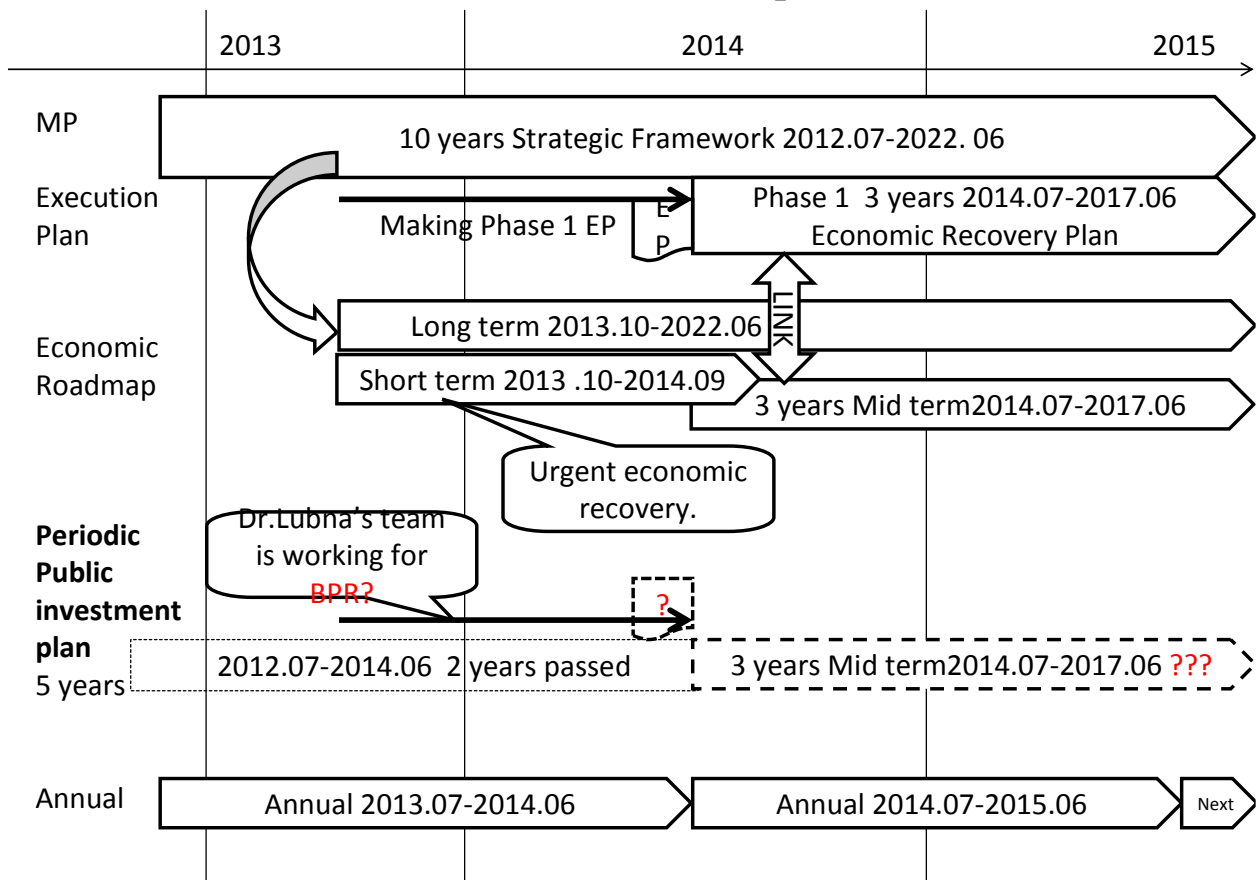


Figure 2 Relation with Other Plans

2.3. Support of Human Resource Development in the MOP (Capacity Building)

2.3.1. Implementation of Full-Scale Training for New Recruits after 26 Years

Since the Military coup of 1952 by the free officer team in Egypt, it has consistently taken the socialist policy from 1956 by the president of Nasser (around 14 years), Mubarak (around 30 years) and Sadat (around 11 years). As for employment policy, the government has maintained that government employment becomes a source until the first half of the 1980s. However, from the late 1980s, over-employment became a problem even with government agencies themselves, employment absorption more is difficult, the government has announced a suspension of employment all at once. Since then, in the last 26 years, the government has led to freezing the employment of legitimate government agencies in principle. Therefore the Ministry of Planning has been freezing the recruitment of regular staff (with some exemption, such as people with disabilities, preferential employment of university graduates who are high achievers, and period of contract staff and so on) in the past 26 years. MoP is aging its employees so that the staff mean age is 56 year olds, therefore the Ministry will lose experienced staff by

retirees of large amounts in 5 to 10 years in the future. Due to this circumstance, the MoP resumes new staff recruitment from last year, where the acceptance of 74 people was chosen in February 2014.

The Minister of Ministry of Planning requested the implementation of common training courses for the new recruits of 74, who were chosen this year and in addition to around 20 master and doctor degree holders those who were employed last year.

In JICA's technical cooperation is scheduled to be implementing three pillars of: (1) National Development Plan support, (2) Institution Design support and (3) human resource Capacity Building. It was decided that to determine new recruits training should be the domain of human resource Capacity Building (3), which is lectured within this baseline study.

2.3.2. Curriculum of New Recruits Training

The new recruits training was proposed as one year training courses throughout a year in the following manner. In the last 26 years, the Human Resources Department of the Ministry of Planning had never created a training program and conducted the training courses. Therefore, the JICA team has participated from the planning stage, in fact they followed right up to the conducting training courses.

This time, new recruits training courses 1 up to 4 were conducted. It was then advised to proceed with the preparation of later training courses that would be mainly led by the Human Resources Department.

3. Principal Parts of Training

3.1.Total Framework of the Training

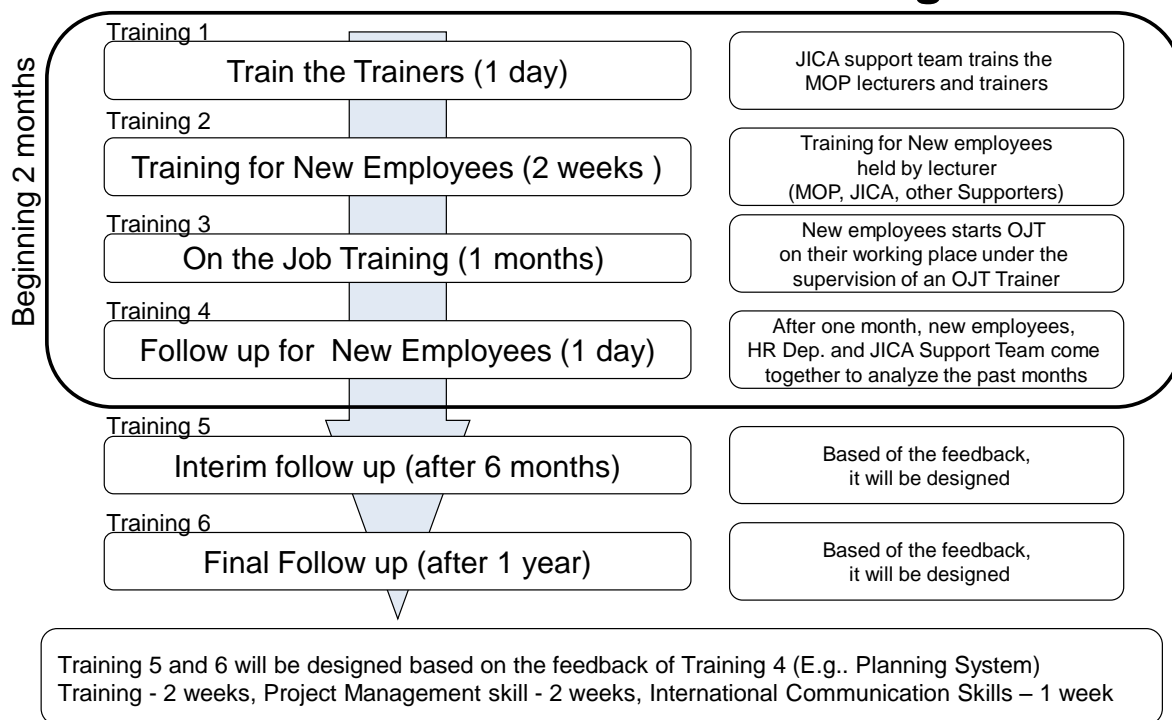


Figure 3 Total Framework of the Training

2.3.3. Follow-Up Activity

Currently, the Human Resources Department of Ministry of Planning is preparing for training course 5, which is scheduled to be implemented from September and later on. It also explained the basic concept of the implementation of job rotation for applying the new recruits after their assignment and following it up. This baseline study could be enough to build up good relationships with staff members of the Human Resources Department of Ministry of Planning. These mutual understandings, trust relationships and accumulation of real enactments would contribute towards the foundation of technical cooperation in the future.

2.4. Technical Cooperation

2.4.1. Background of Technical Cooperation

Technical cooperation was signed in April 2013, where the Muslim Brotherhood was forced to power in the wake of large-scale public meetings at the end of June 2013. Former President Morsi was restrained, and the interim government was established by the military from July 2013. For this reason, the technical cooperation is postponed to start by the Japanese government until now. This baseline study reports that whether the Ministry of Planning has taken necessary measures in order to start the technical cooperation.

2.4.2. Prerequisite of Launching Technical Cooperation

The goal of the project as agreed by Record of Discussion is as follows.

The “Overall Goal” is agreed as "The process of the national development planning and implementation according to national priority is improved.”

The “Project Purpose” is defined as "National development plans are developed and implemented according to the national priorities as decided by MOPIC in accordance with the Egyptian development partners”.

In addition, as the input conditions of the MOPIC side, prerequisite of establishment of the Planning Committee (PC) and requesting Counter Part assignment.

2.4.3. Possible Approach (from October 2014)

Due to the above mentioned current situation, it is not realistic to assume that the technical cooperation would be possible to execute under the same conditions as when the Record of Discussion was bilaterally agreed. Our new challenge is that, in order to not change terms of final goal (Overall goal), how it would be possible to set a realistic countermeasure to achieve the final goal. Based on the JICA’s involvement in the past three years with the Ministry of Planning, realistic countermeasures and a constructive cooperation scheme is essential. Below, with respect to a method of assembling technical cooperation, it may propose a possible approach under the current situation.

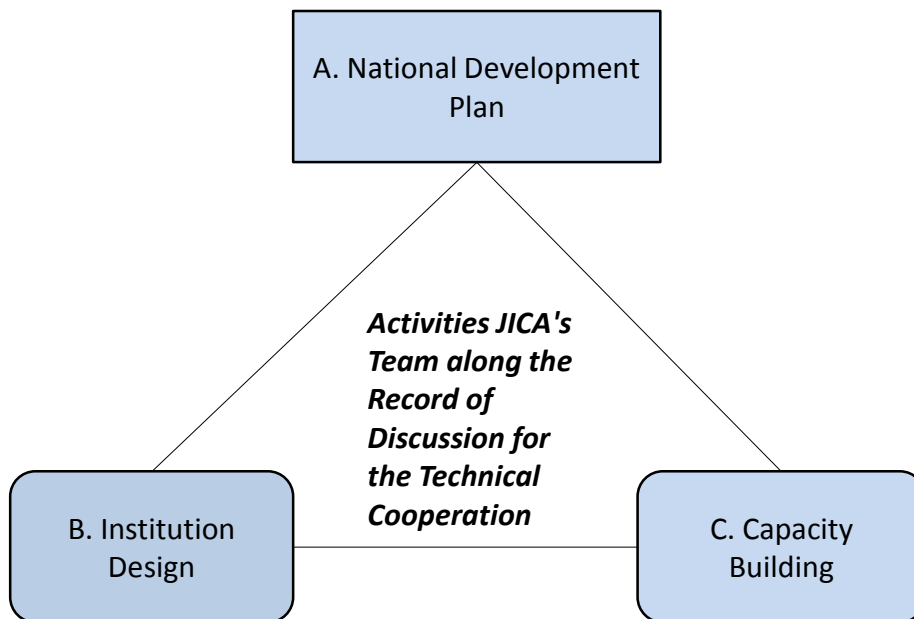


Figure 4 Activities JICA's Team along the RD for the Technical Cooperation

(1) National development plan (Improvement of planning and implementation process) (A)

"Planning system reform"(see figure below), which is currently one of Minister's advisor put effort to promote, would be support for improvement of the quality of planning and implementation. Components of the support could be summarized in the following three points.

- a. Establishing a "mechanism of Project Bank" and re-design the new Planning process / cycle.
- b. Construction of Planning Infrastructure (Information systems that support the Planning, such as Data Base, Government to Government network system, Project management support systems and so on.)
- c. Organizational reform of the Ministry of Planning (establishment of National Planning Committee) / re-make the Execution Plan (introducing concept of PPP: integration of Plan-Project-Policy) / execution support of the new Planning system.

(2) Institution Design (Institutional Scheme Design) (B)

After the revolution in Egypt, beginning with the constitution, new laws, regulations, institutions, and organizations should be constructed. In order to continue to rebuild the planning system, construction of a

new system is needed by including a review of the institutions associated with the planning. In regards to this, there are three main categories as described below.

a. Institution-Building Support of the Ministry of Planning

Reviewing the current Planning Law from 1973, Law No.70. Under supervision of Dr. Nihal and Dr. Nada who work for UNHABITAT, a workshop was organized within the MOP, which the JICA team participated in once; the discussion has gone through for the Planning Law.

b. There are the following three possibilities for Ministry for State Administrative Development (MSAD), (since June 2014, Minister of MOP serves as concurrently).

- 1) Supporting for reform of civil servants system
- 2) Supporting for human resources development of civil servants
- 3) Supporting for e-government construction (It has already somehow started at Mostafa's IT consultant team)

(3) Capacity Building (Human Resource Development) (C)

In the beginning, this component was the scheme of the supplementary role for implementing the (A) under the Record of Discussion, however it has become a theme that is focused on the most at present. Since February 2014, a training course has been conducted for the newly employed 70 staff members, after that follow-up training was also continued. Currently the personnel system of the human resource department has been supportive, such as establishing a job rotation system in the Ministry of Planning.

3. Baseline Study (Information on the Environment of the Project)

3.1. Economic Indicators

In this study, we report economic data, which has been collected on a monthly basis, (February and March 2014).

3.1.1. Economic Trends as of February 2014

① Economic Roadmap

- a. The Minister of Energy and Electricity announced that the ministry is working on a plan that targets decreasing the energy subsidies by around 4% by the end of 2016.
- b. The Ministry of Finance is currently working on a cash subsidy program that targets the poorest 3 million families in Egypt.

② Election of President and Parliament

The presidential elections committee announced that the modification on the “Presidential Elections Legislations” will be finished by 17th February. Then the committee will start their work.

③ Economic Data: 5. Stimulus Package No. 1

- a. Egypt’s external debt climbed to \$46.6 billion as of the end of October 2013, which represents 15% of Gross Domestic Product.
- b. Egypt's gross domestic debts rose by almost 24% in the fiscal year (FY) 2012/13, reaching \$217.8 billion, and gross domestic debts amounted to 87.5% of the GDP for the same fiscal year.
- c. The budget deficit reached 240 billion LE (\$34.8 billion), or 14% of GDP, in FY 2012/13.

Table 1: Central Bank of Egypt, Monthly Bulletin

Indicator	Value
Net International Reserves (Nov. 2013)	17766 Million US \$
Trade Balance/GDP (2013/14, Q4)	-2.6%
Net FDI/GDP (Q4, 2013/14)	0.4%
External Debt/GDP (Q4, 2013/14)	15.8%
Expenditures/GDP (July-Sept., 2013/14)	6.4%
Revenues/GDP (July-Sept., 2013/14)	3.4%
Cash Deficit (July-Sept., 2013/14)	3%
Overall Deficit (July-Sept., 2013/14)	3%

Source: Central Bank of Egypt, Monthly Bulletin (December 2013)

④ Other Major Policy Announcement

a. Minister of Housing announced that the Suez Canal Project investments will start in 2015.

b. Minister of Finance announced that the government has three targets for the fiscal year 2013/2014:

- Decreasing budget deficit to reach 10% of GDP by next June.
- Achieving GDP growth rate ranging between 3% - 3.5%.
- Realizing social justice.

3.1.2. Economic Trends as of March 2014

① Election for President and Parliament

The law for the presidential elections was issued this month.

② Major Policy Announcement

- Ministry of finance is considering levying an exceptional income tax for three years on annual incomes above 1 million EGP.
- The Egyptian military force signs a contract with an Emirati real estate company. This is to carry on an investment project of establishing 1 million housing units, in 13 governorates, with a total cost of 280 billion EGP.
- 35% shortage in natural gas supply to cement factories, pushing prices up by 40%.
- Gulf countries announced that it will satisfy Egypt's needs of petroleum products till October 2014.
- The Minister of Industry, Trade and Investment said that the government is investing 291 billion LE in the 2013-2014 fiscal year, of which 170 billion LE will come from the private sector. He added, the new policies would lower inflation to 7 percent and attain a growth rate of 3 percent.
- The Ministry of Electricity said that the government plans to increase prices of high electricity consumption brackets by 10-15 percent, adding that this is up to the Cabinet to decide, without affecting low-income social classes.

③ Economic Data Announcement

Table 2: Economic Data

Indicator	Value
Indicators in Absolute Values (Million EGP)	
GDP at Market Prices (July-Sept, 2013)	518,000
Total Revenues (July-Jan, 2013/14)	217,930
Total Expenditures (July-Jan, 2013/14)	333,529
Primary Deficit (July-Jan, 2013/14)	34,137
Cash Deficit (July-Jan, 2013/14)	115,600
Overall Deficit (July-Jan, 2013/14)	119,597
Trade Balance (July-Sept, 2013)	7,687Million US \$
Percentage Change	
Real GDP at Market Prices (July-Sept, 2013)	1.0%
Investments (July-Sept, 2013)	-7.3%
Total Revenues (July-Jan, 2013/14)	28.4%
Total Expenditures (July-Jan, 2013/14)	15.4%
Exports of Goods and Services (July-Sept, 2013)	-11.3%
CPI Inflation in Urban Areas (July-Sept, 2013)	10.1%
Percent of GDP	
Total Revenues (July-Jan, 2013/14)	10.6%
Total Expenditures (July-Jan, 2013/14)	16.3%
Primary Deficit (July-Jan, 2013/14)	1.7%
Cash Deficit (July-Jan, 2013/14)	5.6%
Overall Deficit (July-Jan, 2013/14)	5.8%

3.2. General National Finance Budget

The General State Budget (GSB) represents the financial program for the implementation of the state plan of the economic and social development. The budget document is the most important fiscal policy instrument for state economic guidance.

To further understand this document, some questions should be answered:

- a. What does the GSB consist of?
- b. What is the structure (classification forms) of the GSB?
- c. How can we monitor the results of the GSB?
- d. What are the shortcomings of the current construction mechanisms of the GSB?

a. Elements of the GSB:

The GSB consists of three major parts:

1. Central Government: this includes mainly line ministries.
2. Services Authority: public service agencies that provide services at both central and local government levels.
3. Local Governments: this refers to the governorates.

The basic concept behind this classification is identification of the entity that makes the expense or collects the revenue.

b. The GSB is presented in two classifications:

1. The Functional Classification: This refers to classifying the budget items according to the purpose of spending; Education, Healthcare, National Security, Economic Activities, etc...
2. The Economic Classification: It refers to classifying the budget items according to the economic nature and effect of the transaction.

According to the Functional Classification, the GSB includes 10 Sectors:

1. General Services

2. Defense and National Security
3. General Order and Security
4. Economic Affairs
5. Environmental Protection
6. Housing and Utilities
7. Healthcare
8. Youth, Culture, and Religious Affairs
9. Education
10. Social Security

Table 3: According to the Economic Classification

Uses	Resources
<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Revenues</i>
Wages & Salaries	Tax Revenues
Purchases of Goods & Services	Grants
Interest Payments	Other Revenues
Subsidies, Grants & Social Benefits	
Other Expenditures	
Purchases of non financial Assets (Investments)	
<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>
Cash Surplus	Cash Deficit
Acquisition of Domestic and Foreign Financial Assets without Public Treasury contributions in Restructuring Fund	Receipts from Lending & Sales of Financial Assets Without Proceeds from Privatization
	Net Acquisition of Financial Assets
Overall Surplus	Overall Deficit
Payments of Domestic & Foreign Loans	Borrowing & Issuance of Securities Other than Shares
Net Borrowing	Net Borrowing
Public Treasury Contribution to Restructuring Fund	Proceeds from Privatization
	Net Proceeds from Privatization
<u>Total Public Uses</u>	<u>Total Public Resources</u>

Table 4: Revenues Breakdown

Item	2013/2014 (Budget)		2012/2013 (Preliminary Actual)		2011/2012 (Actual)	
	Value	%	Value	%		
Total Revenues	505,498.0	100.0	350,320.0	100.0	303,621.8	100.0
Tax Revenues	358,728.8	71.0	251,118.0	71.7	207,409.8	68.3
Income Tax	158,950.7	31.4	117,762.0	33.6	91,245.1	30.1
Property Tax	24,091.8	4.8	16,453.0	4.7	13,088.7	4.3
Taxes on Goods & Services (sales Tax)	145,184.3	28.7	92,924.0	26.5	84,594.1	27.9
Taxes on International Trade	21,546.0	4.3	16,771.0	4.8	14,788.0	4.9
Other Taxes	8,956.0	1.8	7,208.0	2.1	3,693.9	1.2
Grants	2,356.6	0.5	5,207.0	1.5	10,103.7	3.3
From Foreign Governments	1,546.0	0.3	4,820.0	1.4	9,338.7	3.1
From International Organizations	256.0	0.1	112.0	0.0	95.0	0.0
Others	554.6	0.1	275.0	0.1	670.0	0.2
Other Revenues	144,412.6	28.6	93,995.0	26.8	86,108.3	28.4
Property Income	94,803.7	18.8	56,494.0	16.1	55,979.3	18.4
Proceeds from Sales of Goods & Services	20,973.7	4.1	22,733.0	6.5	17,819.3	5.9
Fines, Penalties & Forfeits	679.3	0.1	479.0	0.1	518.8	0.2
Voluntary transfers	46.5	0.0	612.0	0.2	672.8	0.2
Miscellaneous Revenues	27,909.4	5.5	13,677.0	3.9	11,118.1	3.7

Table 5: Expenditures Breakdown

Item	2013/2014 (Budget)		2012/2013 (Preliminary Actual)		2011/2012 (Actual)	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Total Expenditures	689,327	100	588,187	100	470,992	100
Wages & Salaries; of which:	171,158.7	24.8	142,956.0	24.3	122,817.9	26.1
Salaries and wages in cash and in-kind	140,607.6	20.4	118,196.0	20.1	99,925.4	21.2
Insurance Benefits	17,499.0	2.5	13,675.0	2.3	11,589.2	2.5
Purchase of Goods & Services; of which:	29,424.3	4.3	26,652.0	4.5	26,826.3	5.7
Goods	13,397.2	1.9	11,994.0	2.0	10,598.4	2.3
Services	11,587.8	1.7	11,297.0	1.9	11,516.5	2.4
Interest Payments; of which:	182,046.3	26.4	146,995.0	25.0	104,440.8	22.2
Foreign	7,461.5	1.1	3,896.0	0.7	3,417.9	0.7
Domestic	174,377.9	25.3	142,967.0	24.3	100,875.1	21.4
Subsidies, Grants & Social Benefits	204,738.7	29.7	197,093.0	33.5	150,193.2	31.9
Subsidies	160,121.9	23.2	170,800.0	29.0	134,963.0	28.7
To Non-financial public corporations, of which	158,271.9	23.0	16,978.0	2.9	131,885.1	28.0
<i>GASC</i>	30,834.0	4.5	32,551.0	5.5	30,282.0	6.4
<i>EGPC</i>	99,594.9	14.4	120,000.0	20.4	95,535.0	20.3
To Financial public corporations	1,850.0	0.3	1,822.0	0.3	3,077.9	0.7
Grants	5,763.7	0.8	5,014.0	0.9	5,304.5	1.1
Social Benefits	33,476.9	4.9	20,778.0	3.5	9,367.5	2.0
Other Expenditures; of which:	38,280.0	5.6	34,975.0	5.9	30,796.3	6.5
Current Miscellaneous Expenditures	4,070.9	0.6	3,830.0	0.7	3,026.1	0.6
Contingency Reserves	34,209.1	5.0	31,145.0	5.3	27,770.2	5.9
Purchase of Non-Financial Assets (Investments)	63,679.4	9.2	39,516.0	6.7	35,917.6	7.6
Fixed Assets	57,237.1	8.3	31,931.0	5.4	28,997.0	6.2
Non Productive Assets	1,138.7	0.2	809.0	0.1	583.4	0.1
Other Non-Financial Assets	4,304.0	0.6	6,777.0	1.2	6,337.0	1.3

c. Monitoring methodology of the national budget expenditure results

Balancing Items of the State Budget:

1. Cash Surplus/Deficit: this represents the difference between the revenues and the expenditures.
2. Overall Surplus/Deficit: this represents the cash surplus/deficit, plus/minus the net acquisition of financial assets.

These two items enable us to monitor the financial execution results of the state budget.

d. Shortcomings of current financial system:

- Budget Preparation process is need driven not resource driven.
- Budget Preparation is not linked to Macro Fiscal Policy.
- Lack of Performance Measurement System.
- Historical Negotiated Allocation System.

3.3. National Investment Analysis

Investment Model in Egypt

(Public, Private, Donor and Foreign Investor)

Table 6: National Investment Project Analysis in Egypt, FY 2012/13

No.	Joint investment pattern in Egypt				Finance pattern (Description)	Responsible Unit for the Investment mgt.					
	Domestic investment		International investment			A. MOP	B. MOI	C. MOIC		D. GAFI	E. Others
	Governmental investment (MOP)	Private sector in Egypt	Donor (International organization and by-lateral)	Foreign private sector (International business company)		Share budget	Domestic Private investment (Assumption)	State co-finance (Part of "A")	International Cooperation	Foreign investment (FDI) & Project investment (MOI?)	If any...
1	Y				Pure public investment (State)	100%					
2	Y	Y			PPP	Share	Share				
3	Y		Y		International co-finance project	Share		Share	Share		
4	Y			Y	International PPP	Share				Share	
5	Y	Y		Y	International Joint PPP	Share	Share			Share	
6	Y		Y	Y	One of global PPP model	Share		Share	Share	Share	
7	Y	Y	Y		One of PPP model	Share	Share	Share	Share		
8	Y	Y	Y	Y	One of global PPP model	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	
9	-	Y		Y	International Joint venture		Share			Share	
10	-	Y	Y		ODA finance to private sector		Share		Share		
11	-		Y	Y	Global business facilitation by donor				Share	Share	
12	-		Y		Grant project				100%		
13	-			Y	FDI or Project finance					100%	
14	-	Y			Private investment		100%				
15	-	Y	Y	Y	Global business facilitation by donor		Share		Share	Share	
16	-	-	-	-	What?						
National investment in Egypt (2013)					Basic frame	120	170		(20 included in A)	(30 included in B)	290
					Additional (Emergency)	29.7					
					Total investment	149.7	170		0	0	319.7

(Assumption)

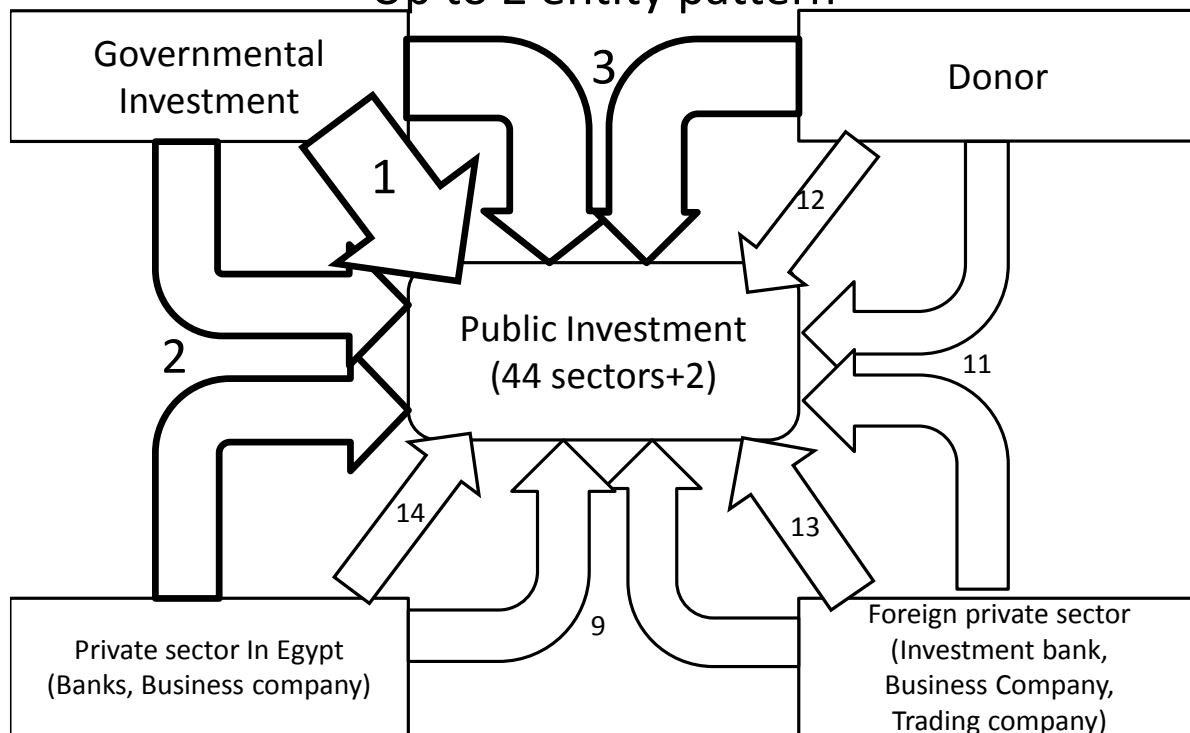
(Estimate)

(Assumption)

Source: JICA Expert Team

Investment model in Egypt (1)

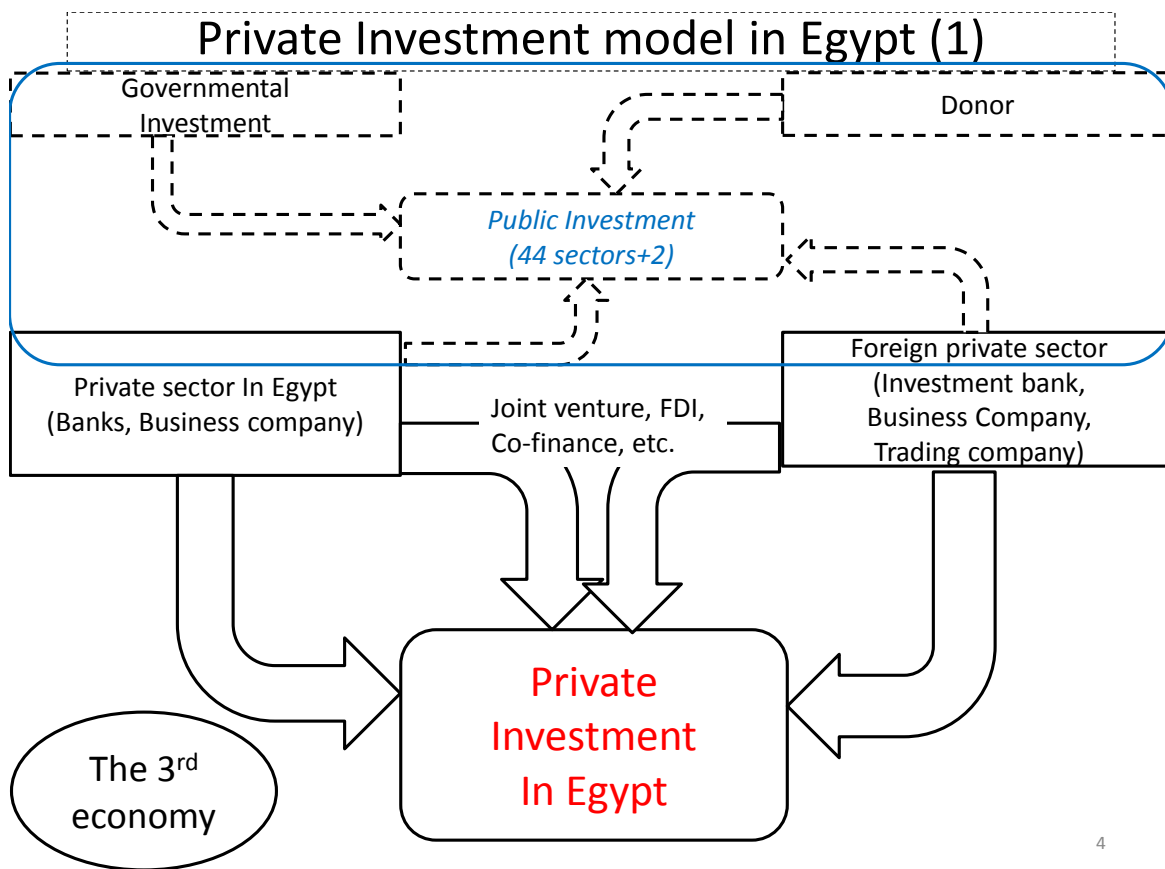
Up to 2 entity pattern



3

Source: JICA Expert Team

Figure 5: Investment Model in Egypt (1) up to 2 Entity Pattern



Source: JICA Expert Team

Figure 6: Private Investment Model in Egypt (1)

3.4. Introduction of Economic Stimulus Policy (Stimulus Package)

3.4.1. Stimulus Package No. 1

The first stimulus package launched in October 2013 in the amount of 29.7 billion LE. This was financed by half of a deposit (in the amount of 60 billion LE), that has been held by the MoF at the CBE since 1991. The remaining 30 billion LE of that deposit was used to reduce government borrowing needs. Most of the spending was allocated to infrastructure projects. The other 4.8 billion LE was allocated to healthcare and 1.2 billion LE to the settlement of arrears to contractors. At the end of February 2014, 20.1 billion LE was made available for disbursement by MoF to executing agencies and ministries (Table 7).

Table 7: Stimulus Package No. 1, as of October 2013

Item	Budget Appropriation	Actual Disbursement as of February 2014
Wages and Compensation of Employees	2.6	0
Purchases of Goods and Services	0.8	0.1
Subsidies, Grants and Social Benefits	6.2	2.2
Purchase of Non-Financial Assets (Investments)	15.8	15.8
Acquisition of Domestic and Foreign Financial Assets	4.3	2
Total	29.7	20.1

3.4.2. Stimulus Package No. 2

The second stimulus package will be financed by a grant from the UAE, which is part of larger support package received from the Gulf countries (Table 8).

Table 8: Gulf Aid Received, July-December 2013

Donor	Deposit at CBE	Grants	Energy Products
Saudi Arabia	2	-	1.6
United Arab Emirates	2	1	1.2
Kuwait	2	-	0.7
Qatar	-	-	0.2
Total	6	1	3.7

(Billion EGP)

Table 9: Allocations of the Second Stimulus Package

Item	Value (EGP)
Chapter 1: Wages & Compensation of Employees	10
Minumum Wage and Teachers Wage Adjustment	10
Chapter 4: Subsidies, Grants & Social Benefits	1.4
Cost of Increasing Social Solidarity Pension	1.1
Others	0.3
Chapter 6: Purchase of Non Financial Assets	15.9
Establishing 50 Thousands New Housing Units with Basic Infrastructure	10.3
Public Investments	5.6
Chapter 7: Acquisition of Foreign & Domestic Financial Assets:	6.6
Government Contribution to Suez Canal Development Project	2
The Government Share in the Egyptian Radio and TV Union (Economic /authority)	1
Other	3.6
Total	33.9

(Source: The JICA expert team research based on the government announcement data)

3.5. Analysis of the Investment Environment

3.5.1. Investment System of Egypt

① Inland (Internal) Investment System

Inland investment is governed by the Investment Incentives and Guarantees Law 8/1997, THE Companies Law 159/1981 and their amendments. The General Authority for Investment (GAFI) acts as the official regulator for all incorporations and licenses governed by both legislations.

Incentives and Guarantees:

- Protection against expropriation and compulsory pricing
- Full right to repatriate profits and dividends
- No export requirements
- Access to dispute resolution committees administered by GAFI
- Unfettered access to land in Upper Egypt

Other incentives include; a standard income tax rate of 20% (oil and gas sector companies at 40.55%), a 10-year tax exemption for land cultivation and husbandry activities related to livestock, poultry and fish, export duties ranging from 5-25% of the value of wholesale transactions and import duties ranging from 2-32%.

Investment Law No. 8/1997, enacted specifically to ease the bureaucratic burden on investors, has been a resounding success. The law established GAFI allows 100% foreign ownership of ventures, guarantees a number of rights, calls for the establishment of one-stop shops and groups a number of exemptions and incentives of investments into one law.

a. The Provisions of the Investment Law:

- The right to remit income earned in Egypt
- 100% foreign ownership of ventures
- Guarantees against confiscation, sequestration and nationalization
- The right to own land
- The right to maintain foreign currency bank accounts
- Freedom from administrative attachment
- The right to repatriate capital and profit
- Free hiring of Egyptian staff
- Absence of price control or restrictions
- Equal treatment regardless of nationality

Investment Law Fields:

- Air transportation and related services
- Animal, fish and poultry husbandry
- Industry and mining
- Land reclamation and cultivation of barren and desert lands
- Maritime transportation
- Refrigerated transportation for agricultural products and processed food
- Tourism (including hotels, motels, tourist villages and transportation)
- Housing

- Real estate development
- Oil production and related services
- Hospitals and medical centers that offer 10% of their services
- Water pumping stations
- Venture capital
- Computer software production
- Development of new urban zones
- Software design and production of electronics
- Establishment and management of technology zones
- Credit classification
- River transportation activities
- Management of industrial projects and utilities
- Waste collection and treatment projects
- Projects financed by the Social Fund for Development

Some projects require prior approval from relevant ministries in addition to GAFI. Such projects include investments in the Sinai Peninsula, all military product manufacturing and related industries and those involving tobacco and tobacco products.

Investment Law No. 8/1997 also establishes “one-stop shops” for investors to facilitate and simplify approval, registration, licensing and certification for new projects. The OSS brought registration time down to 72 hours and gathered all the necessary entities for licensing under one roof.

b. Investments Subject to Corporate Law No. 159/1981:

Corporate Law No. 159/1981 and its amendments cover investors in sectors not specifically mentioned in Investment Law 8/1997. The law allows for automatic registration of a company upon presentation of the application to the Companies Department and for acquisition of legal status 15 days after annotation in the Commercial Register.

Law 159/1981 also provides for the right of petition for denial of incorporation. This removes the restriction that 49% of shareholders must be Egyptian, it allows 100% foreign representation on the board of directors and redefines accounting standards.

② Free Zones System

Despite being part of the Egyptian territory, the projects and investments inside free zone areas are governed by special rules regarding customs and export/import regulations. These regulations mainly target the easiness of entry and exit of raw materials and capital goods, as well as the final products for export purposes.

Types of Free Zones in Egypt:

- a. Public
- b. Private

Free Zones Objectives:

- a. Increase Egyptian exports
- b. Attract foreign capital; achieve accrued capital
- c. Introduce new technology, specially in the industrial field
- d. Provide employment opportunities, generate a substantial skill surge

Egypt Free Zones

- a. Alexandria Public Free Zone
- b. Nasr City Public Free Zone
- c. Port Said Public Free Zone
- d. Suez Public Free Zone
- e. Ismailia Public Free Zone
- f. Damietta Public Free Zone
- g. Media Public Free Zone
- h. Shebin El- Kom Public Free Zone
- i. Qeft Public Free Zone
- j. Port Said East Port Public Free Zone

3.5.2. Capital Issues of Expansion and New Enterprises

Table 10: Capital Issues of Expansion and New Enterprises

(Million EGP)

Year	Type of Investments	Egyptians	Arab	foreigners	
2008/09	New Establishments	11.238,00	1.444,43	2.578,42	
	Expansions	36.614,40	12.634,03	10.131,95	
	Total	47.852,40	14.078,46	12.710,37	74.641,23
	Share %	64%	19%	17%	100%
2009/10	New Establishments	16.782,06	1.116,68	1.253,49	
	Expansions	44.920,03	11.261,12	10.876,85	
	Total	61.702,09	12.377,80	12.130,34	86.210,23
	Share %	72%	14%	14%	100%
2010/11	New Establishments	10.963,47	1.391,20	1.112,33	
	Expansions	26.720,76	4.311,60	6.529,41	
	Total	37.684,23	5.702,80	7.641,74	51.028,77
	Share %	74%	11%	15%	100%
2011/12	New Establishments	10.079,16	1.170,09	724,10	
	Expansions	19.648,21	3.050,08	6.504,11	
	Total	29.727,37	4.220,17	7.228,21	41.175,75
	Share %	72%	10%	18%	100%
2012/13	New Establishments	8.808,57	1.569,02	913,13	
	Expansions	40.641,60	2.425,17	3.682,73	
	Total	49.450,17	3.994,19	4.595,86	58.040,22
	Share %	85%	7%	8%	100%

(Source: Central Authority for Public Mobilization and Statistics & Ministry of Investment)

3.6. Government System

Biographies of Interim Cabinet List of the Interim President

The new cabinet of Egyptian Prime Minister Ibrahim Mahlab was sworn in on 17 June 2014 and his cabinet member are formed as below until general election will be held by the end of this year.

① President of Egypt: Adly Mahmoud Mansour

② Prime Minister: Ibrahim Mehleb

③ Interim cabinet members list

Ministry's Offices	Name of Ministers	Party
Prime Minister	Ibrahim Mahlab	Independent
Defence	Sedki Sobhi	Military
International Cooperation	Naglaa el-Ahwany	Independent
Higher Education	Sayed Abdel Khaleq	Independent
Scientific Research	Sherif Hamad	Independent
Interior	Mohamed Ibrahim Moustafa	Police
Foreign Affairs	Sameh Shoukry	Independent
Finance	Hani Qadri Demian	Independent
Environment	Khaled Fahmy	Independent
Urban Development	Laila Iskander	Independent
Culture	Gaber Asfour	Independent
Transitional Justice	Ibrahim El-Heneidy	Independent
Justice	Mahfouz Saber	Independent
Education	Mahmoud Abo El-Nasr	Independent
Transportation	Hany Dahy	Independent
Electricity and Energy	Mohamed Shaker	Independent
Tourism	Hisham Zazou	Independent
Agriculture and Land Reclamation	Adel el-Beltagy	Independent
Communications and Information Technology	Atef Helmy	Independent
Petroleum	Sherif Ismail	Independent
Water Resources and Irrigation	Hossam Moghazy	Independent
Housing, Utilities and Urban Development	Mostafa Madbouli	Independent
Supply and Internal Trade	Khaled Hanafy	Independent
Manpower and Immigation	Nahed Ashri	Independent
Religious Endowment (Awqaf)	Mukhtar Gomaa	Independent
Health	Adel El-Adawi	Independent
Civil Aviation	Mohammed Hassan Kamal	Independent
Social Solidarity	Ghada Wali	Independent
Planning and Administrative Reform	Ashraf El-Araby	Independent

Industry, Trade and Small Industries	Mounir Fakhry Abdel Nour	Wafd Party
Investment	Ashraf Salman	Independent
State for Youth and Sports	Khaled Abdel Aziz	Egypt Party
State for Military Production	Ibrahim Younis	Independent
State for Local Development	Adel Labib	Independent
State for of Antiquities	Mamdouh el-Damaty	Independent

3.7.Public Entity

Egypt is still basically trailing the socialist economic structure. Public institutions account for 40 percent of GDP, however the breakdown is constituted by public entity group laws, which was established by presidential decree.

Some economic units are observed, such as Administrative System, Service Authority, Local Authority, the Economic Authority, etc. (252 companies).

20 Economic Units Guide of the Financial Year 2013/2014

47 companies, which is a part of 252 economic units, are listed below for reference.

Table 11: List of 47 Companies, as a part of 252 Economic Units

S.	Public Sec. Com. & Banks	Companies under its command
A	Principal Banks for Development Agricultural Credit (Law no. 117-1976)	1. Principal Banks for Development Agricultural Credit- North
		2. Principal Banks for Development Agricultural Credit- South
B	Public Sectors Banks (law no. 88-2003)	1. Al- Ahly National Bank
		2. Misr (Egypt) Bank
		3. Cairo Bank (was acquired by Egypt Bank)
		4. Egyptian Arab Land Bank
C	Egyptian Co. for Fishing & Fish Equipment	
D	Arab contractors	
E	SONO Cairo company	
F	Suez Canal Companies	1. Canal Rope- Cords and Natural Fiber Products Co.
		2. Port-Said Engineering Works Company
		3. Canal Company for Marine Construction
		4. Canal Mooring and Lighting Company
		5. Canal Harbor & Great Projects Co.
		6. Timsah Shipbuilding Co.
		7. Canal Naval Construction Co.
G	Petroleum Companies	1. General Petroleum Company
		2. Suez Oil Processing Co.
		3. Cairo Oil Refining Co. CORC
		4. Nasr Oil Co.
		5. Al-Ameryaa Oil Refining Co
		6. Alex Oil Co.
		7. Cooperative Des Petrol (CO – OP)
		8. Petro Gas Co.
		9. Egypt Oil Co.

		10. Petroleum Pipe Co.
		11. Egyptian Petrochemicals Company
		12. Assiut Oil Refining Company
		13. (ASORC)
H	Military Production companies	1. Helwan Company for Castings
		2. Abu Qir Engineering Industries
		3. Abozaabal Company for Specialty Chemicals
		4. Shubra Company for Engineering Industries
		5. El-Maadi Company for Engineering Industries
		6. El-Masara Company for Engineering Industries
		7. Helwan Company for Engineering Industries
		8. Abozaabal Company for Engineering Industries
		9. Banha Company for Electronic Industries
		10. Production & Repair Armored Vehicles Co.
		11. Kaha Company for Chemical Industries
		12. Helwan Co. for Metallic Appliance
		13. Helwan Diesel Engines Co.
		14. Helwan Machinery & Equipment Co
		15. Heliopolis for Chemical Industries Co.
		16. Science and Technology Center of Excellence
		17. Information Systems & Computers Center (I.S.C.C)
		18. Helwan Factory for Non-Ferrous Industries

Economic Authorities, Economic Units and Service Authorities as public entities have been created by law or by Presidential Directive.

These public entities contribute to the GDP with almost 40%. Some of them are profitable, but not all.

Currently we do not have business data for all these business entities. We have to continue the research and analysis for this field.

4. Study Result of Execution Plan (EP) and Outline of Related Other Plans

4.1. Schema of EP

4.1.1. Integrated Planning System in Egypt

Master Plan is closely related to other plans in Egypt. The connections between these plans and JICA's involvement are described in the table below.

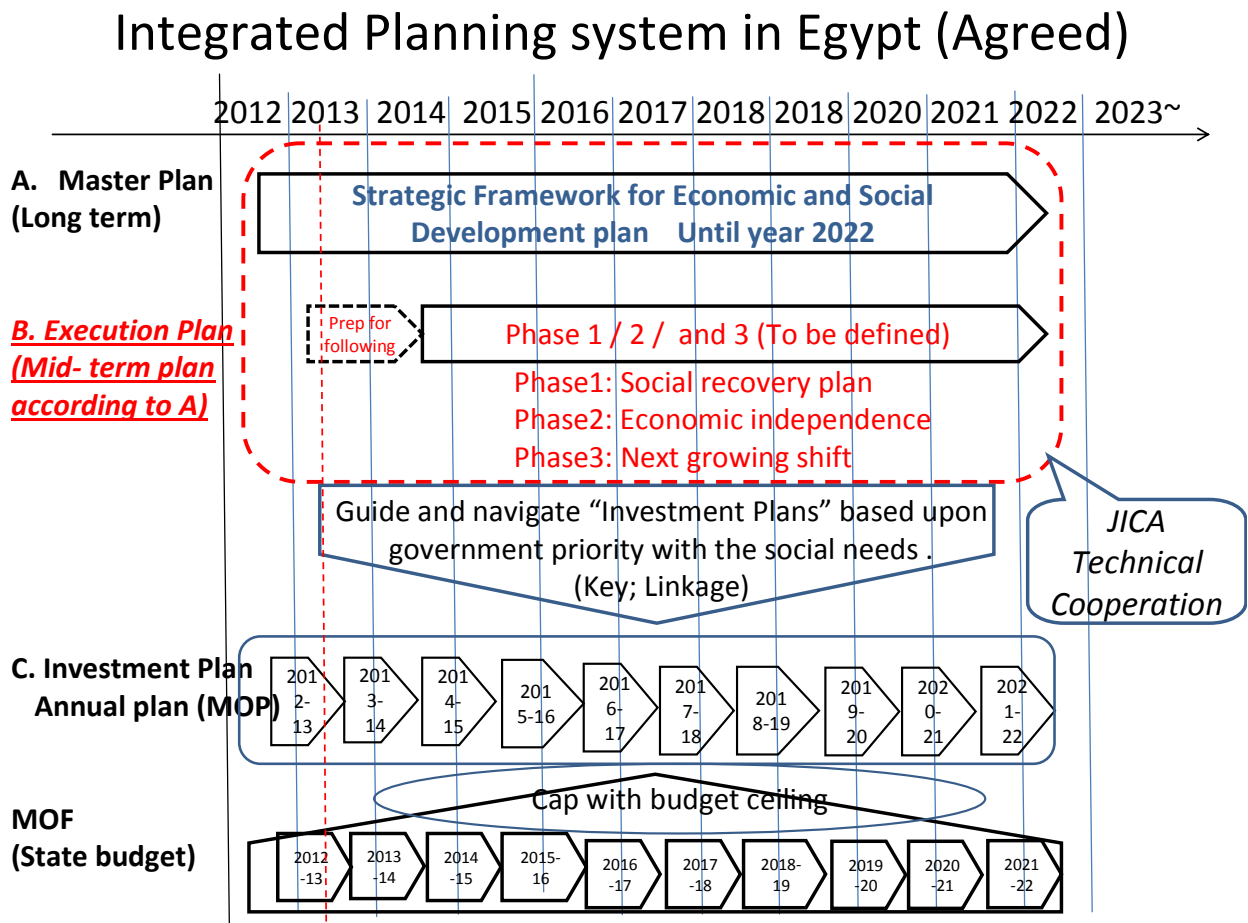


Figure 7: Integrated Planning System in Egypt (Agreed)

Explanation of items of A, B, and C on figure 3 are as follows:

(A) Master Plan

JICA supported the work for the long term Master Plan.

(B) Execution Plan

JICA Technical Cooperation is aimed to support the work for the Execution Plan. The Execution Plan is a mid-term plan strongly based on Master Plan.

It has 3 Phases:

- Phase1: Social recovery plan
- Phase2: Economic independence
- Phase3: Next growing shift

(C) Annual Investment Plan

In the same time, MOP is in charge of developing the Investment Annual Plan.

This plan is guided by the Execution Plan and in the same time it must be correlated with MOF (State Budget). JICA is not involved in the preparation of this plan.

4.1.2. Main Phases of EP and Timeframe

When the Master Plan (MP) was made in 2012, it consisted of three phase plans as described above. However, when the new MP was implemented, the political situation had changed since the July 2013 coup. Although the interim government was launched, implementation of the MP was significantly delayed.

Under these circumstances, MOP might change the three phases of MP to two phases.

Efforts of executing EP by MOP as in the following:

The EP has been agreed to consist of 2 phases (Execution Phase 1 and Execution Phase 2). These two phases were agreed to follow the timeframe as described in the chart below.

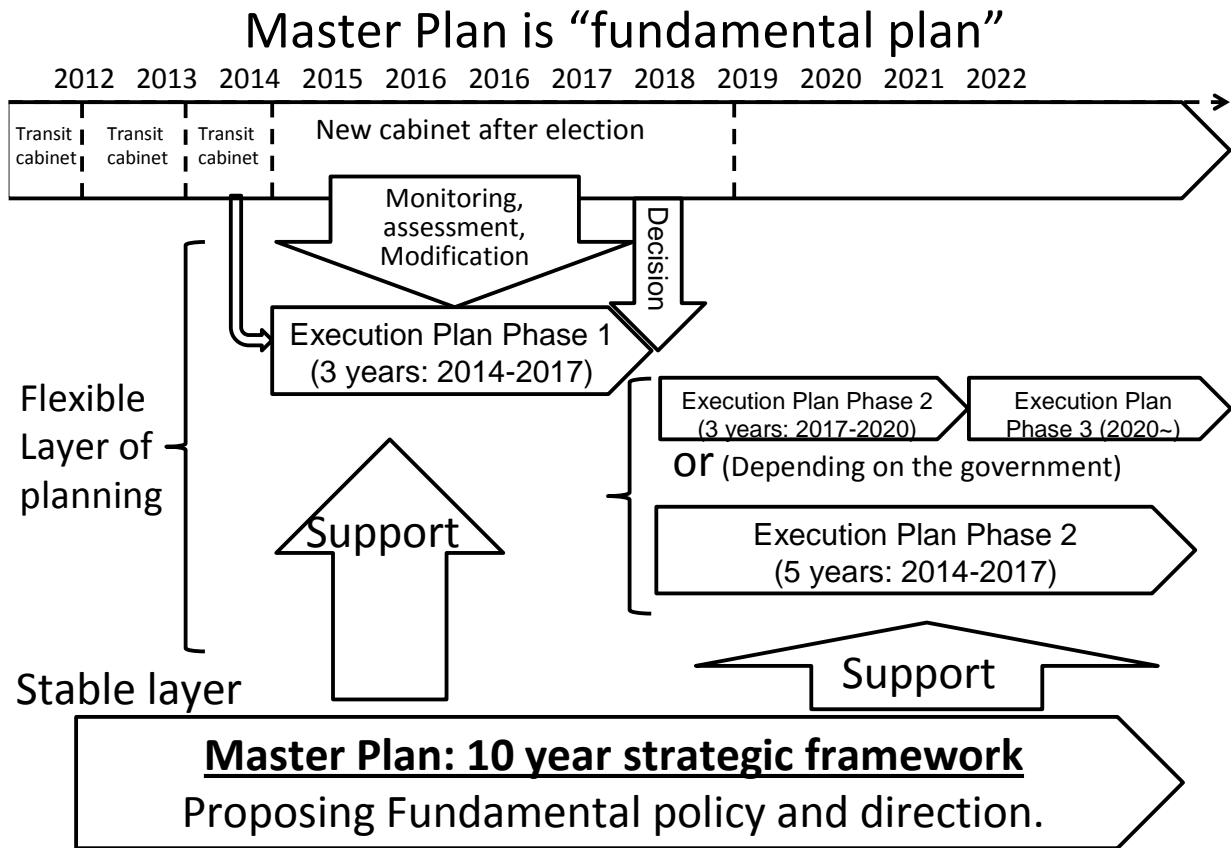


Figure 1: Master Plan is “Fundamental Plan”

Execution Plan Phase 1

JICA started to support the preparation of Execution Plan Phase 1 during the period of the 3rd Transit Cabinet (July 2013 – now).

We expected the government to prepare it, along with the Master Plan.

This Execution Plan was supposed to be implemented starting in July 2014 and the New Government (government after the elections) was supposed to implement, monitor and evaluate it.

Execution Plan Phase 2

After the implementation of Phase 1, we expect the government to take a decision regarding the next execution plan (Execution Plan Phase 2) and decide if it would be a:

- 5 year Execution Plan
- 3 year Execution Plan and a 2 year Execution Plan

4.1.3. Working Process for Execution Plan

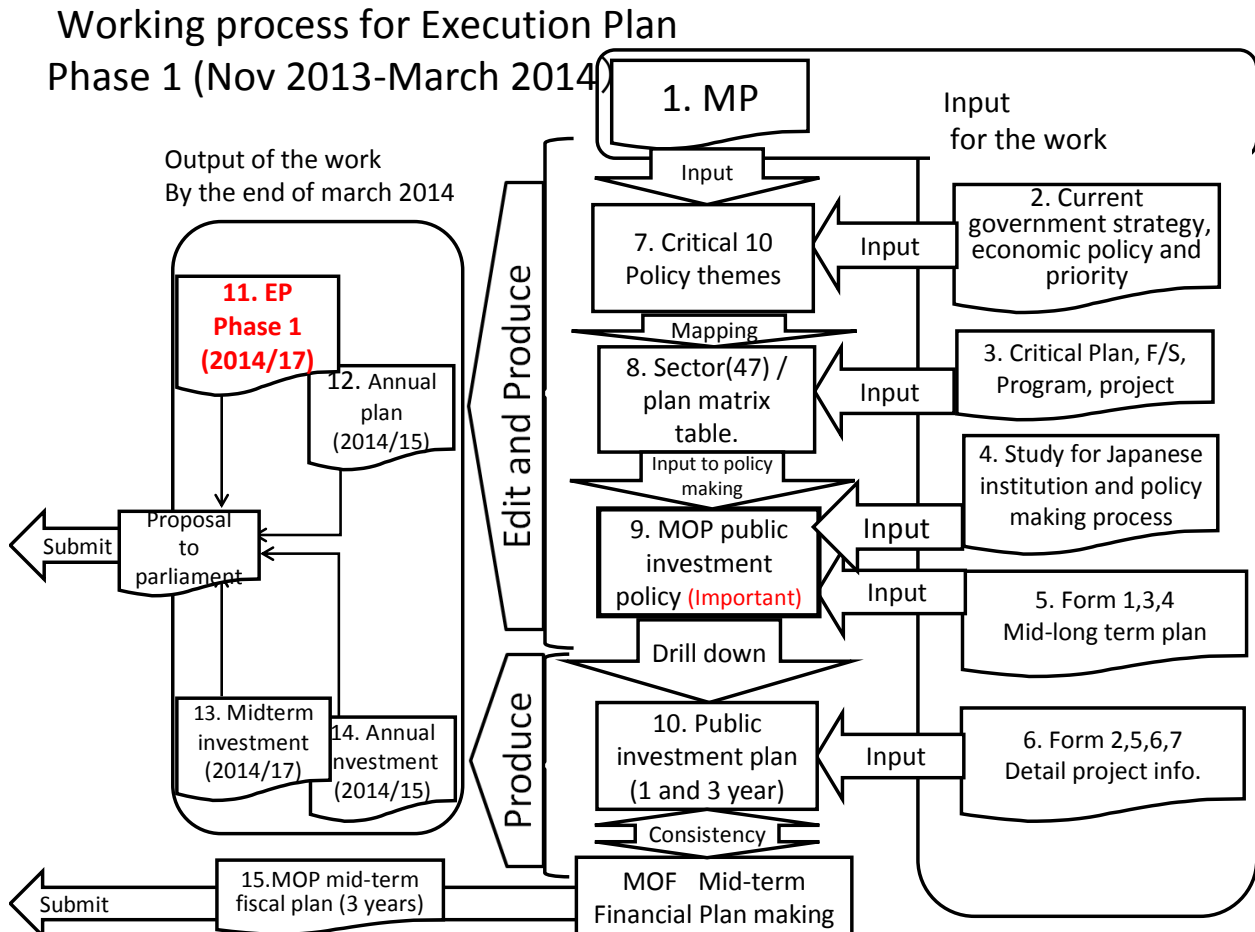


Figure 8 Working Process for Execution Plan Phase 1

Each item in the above chart is explained below.

- ① Strategic Framework for Economic and Social Development plan until year 2022. (If necessary, extract essential policy from original Master Plan)
- ② Current government strategy, economic policy and priority

Example; The government's program for Economic Development and Social Justice during the Transition Period. (Ministry of International Cooperation), etc.

Taking into consideration direction, policy and strategic program from Economic Group

③ Critical Plan, F/S, Program, Project

Plan, F/S, program and project information in the public investment field of MOP. Ex; JICA's transport MP, industrial HR development F/S, SME survey, labor market research. Taking into consideration the valuable information for guiding public investment that were produced by international organizations, donor and government.

④ Learning Japanese experience and practice for budget cycle, tax system, localization and policy making process.

This input has 2 aspects. One is to facilitate BPR (Business Process Reengineering) in MOP. Another is to support public investment policy in Egypt.

⑤ Form 1,3,4 ; Mid-long term(10, 3 and 1 year) policy, vision and strategy of each sector.

⑥ Form 2,5,6,7 ; Detailed project information. This confirms investment allocation in the plan.

⑦ Critical 10 Policy themes (10 more or less)

Examples are described below.

- Comprehensive national land development (transport, network, industrial zone, living standard, land and natural resource conservation ,environmental protection,)
- Industrial cluster development (high value added industry, wise industry, 6th industry, technology and productivity oriented industry, San-Gaku-Kan collaboration)
- HR as national asset (education system, Practical training, teaching for teacher, Qualified HR development, labor law and condition, civil education)
- Natural resource and energy innovation (natural resource asset management, sustainable energy system development)
- Full employment achievement (labor market creation, incentive and penalty system)
- Concentrated investment (high return and high demand investment)
- Private sector initiative economy (productivity, global competition, stock market vitalization)
- Transparent and fair government and society (open access and tangible information)

- Pursuing quality of life (measurement and concrete target setting with tangible process)
- Participation and responsibility (Social rule and institution to be applied for the people)

Drill down and bring out essence of MP to the policy themed grouping as above.

⑧ Sector (44+) / Plan Matrix Table.

Mapping 47 sectors and 10 policy themes on matrix table. Address F/S, plan and program info on the table. In case of regional analysis (27 region), GIS system could be utilized.

⑨ MOP Public Investment Policy

Take birds-eye view with Table 8, then taking consideration of the investment plan of each ministries and agencies. This is the policy design process. JICA needs to support this process. This is the valuable challenge in MOP.

⑩ Public Investment Plan (1 and 3 Year)

Along with 9 work's deliverable, considering form 5's information. This is the new inspection and assessment process by standardized criteria (9 deliverable and form 5).

⑪ EP Phase 1 (2014/17)

Refer to table of contents of EP Phase 1. JICA needs to support this plan.

⑫ Annual Plan (2014/15)

This is the 1st year of the EP Phase 1. MOP will produce it, however JICA may be able to support it. Need to consult with MOP later.

⑬ Mid-Term Investment (2014/17)

Link with MOF mid-term financial plan. Input data to ORACLE's DB, and then produce 2000 pages of Excel tables as output.

⑭ Annual Investment (2014/15)

1 year plan of 13th as above.

⑮ MOP Mid-Term Fiscal Plan (3 years)

MOF had been responsible for producing it. Now, the new government has decided to produce a mid-term financial plan 2014/2017 (3 years)

The above mentioned process was described to MOP, which proposed that EP development should be applied to above programs.

4.2. Structure of the Entire EP

4.2.1. Work Plan for Execution Plan Preparation (Schedule)

Based on common discussion, JICA and MOP mutually agreed to work together to finalize the Execution Plan until the end of March 2014. JICA and MOP shared the responsibility for preparing the draft of EP.

The main steps, agreed timeframe and actual status of preparation are described below.

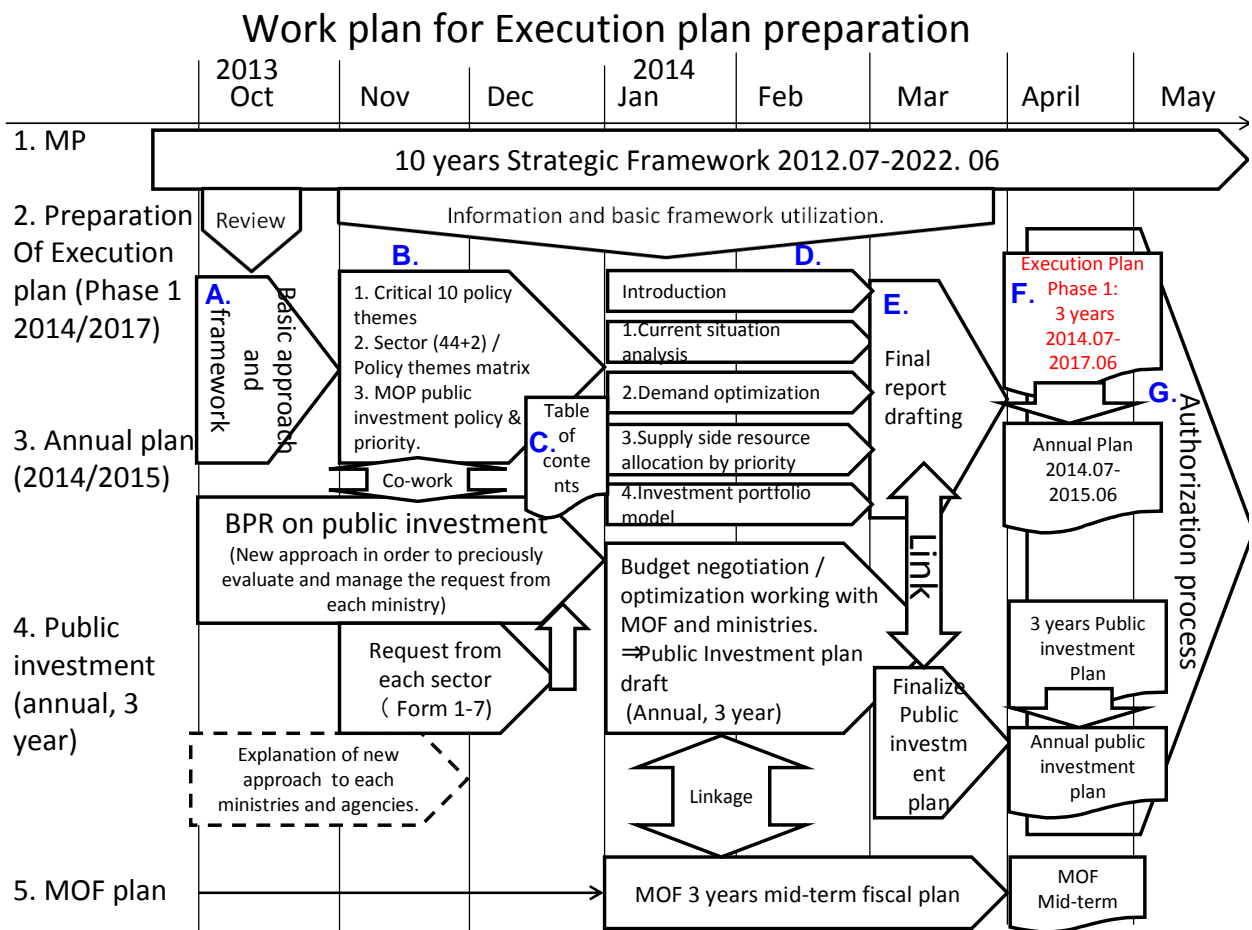


Figure 9: Work Plan for Execution Plan Preparation

The actual status of work for the Execution Plan is as follows:

Cooperation of JICA

- Basic approach and framework (A), done in October 2012
- Research (B), done in November – December 2013
- Critical 10 policy themes
- Sector (44+2) / Policy themes matrix
- MOP public investment policy & priority
- Table of Contents (C), done in December 2012
- Following Chapters (D), done in January – February 2014

4.2.2. Table of Content of Execution Plan Phase 1 (Draft)

Based on mutual discussions between the MOP team and the JICA team, the following Table of Content of Execution Plan Phase 1 had been agreed in December 2013.

Table of Content of Execution Plan

① Introduction of Execution Plan

- a. Master Plan linkage and critical 8 policy themes (JICA Team)
- b. Basic policy for 3 years, public investment plan (JICA Team)
- c. Goal setting; prediction of economic achievement in 3 years (TBD)
- d. New approach for public investment planning (Lobna's team)
 - BPR on MOP project assessment; Form1 to 7 approaches.
 - Capacity building for MOP and other ministries
 - Streamlining the process of public investment planning
 - Engagement of Civil society, private sector and citizen.
 - IT system (planning GIS) for planning infrastructure (Mr. Mostafa)

② Current Situation Analysis (Assessment of Egypt's Economy) (JICA Team)

- a. Economic mechanism in Egypt

- b. Industrial structure (1st, 2nd, 3rd and sector)
- c. Global investment model (domestic investment, FDI and ODA)
 - Including international economy
- ③ Socio-Economic Needs (Demand Analysis) (Lobna's Team)
 - a. Measure "real social needs" of national people
 - Civil society, citizen and governorate.
 - b. Needs of the line ministries (44 + 2 sectors)
- ④ Public Investment Utilization (Supply Side Analysis) (Dr.Lobna's Team and Mr.Magdi's Department)
 - a. 44+Sector and projects
 - Matrix table 10 policy themes / 44+ sectors and valuable plan, F/S info.
 - b. Regional planning support
 - Matrix table 44+ sectors and 27 regions (GIS system linkage?)
- ⑤ Strategic National Project Management for Comprehensive National Land Development (Dr. Sameh and JICA Team)
 - a. Strategic national project (mega project listing and analysis)
 - b. Project integration with sophisticated and dynamic project management
 - c. Proposed implementation plan of SNAP and PM capacity building
- ⑥ Follow-up work; implementation, monitoring, response and evaluation (Dr. Lobna & Dr.Heba)
 - a. Monitoring & evaluation process
 - b. Team formation to support the process
 - c. Measures to follow the process

Status

Ms.Lobna, Minister Adviser, was assigned to be in charge of the EP preparing. However, mid February she left her position inside the MOP. Dr. Nihal El-Megharbel, Economic Adviser and Project Director in MOP took over the responsibility. At the beginning of April 2014, JICA team sent a letter to Dr.Nihal

asking about the status. Dr.Nihal informed us that Mr.Abdel Fatah El-Gibali is now in charge of the EP preparation. JICA team sent a letter to Mr.Gibali asking about the status. Mr.Gibali explained that he is the person responsible and he will share the documents with JICA team, including the table of contents. We are waiting now for the feedback.

4.2.3. Analysis of Public Investment Plan Allocation

Public Investment Plans must be strongly connected to Master Plan and EP.

The following table is intended to translate and edit the budget document of FY2013/14 by JICA team.

Table 12: 2013/14 Public Investment Allocation Table

2013/2014 Public investment allocation table including self-investment public companies
The Suggested Investment's Sources in 2013/2014 Plan (Gov. Investments - Authorities & Economic Units' Investments)
(Thousand)

Budgets		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total funding sources	
		Internal Resources	Internal Grants	Aid from foreign sources	Internal loans & Facilities	Loans & facilities from External sources	State Treasury	National Investment Bank	P.P.P(Private Sector Project)	Input from the State treasury	Other sources		
1	Administrative System	5,488,109	261,100	900,238		1,244,042	16,871,911	0	2,590,000	0	4,217,978	31,573,378	26%
2	Local Administration	775,000	0	0		0	2,317,600	0		0	579,400	3,672,000	3%
3	Service Authorities	5,319,405	205,715	531,600		2,314,169	15,210,489	0	1,050,000	0	3,802,622	28,434,000	24%
4	Total of Gov. Investments (1+2+3)	11,582,514	466,815	1,431,838	0	3,558,211	34,400,000	0	3,640,000	0	8,600,000	63,679,378	53%
5	Economic Authorities	7,084,844	2,000	37,040	148,850	4,339,241	0	2,500,000		1,711,080	5,921,567	21,744,622	18%
6	Economic Units (Law97-1983)	3,797,850	0	0	192,800	807,200	0	500,000	0	0	1,366,350	6,664,200	6%
7	Other Budgets	437,700	0	0			0		0	0		437,700	0%
Total (as above) 1,2,3,5,6,7		22,902,908	468,815	1,468,878	341,650	8,704,652	34,400,000	3,000,000	3,640,000	1,711,080	15,887,917	92,525,900	
8	Public Companies Law 203-1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000,000	7%
9	Sectoral Holding companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000,000	17%
Grand total		22,902,908	468,815	1,468,878	341,650	8,704,652	34,400,000	3,000,000	3,640,000	1,711,080	15,887,917	120,525,900	
		25%	1%	2%	0%	9%	37%	3%	4%	2%	17%	100%	

Public Investment (4+5+6+7+)	Government investment	63,679,378	53%
	Economic Authorities	21,744,622	18%
	Public companies (State owned)	34,700,000	29%
		120,124,000	100%
Private Investment		170,000,000	
Total Investment in Egypt		290,124,000	

In order to assess the Supply (Sources of Public Money) and Demand (Receivers of Public Money), the whole picture must be considered.

It is important to analyze the Public Investment Plan allocation by category and percentage from the whole amount.

① Supply (Sources of Public Money): Horizontal Axis

- a. Internal resources - the income of each authority (1)
- b. Internal grants - biliary forces & it's private boxes (2)
- c. Aid from foreign sources - like USAID- JICA & appear in the State budget (3)
- d. Internal loans & facilities - from commercial banks, shown in the Economic Authorities (4)
- e. Loans & facilities from external sources (5)
- f. State Treasury (6)
- g. National Investment Bank (7)
It does not finance the governmental sectors, but can finance the Economic Authorities and companies.
- h. P.P.P (Private Sector Project) - partnership between the private companies and Gov. Sectors (8)
- i. Input from the State Treasury - the law of State Treasury doesn't allow finance for the economic authorities, so they push the money as share capital (9)
- j. Other sources (10)

② Demand (Receivers of Public Money): Vertical Axis

- a. Government Investments
 - Administrative System (1)
 - Local Administration (2)
 - Service Authorities (3)

The government is responsible for funding them from the state budget (Ministers - Governorates - 59 Authorities all over Egypt)

- b. Economic Authorities - authorities that offer a service or products with subsidized prices (5)
- c. Economic Units (6)

d. Other Budgets - The budget of the national banks (only the investment part in the banks) (7)

4.2.4. The Analysis for National Investment Structure in Egypt

For designing a very effective Public Investment Plan, the general structure on National Investment in Egypt must be carefully assessed. Civil Public Investment, Civil Private Investment and Military Investment are the main categories of investment in Egypt. Each one is under the coordination of a different body (MIF and MOP, private companies and Military). Currently, the whole picture and assessment of all investments in Egypt are missing.

As a result of collecting information about the investment from various statistical data, JICA team analyzed them and described in the following figures.

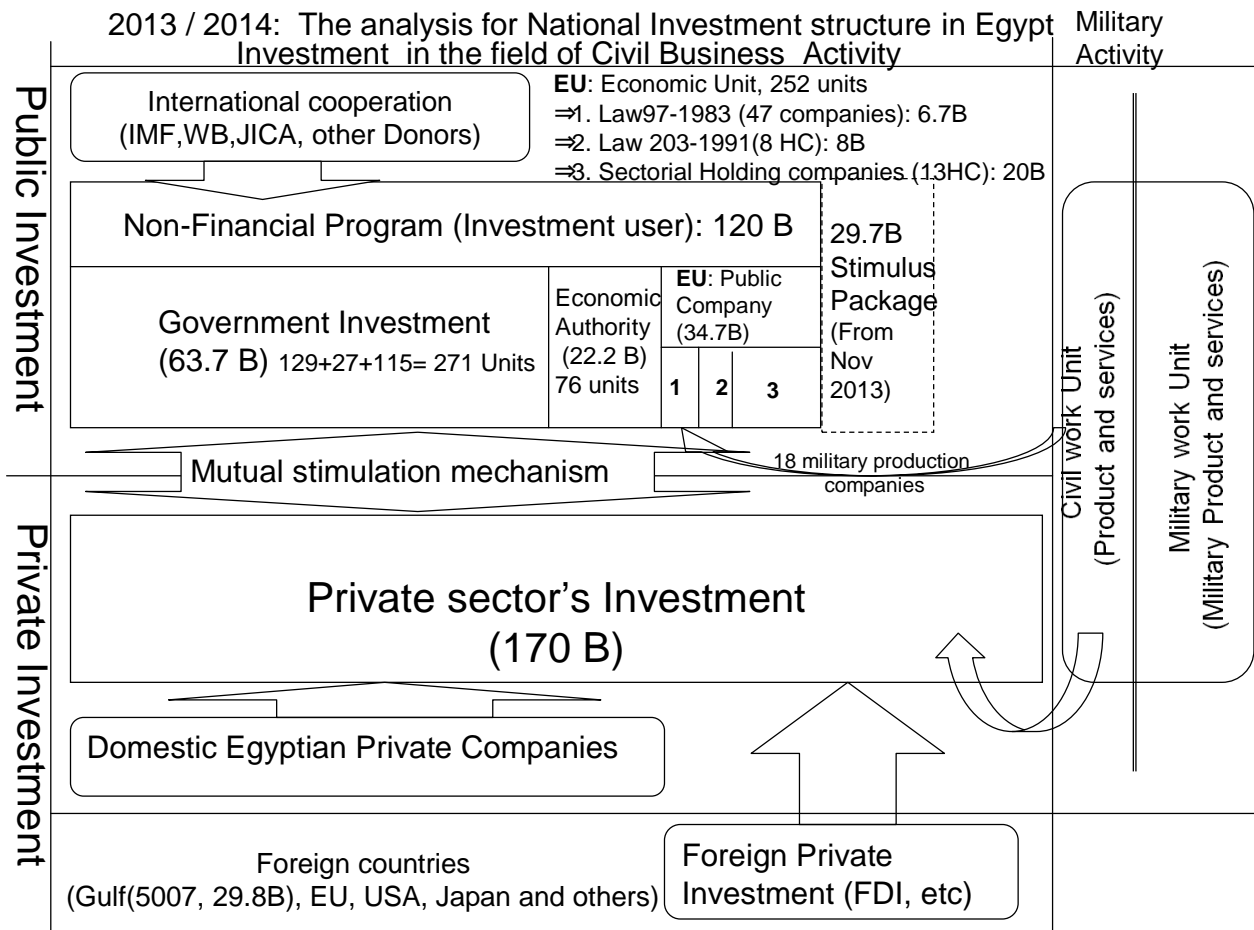


Figure 10: The Analysis for National Investment Structure in Egypt, 2013/14

- MOP are responsible for Public Investment.
- Private Companies are responsible for Private Investment.
- Military is in charge of Military Investments.

There must be somebody on a higher level to analyze and consider the whole picture. JICA made the first analysis of the whole picture.

4.3.Key Concepts of EP

This Section presents some key concepts which we consider to be key factors for the creation of the EP, which can successfully create economic growth in Egypt:

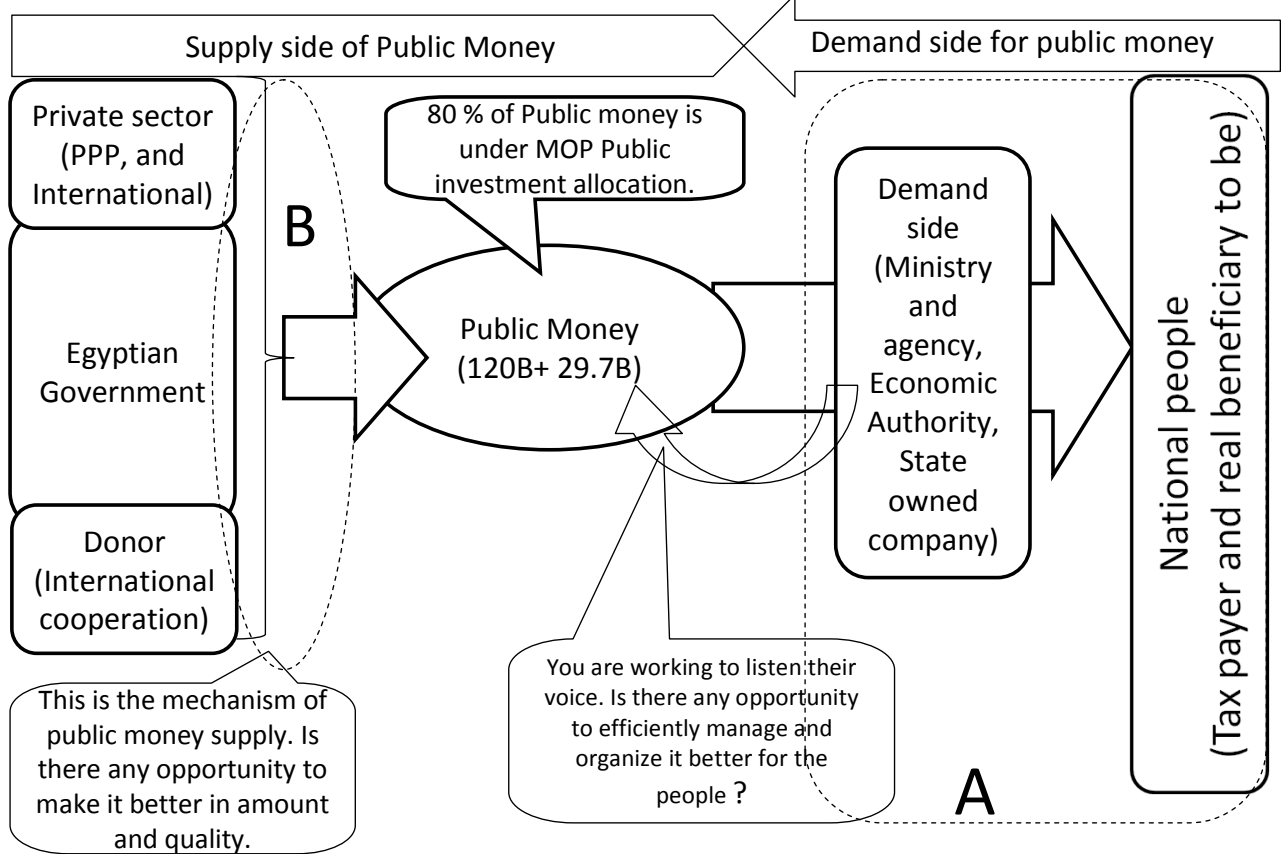
- ① Demand and supply of public investment
- ② Job and income creation effect of investment
- ③ Pursuing the high quality of investment
- ④ Vitalization of state owned company
- ⑤ Industrial development process in Egypt

We strongly recommend that all the key concepts should be considered and implemented.

4.3.1. Demand and Supply of Public Investment

In order to design a good Public Investment Plan (MOP is in charge of it) demand side and supply side must be assessed and carefully matched.

Demand and supply of Public investment



Demand Side (Social Needs)	Must Be Carefully Matched =	Supply Side (Available Budget)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector (PPP, and International) • Egyptian Government • Donor (International Cooperation) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry and agency • Economic Authority • State owned company

Figure 11: Demand and Supply of Public Investment

4.3.2. Job and Income Creation Effect of Investment

The job and income creation in Egypt depends on the capacity of Egyptian companies, to provide products and services for the demand created by investment. In other words, the investment in Egypt will create jobs and income only if Egyptian companies are able to provide products and services for it. The mechanism is explained below.

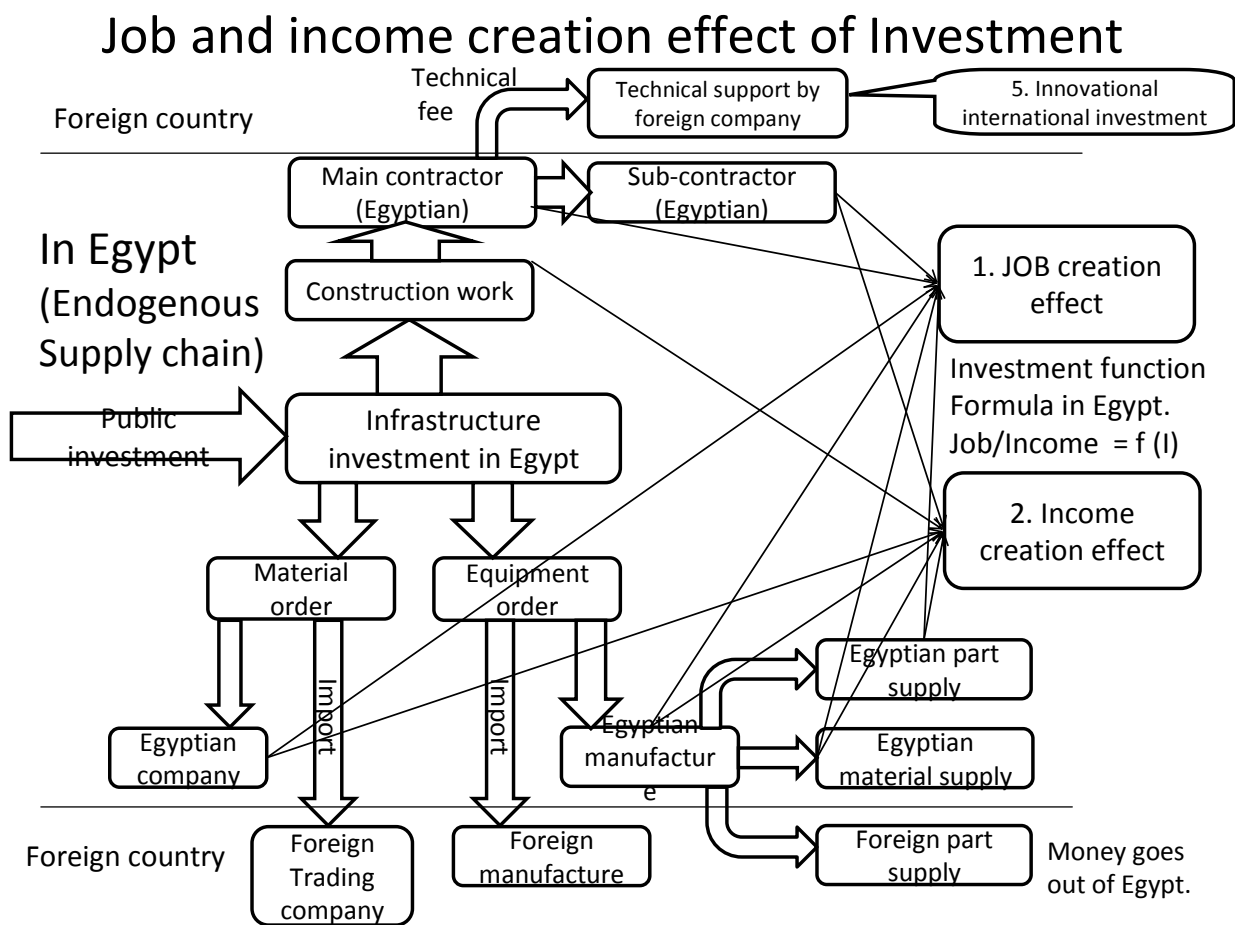


Figure 12: Job and Income Creation Effect of Investment

The public investment in infrastructure in Egypt creates demand for:

- Construction Work
- Material Order

- Equipment Order

The suppliers can be:

- - Egyptian Companies
- - Foreign Companies

If the suppliers are Egyptian companies, this contributes to job creation and income creation in Egypt. If the suppliers are foreign companies, this does not contribute to job creation and income creation in Egypt.

It is mandatory to have Egyptian companies which are able to provide the necessary work, materials and equipment; otherwise there will be no benefits in terms of job creation and income creation, even if there is big public investment.

It might be simple, however, it is necessary to design the priority role of public investment, investment rules, the investment made with an understanding of this mechanism correctly.

4.3.3. Pursuing the High Quality of Investment

A total amount of investment (quantity of investment) can generate a high performance (high effectiveness and high efficiency) or a low performance (low effectiveness and low efficiency), depending on following factors (quality of investment):

① Mechanism of Investment (Institutional Factors)

Mechanism of investment is due to the following:

- Investment model
- Business model
- Eligible project management (an excellent project manager is required)

② Utilization of Infrastructure: (Human Factor)

It could be argued that Egypt still remains in the low investment efficiency because of a problem with both institutional and human factors. Increasing the investment is not easy. Funds, even if the flow is temporary, would go away if return is low, as a result it might be the only debt remains.

Investment is also important, however, the effort to get further enhanced investment (performance), outcomes of certain investment products are needed.

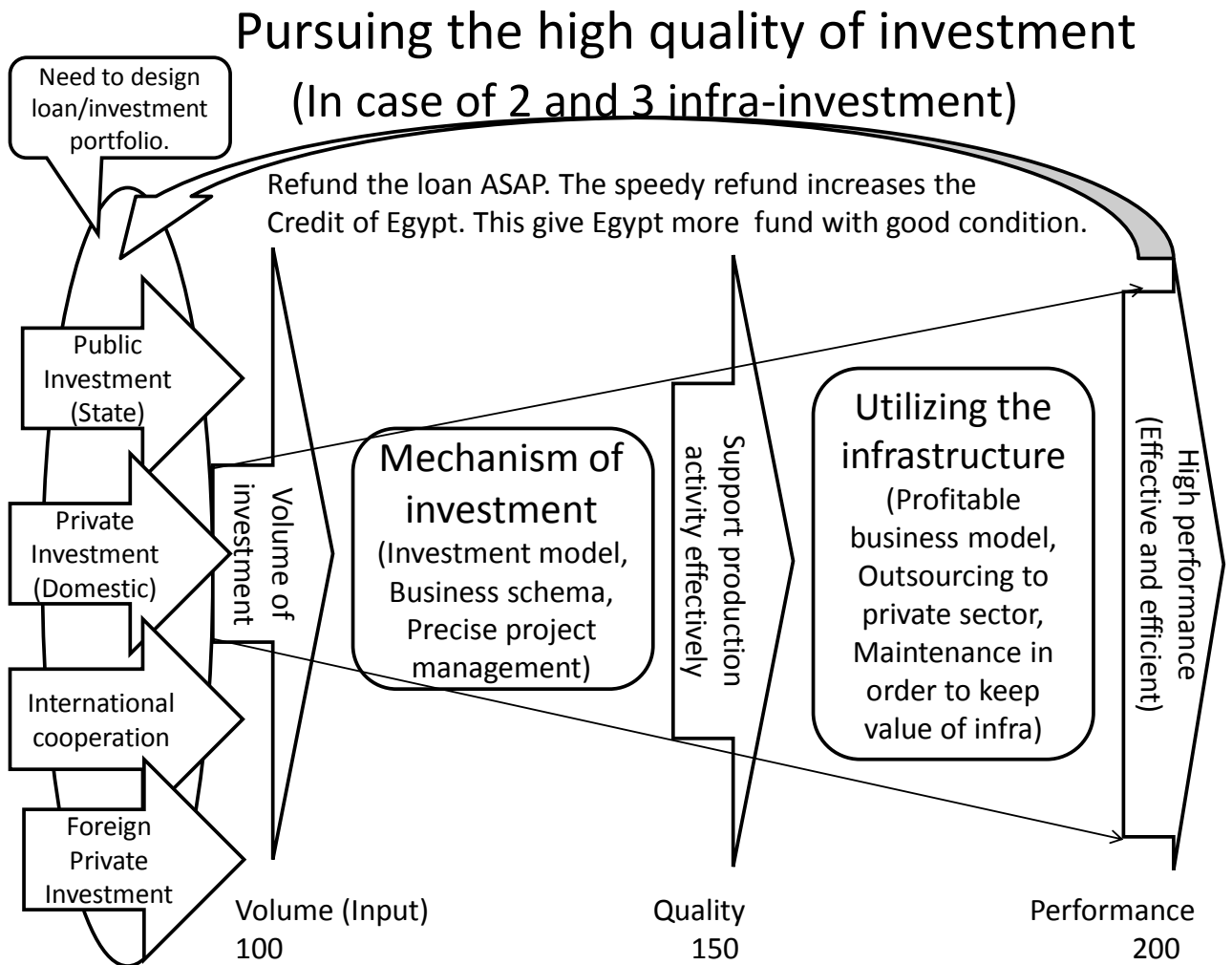


Figure 13: Pursuing the High Quality of Investment

4.3.4. Vitalization of State Owned Company

40% of GDP in Egypt comes from the public sector. Therefore, there are many opportunities to vitalize the state owned companies.

Vitalization of state owned company

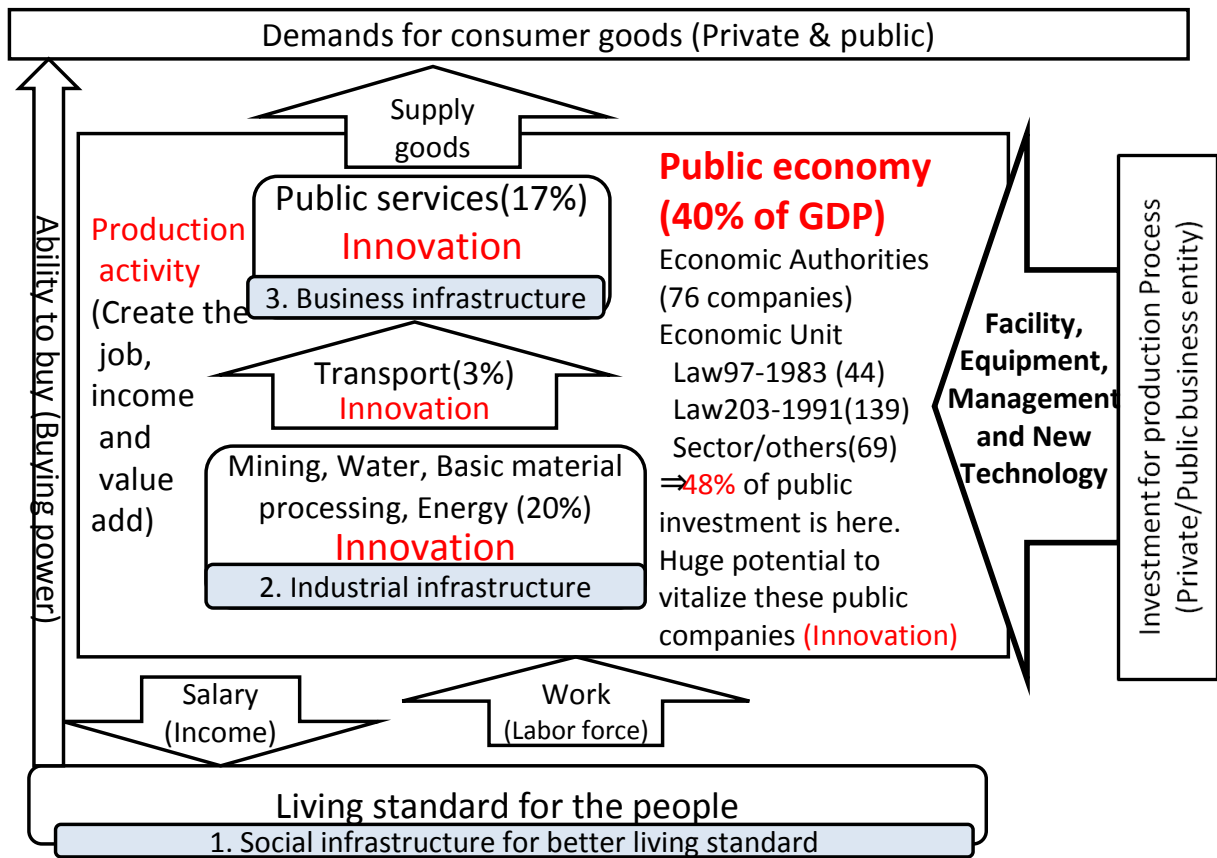


Figure 14: Vitalization of State Owned Company

A good mechanism between national economy and national people:

- National people supply the labor force to the national economy and they receive salaries. They get the ability to buy products (buying power)
- If buying increases, the demand increases and then the products are produced, distributed and retailed (sold) to national people

There is a big chance to vitalize the Egyptian economy and to increase the living standard for people by vitalizing the state owned companies.

4.3.5. Industrial development process in Egypt

The industrial development process of an economy follows the following directions:

- From small and irregular transactions to large scale and regular trading
- From handwork products to industrial products

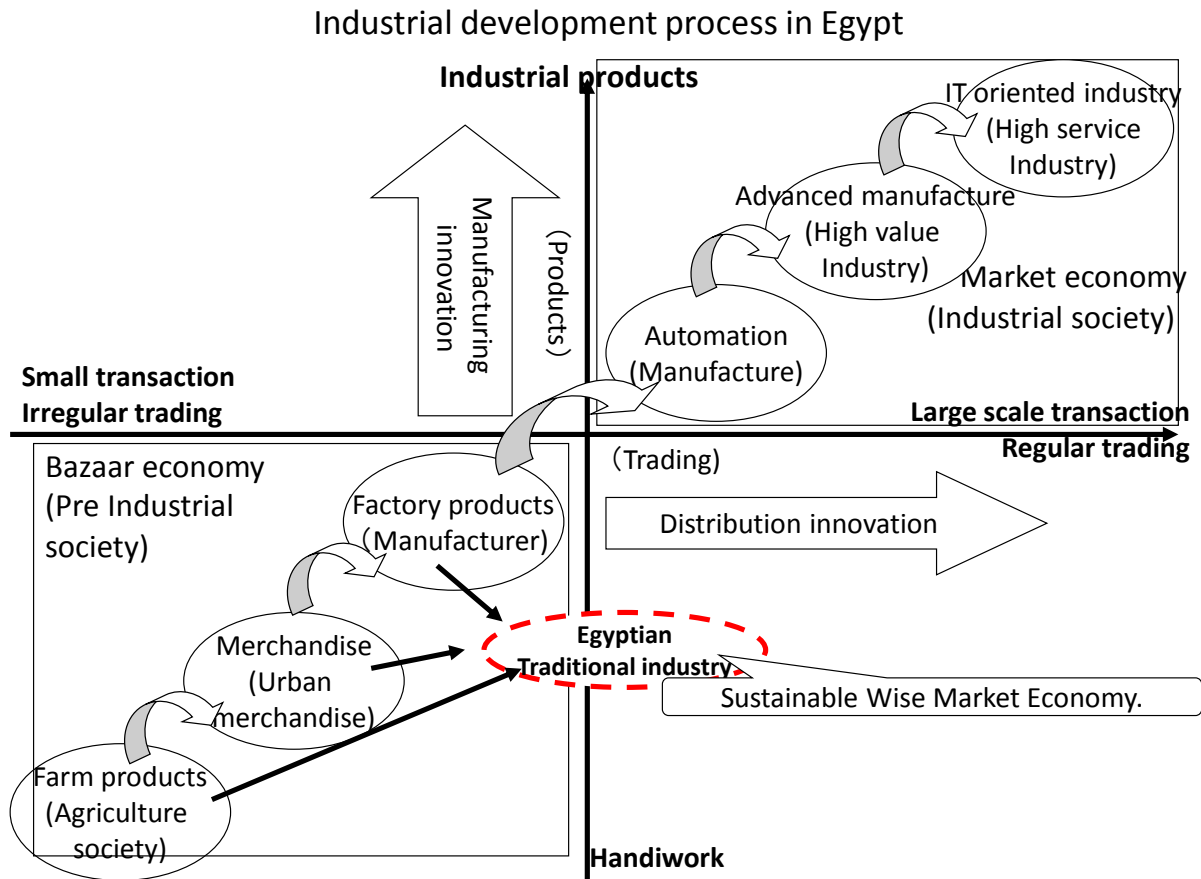


Figure 15: Industrial Development Process in Egypt

It would face a tough international environment if Egypt aims to develop the same path as the developed countries have previously experienced. However, it may be possible for Egypt to continue to develop the industrial fields, in order not to face competition with other countries as described above. EP would be required to explore the industrial policy.

4.4. Formation of EP Implementation

4.4.1. Egypt National Economic Model

MOP, MOF and Central Bank are the main public bodies involved in the creation of the National Economic Model of Egypt. Their policies must be congruent and closely linked together.

A very important question is which one of these organizations should coordinate and lead the economic policies. Is it MOP?

Below we analyze how the fiscal and monetary policies, implemented by Egypt in the last period, can be effective or non-effective depending on other factors in the economy.

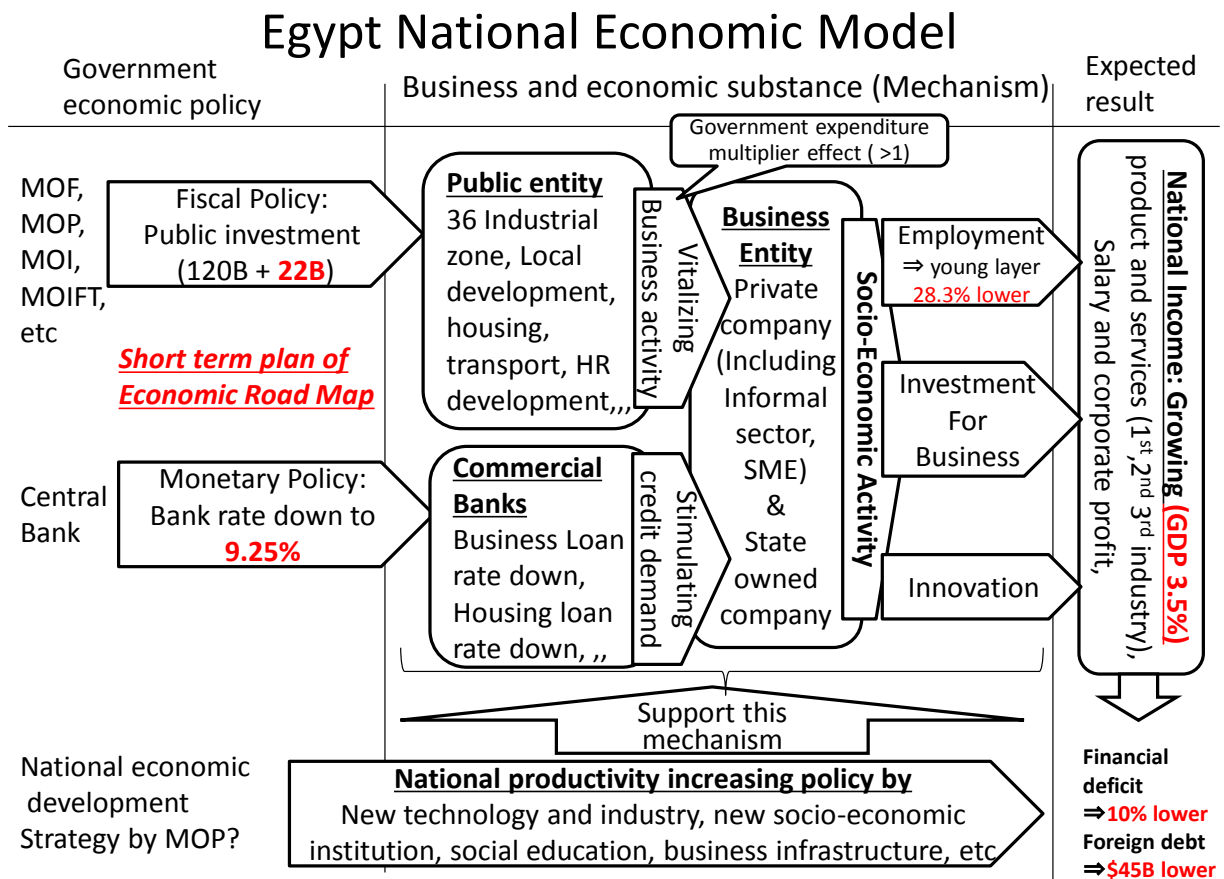


Figure 16: Egypt National Economic Model

This can be summarized by applying the economic policies of the model and to analyze and evaluate the fiscal policy and monetary policy.

Table 13: Fiscal and Monetary Policies Implemented in Egypt

Type of Policy	Implemented Measures	Comments
Fiscal Policy	<p>Egypt invested in stimulus packages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initial amount (120B), - Stimulus Package 1 (29,7B) - Stimulus Package 2 (33 B). 	<p>The investment only creates economic growth if directed to productivity fields.</p> <p>The investment for increasing the living standard of national people is important, but they do not contribute towards stimulation of the economy.</p> <p>The allocation on investment between the two fields (increasing living standards and stimulating the economy) must be assessed very carefully.</p>
Monetary Policy	<p>Central bank has decreased the bank rate down to 9.25</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the bank rate < expected return \Rightarrow stimulate the economy - If the bank rate > expected return \Rightarrow does not stimulate the economy <p>This measure will be effective only if bank rate is lower than expected result.</p>

It could be argued that potential for improvement of the policy of Egypt is large. In the future, it would also be required for commitment to introduce a policy of economic mechanism.

4.4.2. Egypt Economic Growth Scenario

After choosing the leader who will coordinate the design and implementation of public policies, the next steps are to assess and decide the direction of development.

In order to obtain economic growth, Egypt must carefully assess the present situation (starting point, where we are now) and the goal (where we want to go).

Below we analyze the types of economies, present situation and the directions of development.

Table 14: Egypt Economic Growth Scenario

Egypt economic growth scenario

Domestic demand driven economy ⇒ Exporting demand driven economy
 Domestic investment – Domestic Consumption Consumer goods / production goods / service

	Endogenous demand (Domestic demand driven economy)	Exogenous demand (Exporting demand driven economy)
Investment	1. Social infrastructure for better living standard. 2. Industrial infrastructure for fostering agriculture related, manufacture, and high-tech industry. 3. Business infrastructure for SME, FDI and 3rd industry (Service).	Producing production goods and export.
Consumption	1. Along with income growth, national people's demand get stronger. 2. Then, the people buy consumer goods and use. 3. This buying demand contribute to support national economy gradually.	Producing consumer goods and export.

① Endogenous (Domestic) Demand Driven Economy versus Exogenous Demand Driven Economy

This means that the main part of demand comes from inside Egypt and not from outside. A reason for this is that Egyptian products are not strong enough to compete on external markets.

Now Egypt is an endogenous (domestic) demand driven economy.

② Investment Driven Economy versus Consumption Drive Economy

The buying power of national people in Egypt is not high. Egypt cannot depend on consumption as a driving factor for economic growth. Now Egypt is an investment driven economy.

The directions of developing Egypt are:

- Increase consumption - gradually increase the buying power of national people
- Increase exports - gradually increase the quality of national products in order to be competitive on external markets and to be able to increase exports.

Implementation is the most important aspect of planning.

However, many plans have not been implemented in Egypt because of 3 missing factors, which are critical requirements of the implementation of plans.

- ① Consensus –consensus between stakeholders
- ② Authorization process – lack of authorization process and procedure
- ③ Excitability

Factors of execute-ability:

- ① The ownership (responsible organizations, established relations among them)
- ② Budget
- ③ Institutional back up (laws, Directive of President)
- ④ Schedule
- ⑤ Feasibility (technical feasibility, financial feasibility, economic feasibility)
- ⑥ Human Resources (professionals and experts must be available)

4.5.Relation with Other Plans

Relation with Other Plans

In Egypt, the main problem is the harmonization and coordination between many plans.

In 2013 the Government announced the “Economic Roadmap” which was not coordinated with the Master Plan and EP.

Implementation of the planning is not related, it has become forgotten files on shelves.

Relation with other plans

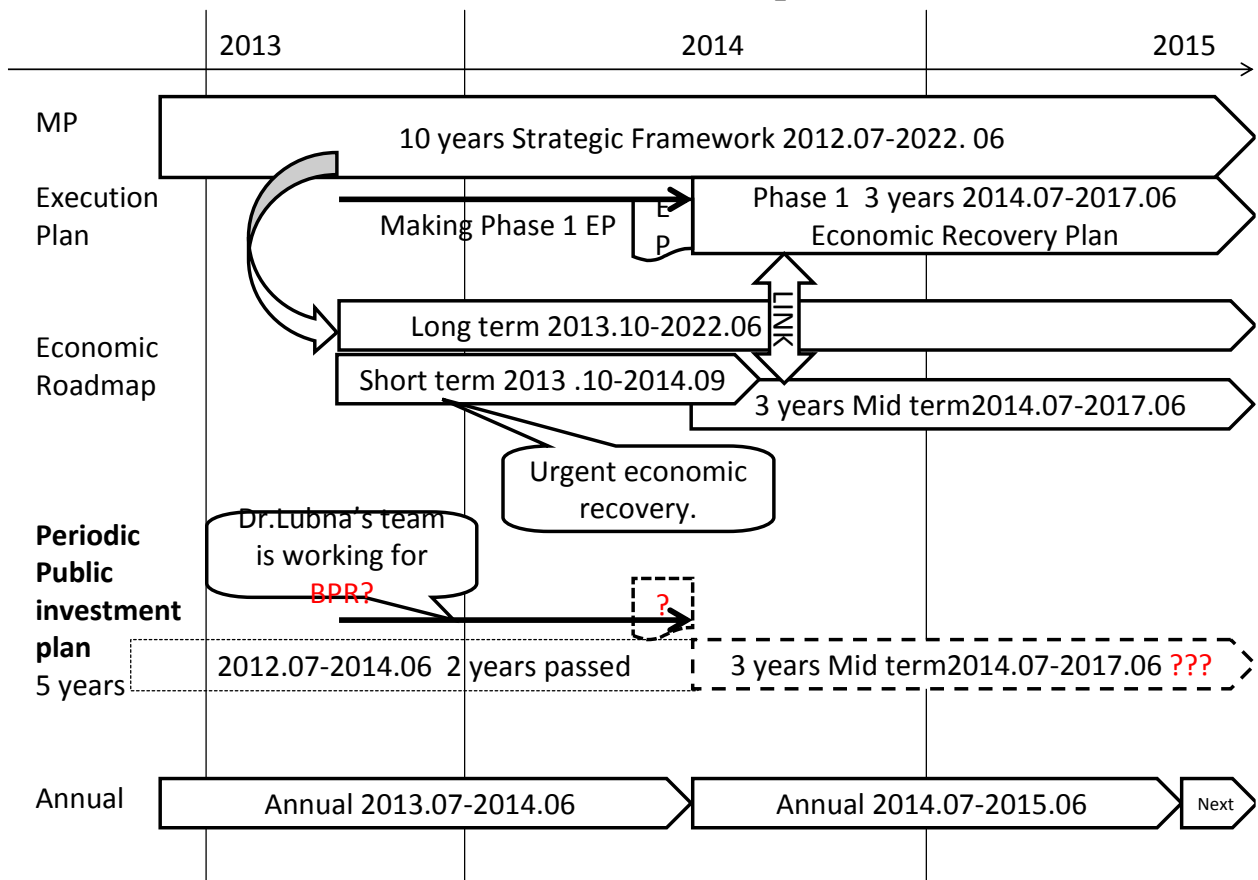


Figure 2: Relation with Other Plans

Plans and plan related activities in Egypt:

Master plan - finished in June 2012

Execution Plan Phase 1 -It was scheduled to be ready in March 2014 (however by July 2014 not yet completed)

Economic Roadmap - Government announced “Economic Roadmap”, short term and long term.

This plan is not connected to the Master plan or to the Execution Plan

Periodic Public Investment Plan for 5 years - This plan is required by law and it must be done every 5 years. However, it was supposed to start in July 2012. Now 2 years have already passed, with only 3 years remaining.

Periodic Public Investment Plan (annual) - This plan is required by law and it must be done every 5 years.

Plans on Ministry Level - There are many plans on ministry level.

Quality of the individual plan is also important, although the association between planning is also an important requirement. At the same time, the ability to check this association is missing.

5. Capacity Building

5.1. Introduction

① Basic data of the OJT Training Course in the Ministry of Planning 2014

In 2014 the Ministry of Planning (MOP), with JICA's support, implemented an In-House "OJT (On the Job Training)" Training Course for newly-hired personnel.

② Training Execution Team

- Human Resource Department
- JICA Supporting Team

③ Participants

The training was designed for 108 new employees of MOP, including 20 people having masters and PhD degrees. Employees who joined MOP in the last year include 4 secretaries and 4 people injured in the revolution.

④ Lecturer

- Representatives of each sector inside MOP
- Professionals inside MOP
- Invited collaborators of MOP (Related Ministries and International Organizations)
- A JICA professional

⑤ Cost

Regarding the cost of the training, we internally manage the cost of training implementation, without spending an external "training fee".

⑥ Structure of Training

In this training course, we launched a new training system that covers initial entry training, OJT on the field, recapitulation training, interim follow up training and final follow up training one year later.

⑦ Period of Training

- Training 1 "Train the Trainers"– 05.03.2014
- Training 2 "Training for New Employees" - 16.03.2014 – 27.03.2014

- Training 3 “On the Job Training“- 30.03.2014 – 16.04.2014
- Training 4 “Follow up for New Employees” – 17.04.2014
- Training 5 Specialized Training – 20.04.2014 – February 2014
- Training 6 Final Follow-up Training - February 2014

⑧ Curricula

This was as designed to respond to the specific needs of MOP and contained 7 main chapters including:

- Opening (Introduction)
- MOP function and organization understanding (internal organization study)
- MOP and collaborator in the government (surrounding environment of MOP)
- Basic knowledge for Planning and Public Investment (MOP Cora operation along with the new planning system)
- Professional skill and knowledge as a National Planner (economy, IT, law system)
- General skill and knowledge as a planning professional (project and program management)
- Recap of the training course

5.2.HR Department Function

The HR department must develop the human resource and then assign them to the right position.

It is imperative for the company to invest in HR. A company, that doesn't invest in HR precisely, has no chance of future growth. HR is a valuable asset within the company. A company that reduces the cost of HR, may achieve some profit momentarily by cost reduction. However, it causes the problem for long term prosperity. It damages the quality of HR in the company.

The investment for HR is the best investment for the company. The salary cut is the last solution and not recommended. The Layoff is the same.

However, as a reality, the poor management tends to cut the cost of HR. It is an easy way. The excellent management takes the royal road; it is tough and challengeable leadership.

HR Department has the Following 5 Functions.

- ① Hiring (Freshman and Professional)

- ② Human Resource Development (Training & Education)
- ③ Evaluation (Promotion / Demotion)
- ④ Personal Transfer (Job Rotation)
- ⑤ Negotiation with Labor Union

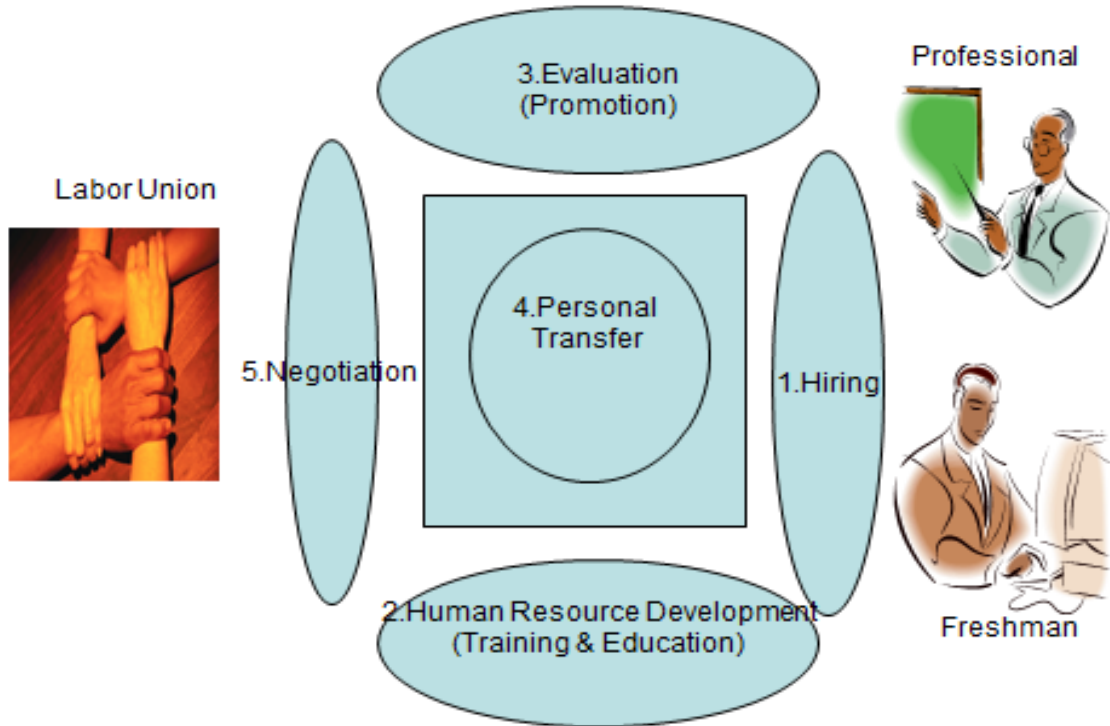


Figure 17: 5 Functions of the HR Department

5.3. Training Course Pattern

In order to design an efficient training course, we must assess the needs and available resource for the training course. This is the 1st step of training preparation.

Based upon the needs and available resources, we can choose the pattern of training course.

5.3.1. A basic schema

There are 3 training patterns:

- ① In-house Training Pattern
 - Utilize the employee as a lecturer.

- Utilize available resources in-house as much as possible.
- In order to utilize in-house resources, it is necessary to train the employees beforehand. (this is also good for the organization).
- No cost to pay outside. All of them are internal costs.

② Outsourcing Pattern

- Utilize an outside training company.
- They are professional in training. So they will provide good training courses.
- In order to get a good training course, you must define your requirements.
- It is a CSA (Critical Success Factor) for the training.
- It may be costly; however the quality of the training will be adequate.

③ Combination of the Above.

In actual fact, the training course is a combination of 1 and 2. The HR department tries to utilize in-house resources, however sometimes it doesn't cover all the needs. That is when we need to consider using outside professional services.

The in-house training pattern is a very practical training course. The responsible person must define the requirements of the training course and then you can optimize the training course.

The following is a sample definition of the requirements.

5.3.2. Assessment of Needs and Resources

In order to apply the Training Course Method to your organization, the following information needs to be considered and discussed:

Table 15: Assessment Table for Needs and Resources

No	N/R	Category	Description	To be filled out
1.	N E E D S	New Employee to be Trained	- number of new employees	
2.			- date of employment	
3.			- Specialization field (e.g. economists, engineers, etc.)	
4.		Type of Training	What type of training is required? Did they attend other training courses in the past or this will be the first one?	
5.		Timing	When is the training needed	
6.		Special Requirements	If there are any special requirements or conditions	
7.	R E S O U R C E S	Available Human Resources	For organizing the training	Human resources who can be involved in the organizing and implementation of training course (E.g. Training Department, key persons, number of persons)
8.			For providing lecture	Capable people inside the organization who can provide high quality lectures
			Collaborators	Collaborators or your organization who can provide support
9.		Available Financial Resources	Budget allocation for the training course	
10.	Available logistic	Room for training Equipment		

5.4. Training Preparation (Total Picture)

The discussion of the training pattern is the 1st step of training preparation. We have 5 steps for the training preparation and execution process.

Step 1: Vision Creation (1.5 Month)

This is the 1st step of preparation. We must define the basic policy of the training course. It is “Project Document”.

Step 2: Planning Phase (2.0 Months)

Based upon the “Project Document”, we need to design the curriculum of the training course. We also need to prepare all the work before starting the training course.

Step 3: Execution of the Training Course (0.5Month)

We need to organize the course and manage all the processes. It is necessary to assign 10 ~ 15 staff for the operation.

Step 4: Follow-Up Activity (1.0 Month)

After the training course, we will collect a questionnaire and report form from the participant.

Step 5: New Employee Nomination (3 Months Before Step 3)

Regarding the training course for new employee, the HR department must decide the nomination of new employees in the organization. This process must link with the training course.

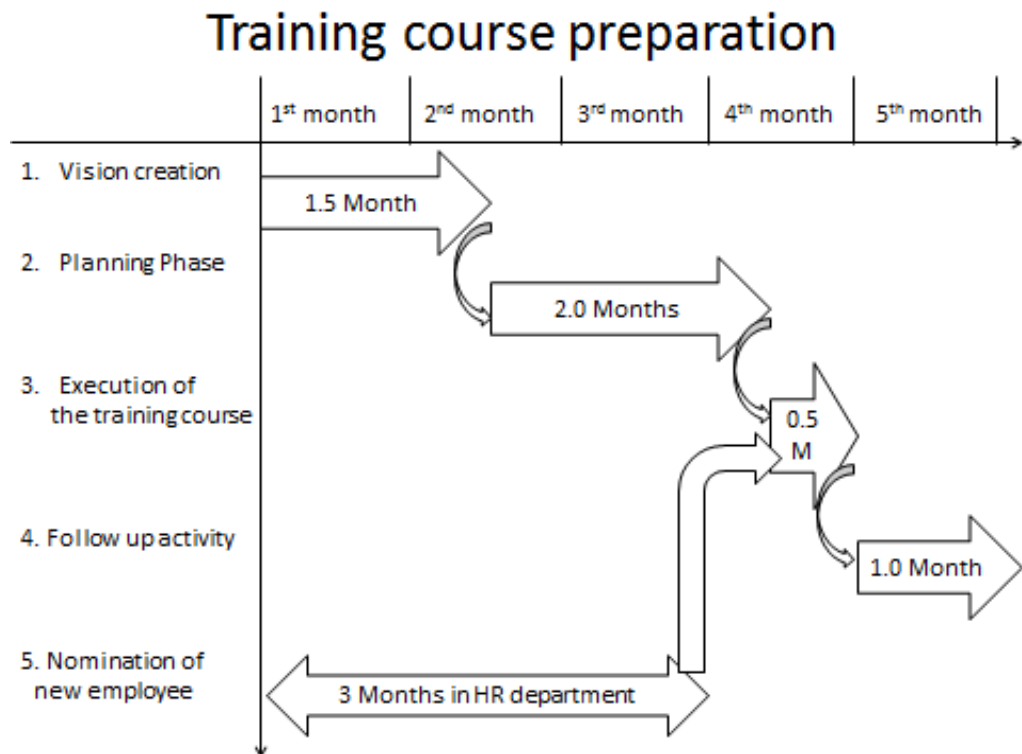


Figure 18: Training Preparation

In order to effectively execute the training course, the 1st step of the preparation must be started 3.5 months before the start of the training course.

We highly recommend reforming the training department organization. The traditional training organization belongs to the HR department. Of course, the training department is closely linked with the HR department. However, in order to strengthen the “training function” within the organization, it is necessary to develop the independent training organization as below.

Training department reform

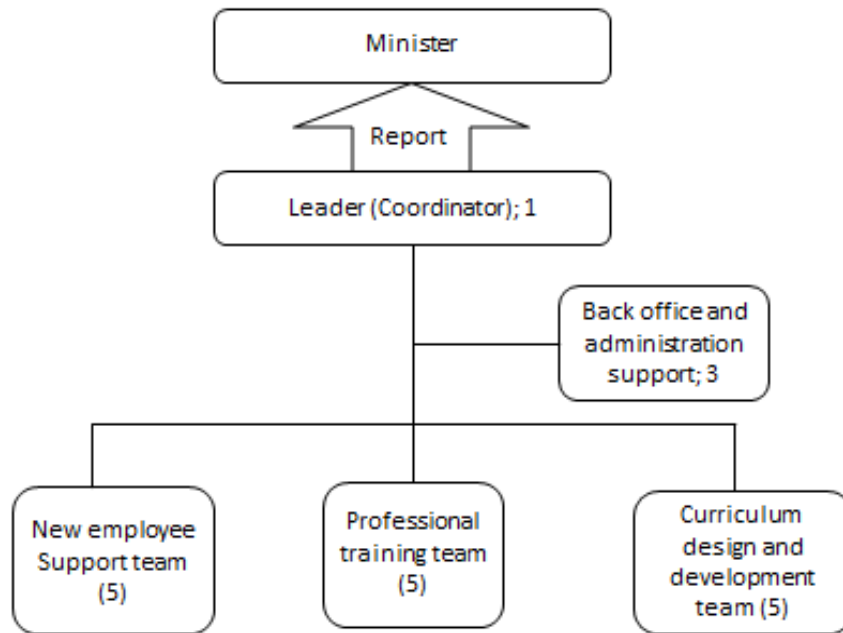


Figure 19: Training Department Reform

5.5. Major Tasks for Each Step (description of Each Task)

Table 16: Major Tasks on Each Step

	Major Tasks		Remarks	How Many Staff?	How Long? (Month)	Estimated Workload (MM)
1	Vision Creation				1.5M	
	1-1	Analysis for Requirement Definition	5W1H	5	0.5	2.5
	1-2	Analysis for Conditions / Obstacles	Budget, period, timing,,,			0
	1-3	Prepare "Project Document (PD)".	10-20 pages	10	1	10
	1-4	Organize Training Execution Committee(TEC)	15 members	15	0.25	3.75
	1-5	Authorization Meeting 1	PD authorization	15	0.25	3.75
						20

	Major tasks	Remarks	Who is Responsible?	How Many Staff?	How Long? (Months)	Estimated Workload (MM)	
2	Planning Phase				2M		
	2-1	Curriculum design	Creative work	HRD	10	1	10
	2-2	Define each presentation contents		HRD	10	0.5	5
	2-3	Nominate presentator to each lecture		HRD	5	0.5	2.5
	2-4	Coordinate the lecturer (Visiting)	One by one	HRD	5	1	5
	2-5	Curriculum finalization		HRD	10	0.5	5
	2-6	Authorization meeting 2	Curriculum authorization	HRD	15	0.2	3
	2-7	Prepare training brochure to participant		HRD	5	0.5	2.5
	2-8	Deliver the brochure to all participant		HRD	3	0.2	0.6
	2-9	Arrange the training course location		HRD	3	0.5	1.5
	2-10	Authorization meeting 2	Final judge	HRD	15	0.2	3
	2-11	All the delivery paper check, location, facility	To be done one day before	HRD	15	0.1	1.5
							38.1

		Major Tasks	Remarks	How Many Staff?
3		Execution of the Training Course		
		3-1 Opening arrangement	Early morning check	1
		3-2 Total training coordinator on site.	Leader of training course	1
		3-3 Time keeper		1
		3-4 Take attendance check		1
		3-5 Photo and Video (Recording)		1
		3-6 Confirmation of lecturer one day before		2
		3-7 Presentation paper gathering		2
		3-8 CD of all the presentation paper		2
		3-9 Daily morning check for equipment on site		1
		3-10 Questionnaire preparation and delivery	To participant	1
		3-11 Final report preparation and delivery	To participant	1
		3-12 Interim check and reporting	By leader	1
		3-13 Communicator and backoffice support		2
		3-14 Daily recap meeting	By leader	10
		3-15 Final recap meeting and reporting	By leader	10
		3-16 Review meeting of TEC		15

	Major Tasks	Remarks	How Many Staff?	How Long? (Months)	Estimated Workload (MM)	
4	Follow-Up Activity			1M		
	4-1	Settlement for all the expense	Administrator	2	1	2
	4-2	Thank you letter		2	0.5	1
	4-3	Certificate preparation & delivery		2	1	2
	4-4	Study for the report of participant		5	0.5	2.5
	4-5	Analysis for the questionnaire of participant		2	0.5	1
	4-6	Book preparation for all the participant	Textbook of all presentation	6	1	6
	4-7	Review meeting in TEC		10	0.2	2
	4-8	Final authorization meeting		15	0.2	3
	4-10	Help desk services		2	2	4
						23.5

	Major Tasks	Remarks	How Many Staff?	How Long? (Months)	Estimated Workload (MM)	
5	Nomination of New Employee	HRD		3M		
	5-1	Requirement analysis (Department)		15	1	15
	5-2	Skill analysis of new employee		10	1	10
	5-3	Interview with new employee		20	1	20
	5-4	Develop the criteria of nomination		5	1	5
	5-5	Apply the criteria on the nomination		10	1	10
	5-6	Authorization meeting		15	0.5	7.5
	5-7	Officially announce and send them to department		15	0.5	7.5
						75

5.6. Project Definition Book on Vision Creation (Step1)

This is the most important output of Step 1. Please introduce the case study that JICA practiced in the training course for Ministry of Planning. It was practiced in March 2014 for new employees.

1. Introduction

1.1. Current Situation Analysis

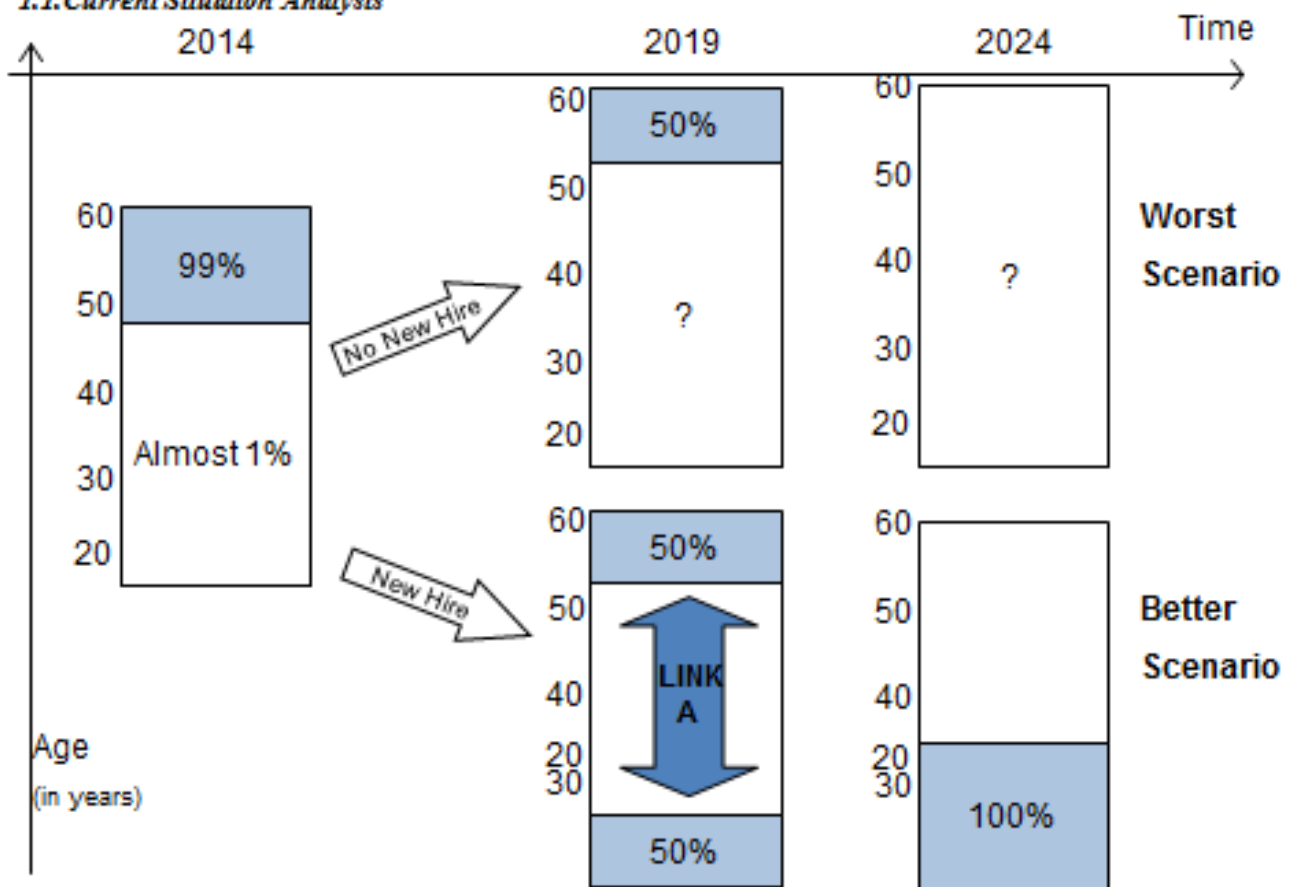


Figure 20: Training Course for Newly Hired Personnel

- In the MOP, the average age of employees is 55 years old and many will retire very soon.
- MOP newly employed 70 new people in 2014, who are expected to start in March 2014.
 - In the past 26 years, Ministry of Planning did not have any recruitment except of some entry level employees decided by the Central Government; therefore MOP didn't have experience in providing training.

Good LINK A (Knowledge Transfer) between present employees and new employees is an urgent need and is fundamental for maintaining good functioning of the MOP in the future years.

1.2. Training for New Employees and other effects

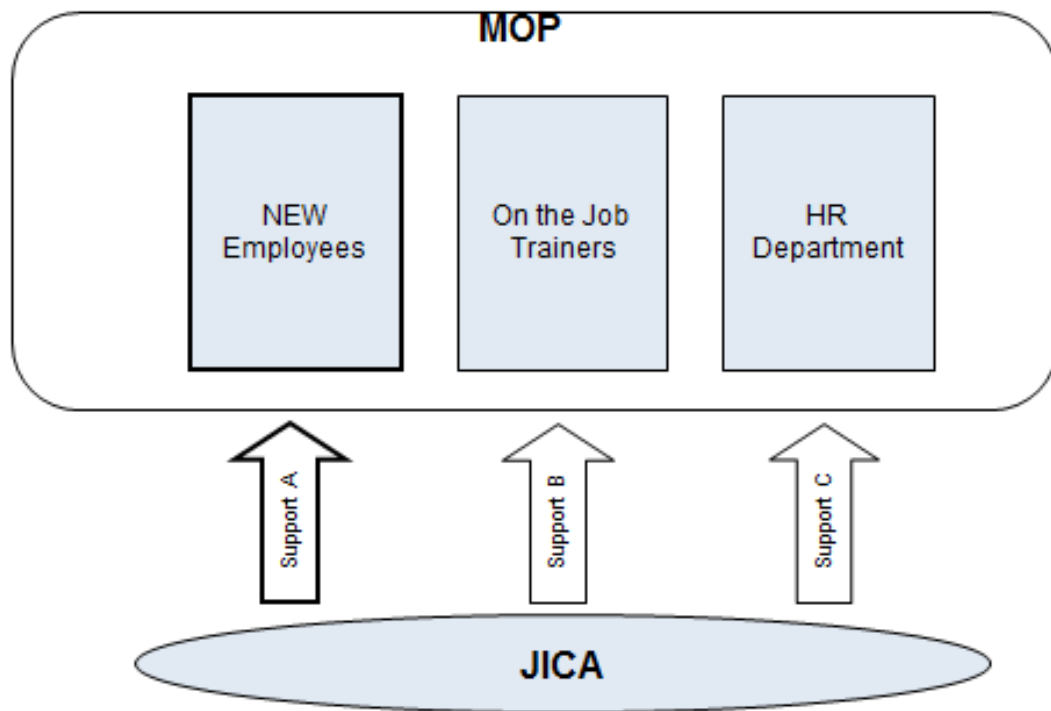


Figure 21: Training for New Employees and Other Effects

JICA'S Action:

- Support A - JICA responded to the request of MOP and supports the HR department to provide

In-house “OJT (On the Job Training)” Training Course to the new employees.

This is done through the process of providing training and we can expect some supplementary positive effects:

- Support B - To develop mechanism of training and capacity building in the MOP
- Support C - To strengthen capacity and capability of Human Resource Department

2. Team Formation for Training Course

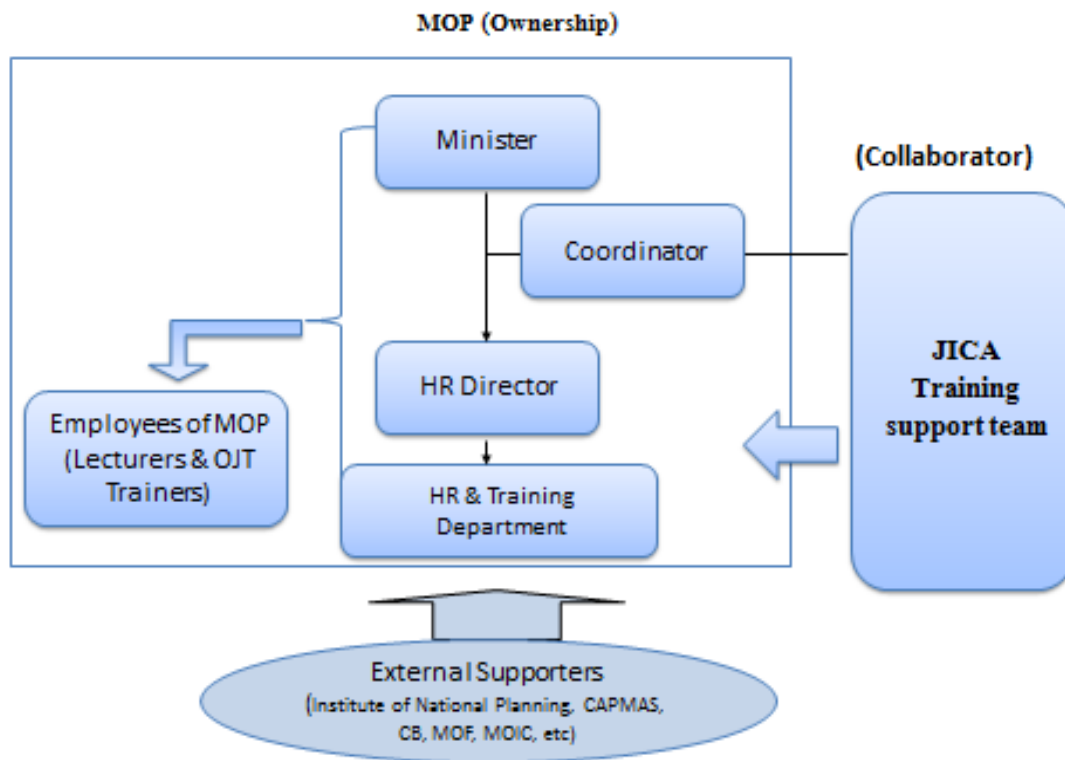


Figure 22: Team Formation of the Training Course

Functions of Coordinator

- ① Instruct actions for all the stakeholders (Internal and External)
- ② Support the HR Department
- ③ Facilitates the collaboration schema with outside supporters

3. Principal Parts of Training

3.1. Total Framework of the Training

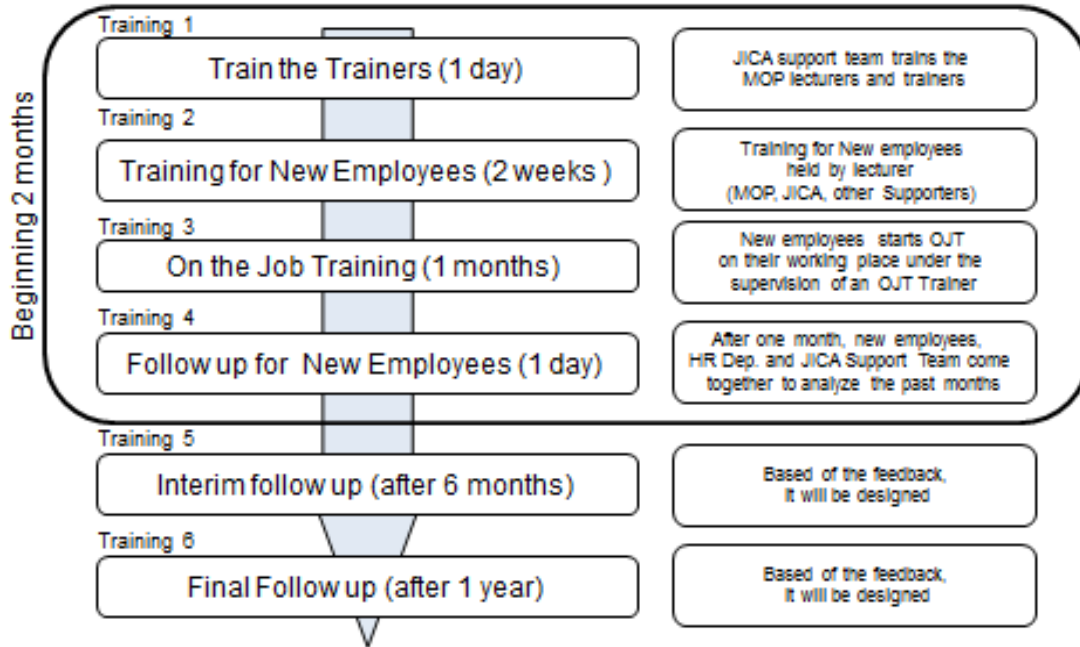


Figure 23: Total Framework of the Training

Training 5 and 6 will be designed based on the feedback of Training 4 (E.g. Planning System)

Training - 2 weeks, Project management skill - 2 weeks, International communication skills – 1 week

3.2. Training schema for the beginning 2 months

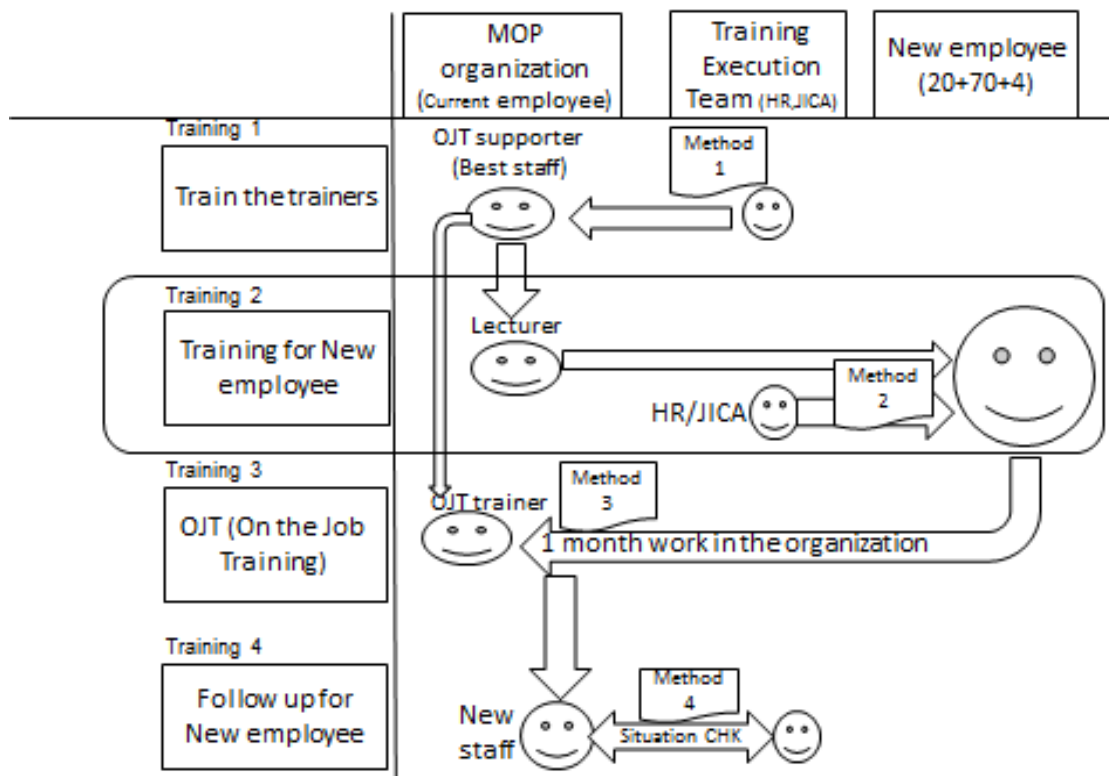


Figure 24: Training Schema for the Beginning 2 Months

3.3. Schema of 2 weeks curriculum

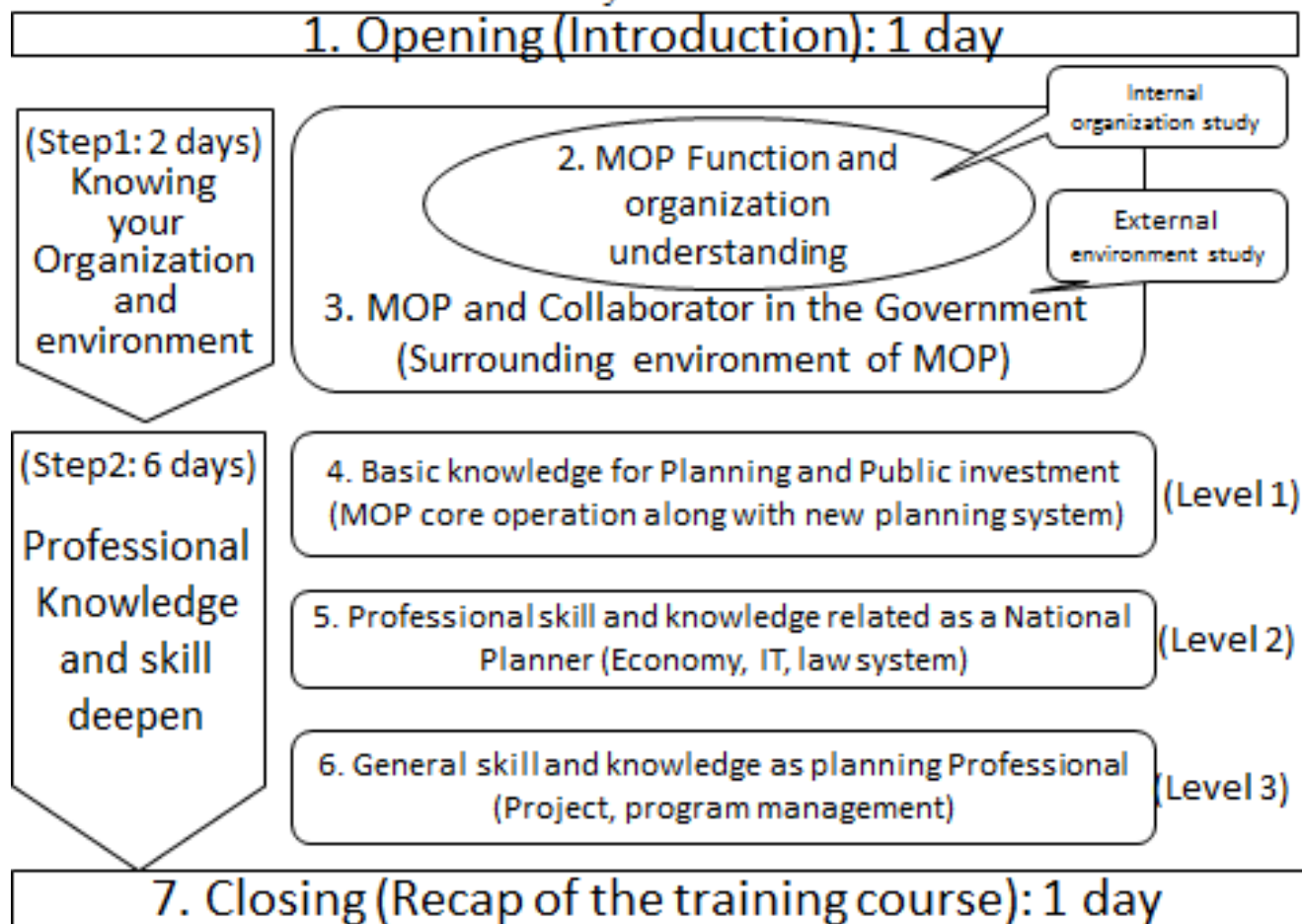


Figure 25: Schema of the 2 Week Curriculum

① Advantages of the New Training System (In House OJT Training)

a. . “In House” Concept

- Low cost

It is not necessary to spend an outside ‘training fee’.

We internally manage the cost of training implementation.

- Flexible

We know the training needs of the 'New Employee'. - We can design the training course depending on the needs of the MOP. - Our training course is a demand driven training course.

- Quick

We must quickly prepare a suitable training course for new employees - Internal resources can quickly respond to the needs.

b. "On the Job Training" Concept:

First time challenge in the Egyptian Government

- On-the-job training (OJT) is a form of training taking place in a normal working situation, in order to learn the important concepts and practices
- On-the-job training, sometimes called direct instruction, is one of the earliest forms of training but still keeps great value today. It is one-on-one training located at the 10!) Site. Where someone who knows how to do a task shows someone else how to execute it

The process of OJT can provide trainees with supportive power and self-growth through:

- Practical

OJT helps practical business operation. It helps to transfer the knowledge and practice to the 'New Employees',

- High performance

OJT Direct teaches the way overworking on the field in each organization. It definitely facilitates high performance of learning curves.

- Friends and loyalty

OJT is internal work on the field. A current employee is a personal teacher to 'New Employee'. This close work formation will increase the friendship and loyalty of the 'New Employee'.

c. Developing New Training Mechanisms" in MOP: Asset and Infrastructure Creation

After the first 2 weeks of intensive training, the OJT Training starts in the normal working place and continues for 1 year under the monitoring of the HR Department with Support from the JICA Team.

- This training course will launch a new training system that covers initial entry training. OJT on the field. Recapitulation training, interim follow up training and final follow up training one year later
- This is the mechanism of HR development. This is a 1 training cycle to be out carried over to next year. This mechanism will foster HR in the MOP.

② Administrative Issues

a. Period

Authorization to done by 27.02.2014

- Training 1: 05.03.2014
- Training 2: 16.03.2014 - 27.03.2014
- Training 3: 02.04.2014- 16.04.2014 (around 1 month)
- Training 4; 17.04.2014
- Training S: TBD
- Training 6: TBD

b. Location

Required capacity is 90-120 people

- 70 new employees
- 4 secretaries
- 19 Masters degree and PhD employees
- 11 top students
- 4 injured in the revolution

Total 108 persons

Location in MOP: 9th Floor (90 seats), 10th Floor (70 Seats)

Location in INP: 3rd Floor

- Large room (120 seats)
- Small room (30 seats)

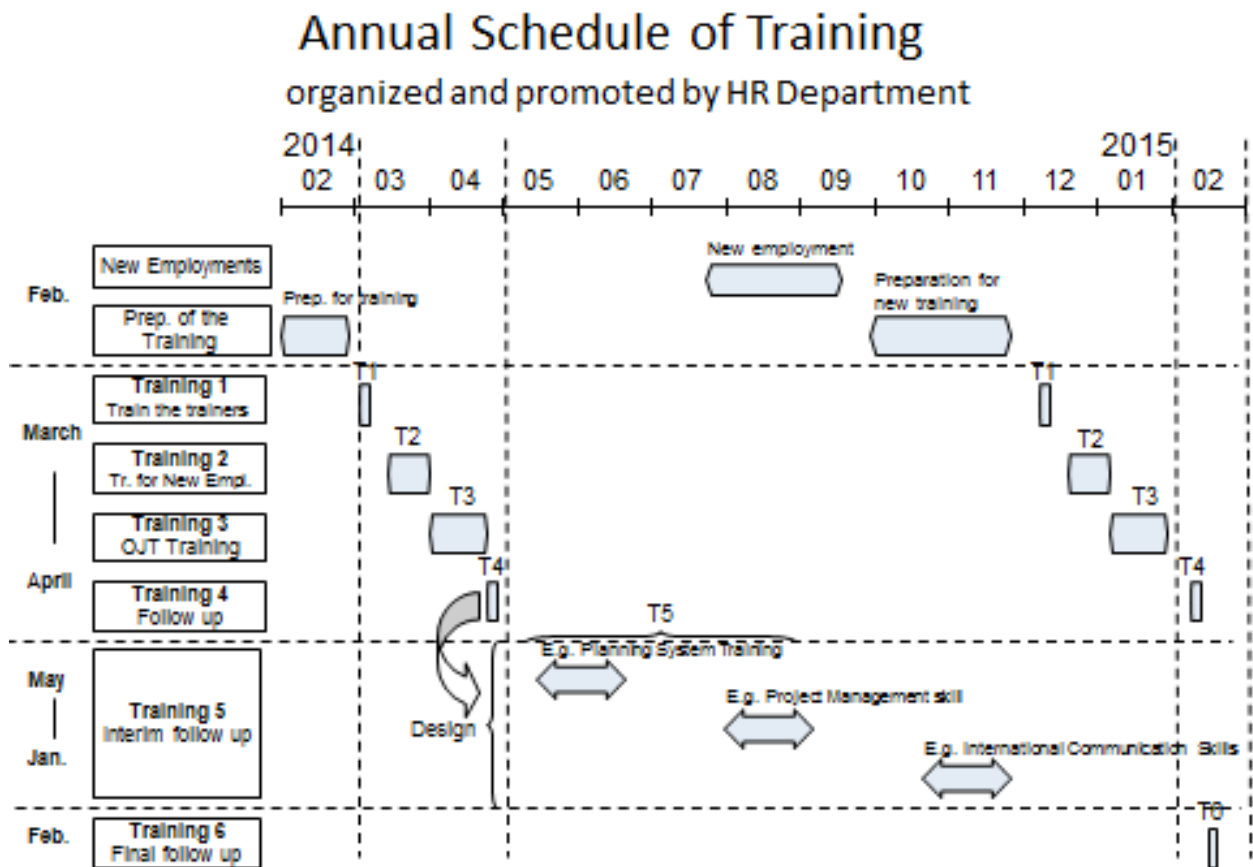


Figure 26: Annual Schedule of Training

The duration of the OJT training will be 1 year.

After the first very intensive 2 months, a one-day recapitulation and feedback session will take place.

Based on the feedback, the HR Department/JICA will design the next stages of the training covering the remaining 10 months.

- Training 5 – Interim follow-up Training
- Training 6 – Final follow-up training

(Future Consideration)

The training system can be implemented in other Ministries and public bodies.

5.7. Curriculum Sample for New Employee on the Planning Phase (Step 2)

Table 17: Training Structure

Training structure (Table of contents): In house OJT Training coeuce for New employee form MOP new employee.					
1. This training structure (curriculum) need to be reviewed and confirmed.					
2. Presentator (Lecturer) need to be nominated by training team (HR dept and JICA)					
Start at 9:00, End at 14:30 (Break between 12:00-12:30)					
	Category of training	Themes (As Example)	Presentator	Hours	Day
1	Opening (Introduction)				
	Opening by the Minister	Minister's mission statement	Minister	5	1st (Mar 16th)
	MOP organizational overview	Corporate organization, public servant, relation with government, International collaboration,	HR department		
Training schema (Schedule)	Training program introduction, HR evaluation system, CDP				
2	MOP Function and Organization understanding (Internal organization study)	Representative of 6 sectors (Manager or nomination) present their organization like role and responsibility, function, working environmet, themes, annual work schedule. (This is not "Orientation".	Lecturer	5	2nd (Mar 17th)
3	MOP and Collaborator in the government (Surrounding environment of MOP)	INP (Planning professionals),CAPMAS, GOPP,CB, MOF, other related ministries representative present their organization, function and the relation with MOP. If necessary, we can invite some international organization like WB, UNDP, etc.(This is not traditional "Orientation" It will be creative Discussion)+	representative of each organization	5	3rd (Mar 18th)
4	Basic knowledge for Planning and Public Investment (MOP Cora operation along with new planning system)	Preparing public investment plan is the cora business operation of MOP. MOP is now trying to redesign the planning system. The challenge has just started. It is necessary to share the approach. + Workshop 2	New planning system team	5	4th (Mar 19th)
				5	5th (Mar 20th)
5	Professiona skill and knowledge as a National Planner (Economy, IT, Law system)	It is necessary for enw employee to have basic knowledge about planning. National account system, Macroeconomic analysis, Planning law and budget, private sector and new planning system (GIS and G-G system) + Workshop 3	Expert and professional in MOP	5	6th (Mar 23rd)
				5	7th (Mar 24th)
6	General skill and knowledge as a planning professional (Project and Program management)	This is the general basic skill and knowledge. International standard of Project appraisal, project management skill, team and organization management, social institutions. These are necessary basic skill as the employee in MOP.	JICA	5	8th (Mar 25th)
				5	9th (Mar 26th)
7	Recap of the training course	Recap the training by HR department, and then prepare for OJT training system in MOP. + Workshop 4	HR	5	10th (Mar 27th)

5.8. Execution of the Training Course (Step 3)

Table 18: In House OJT Training Course for the MOP New Employees

In house OJT Training Course for MOP new employee. Day 5 - 20.03.2014						
Day	Timing		Category	Themes	Description	Presentator
5th (Mar 20th)	9,00	10,00	Basic knowledge for Planning and Public Investment (MOP Core operation along with new planning system)	Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Investment Plan	New planning system	Dr. Heba Moghaieb
	10,00	11,00		Decentralization	New planning system	Dr. Heba Moghaieb
	11,00	12,00		Public Policy Management Process	Policy Making and Policy implementation	Dr. Shinji Naruo
	12,30	14,30		Workshop 1+2	MOP planning and Public investment	Dr. Shinji Naruo

5.9. Analysis for the Questionnaire on Follow-Up Activity (Step 4)

Table 19: Training Structure; Analysis for Each Lecture and Course

Training Structure (Table of contents): In house OJT Training course for New employee			
Analysis for each lecture and course			
Day	Rank	Category of training	Average Score
1st		Opening (Introduction)	
2nd (Mar 17th)	5	MOP Function and Organization understanding (Internal organization study)	150
3rd (Mar 18th)	3	MOP and Collaborator in the government (Surrounding environment of MOP)	218
4th (Mar 19th)	4	Basic knowledge for Planning and Public Investment (MOP Cora operation along with new planning system)	210
5th mor (Mar 20th) mornin g			
5-6th (Mar 23rd)	2	Professional skill and knowledge as a National Planner (Economy, IT, Law system)	224
7th (Mar 24th)			
8th (Mar 25th)	1	General skill and knowledge as a planning professional (Project and Program management)	240
9th (Mar 26th)			
10th (Mar 27th)			
		Recap of the training course	

Findings

- ① Training 1 to strengthen (For OJT trainer and Lecturer)
- ② New employee interested in the MOP collaborator (CB, WB,)
 - ⇒ Demand to know more about outside organization.
- ③ New employee was getting better and better at understanding the training course.
- ④ Higher demand to learn (Lecture topics to be determined)
 - a. Direct dialog with the minister
 - b. New Planning system (Methodology, mechanism, IT)
 - c. Public investment management (Ongoing process)

- d. Learning from External organization (External lecturer)
- e. Motivation, breakthrough and self-management (Basics)
- f. Project management (Professional skill up)
- g. On site tour (Visiting the project site, factory and public office)

5.10. Applying the Know-How Book (N-SAS) to Other Organizations

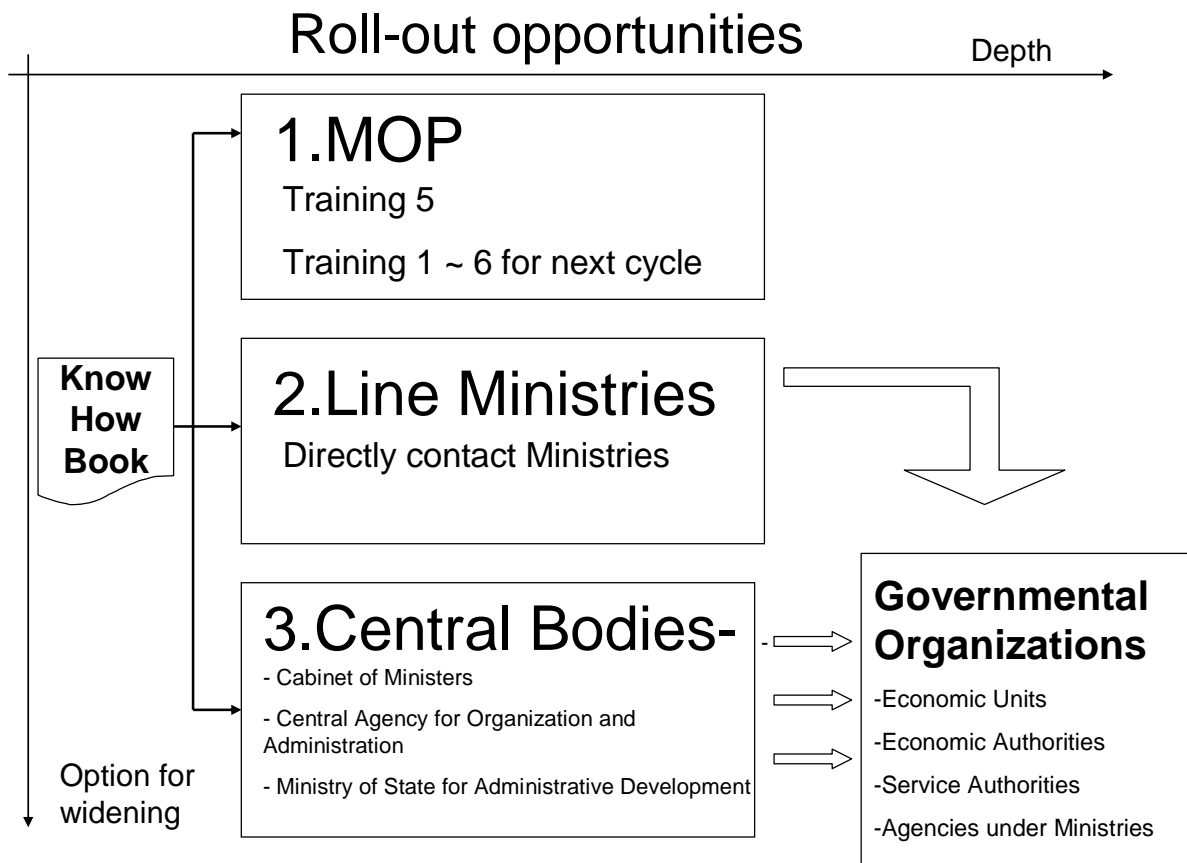


Figure 27: Roll out opportunities

Rollout can be done by the following:

① Inside MOP

- HR department in the MOP will continue to implement the training course
- This year they will continue to implement the remaining steps. Training 5 and Training 6
- Next year the MOP will be able to implement the whole cycle again

② To the Line Ministries

- The training course Know How can be introduced to other Line Ministries
- Through the Line Ministries the Know How can be transferred to other Governmental Organizations

③ Through Central Bodies

- Cabinet of Ministers
- Central Agency for Organization and Administration
- Ministry of State for Administrative Development

The Know How can be introduced through central bodies and extended to all Governmental Organizations

6. Technical Cooperation

6.1. JICA's Technical Cooperation

6.1.1. Procedure of Preparing JICA Technical Cooperation

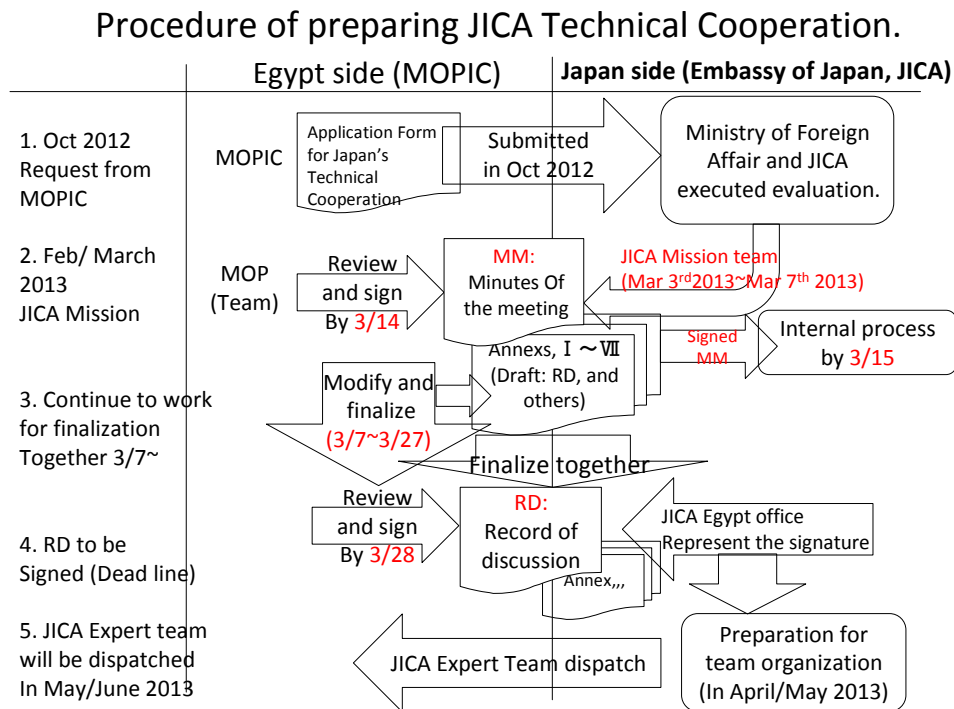


Figure 28: Procedure of Preparing JICA's Technical Cooperation

The Technical Cooperation Agreement has been signed between JICA and MOPIC in April 2013. The Japanese side was represented by JICA and the Egyptian side was represented by MOPIC.

In order to finalize the Technical Cooperation Agreement, the following steps have been implemented:

① October 2012 - Request from MOPIC

- In October 2012 MOPIC submitted a request to Japan.
- Ministry of Foreign Affair and JICA executed the evaluation

② February/ March 2013 – JICA's Mission

JICA's Mission together with the MOP team was to review the documents and finalize the minutes of the meeting

- ③ Continue to review for finalization
- ④ A technical cooperation agreement was signed on 15th April 2013
- ⑤ JICA's expert team to be dispatched in May or June 2013

6.1.2. JICA's Technical Cooperation: Planning Support Schedule

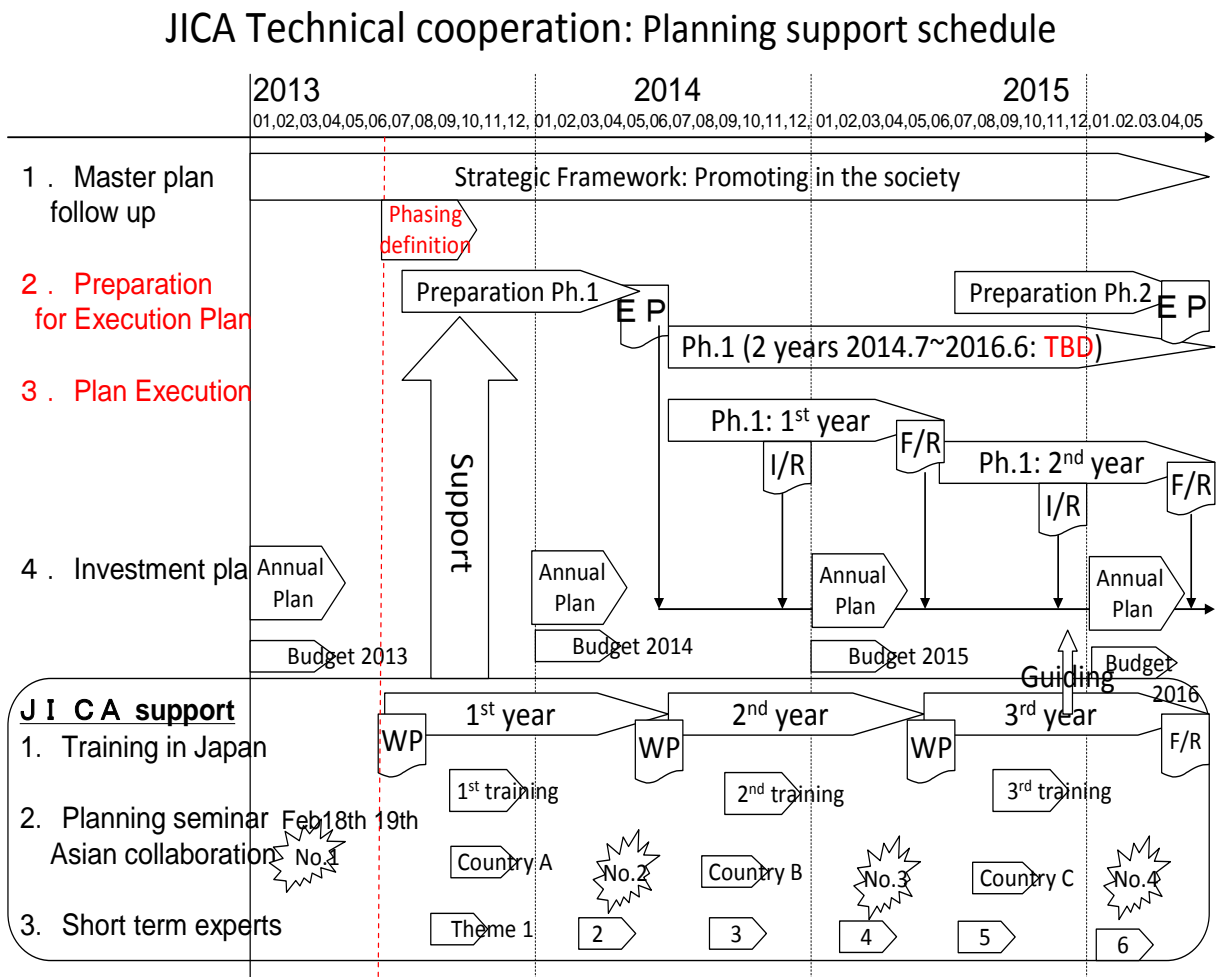


Figure 29: JICA'S Technical Cooperation: Planning Support Schedule

In the initial Technical Cooperation agreement the responsibilities were shared like this:

① MOP

- Master Plan follow up
- Preparation for Execution Plan
- Plan execution
- Investment plans

② - JICA Support

- Training in Japan
- Planning seminar for Asian Collaborators
- Short term experts

6.1.3. Agreed Integrated Planning System in Egypt

Major integration plan in Egypt:

3. Integrated Planning system in Egypt

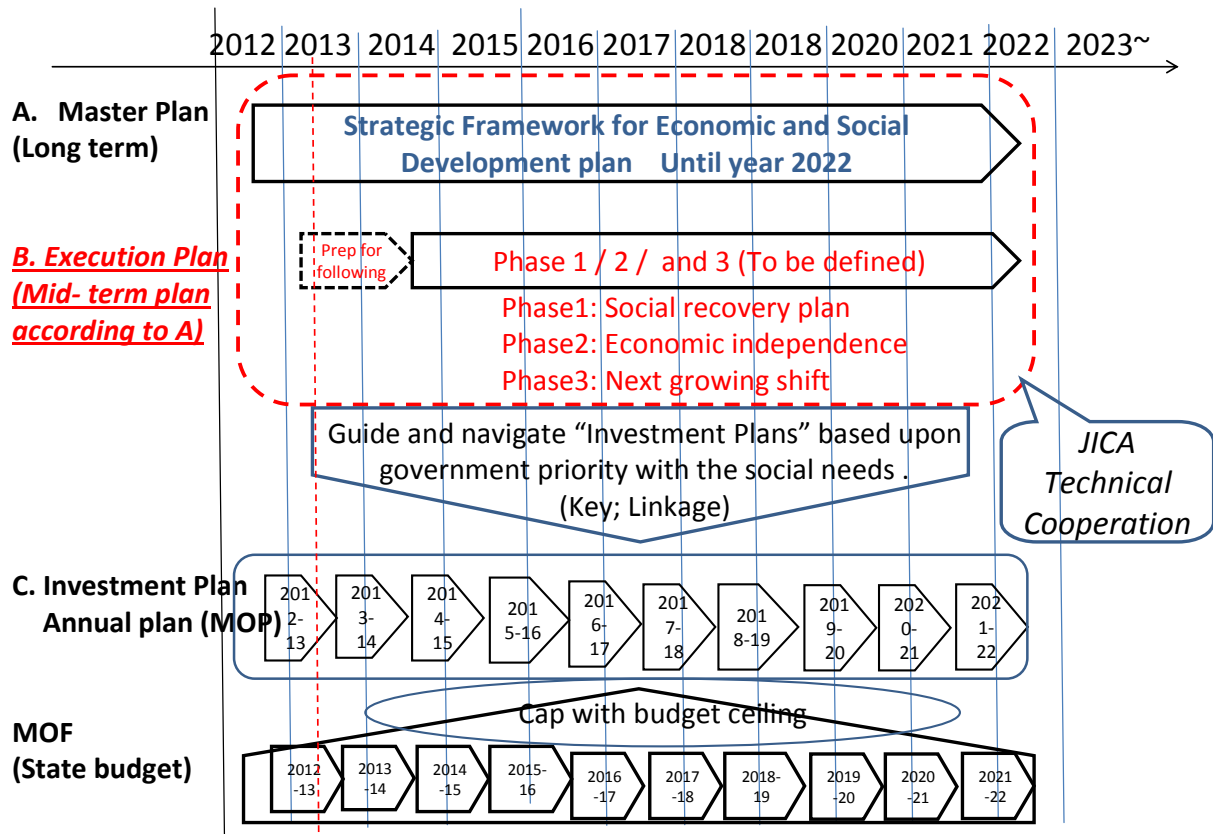


Figure 30: Integrated Planning System in Egypt

The major integrated plans in Egypt must be:

① Master Plan (A)

- JICA has supported the development for the Master Plan of the Ministry of Planning.
- It is a 10 year plan which was positioned as a road map of the development of the Egyptian society after the July 2012 revolution.
- The Master Plan is intended to provide a framework and direction with respect to other plans.

② Execution Plan (B)

JICA's Technical Cooperation aimed to support the work for the Execution Plan. The Execution Plan is a mid-term plan strongly based on the Master Plan.

It has 3 Phases

- Phase1: Social recovery plan
- Phase2: Economic independence
- Phase3: Next growing shift

The Investment plan and the State Budget must be closely linked with the Execution Plan.

③ Annual Public Investment Plan (C)

In the same time, MOP is in charge of developing the Public Investment Annual Plan.

This plan is guided by the Execution Plan and at the same time it must be correlated with the Ministry of Finance (State Budget). JICA was not supposed to be involved in the preparation of this plan.

6.1.4. Planning Document Management System

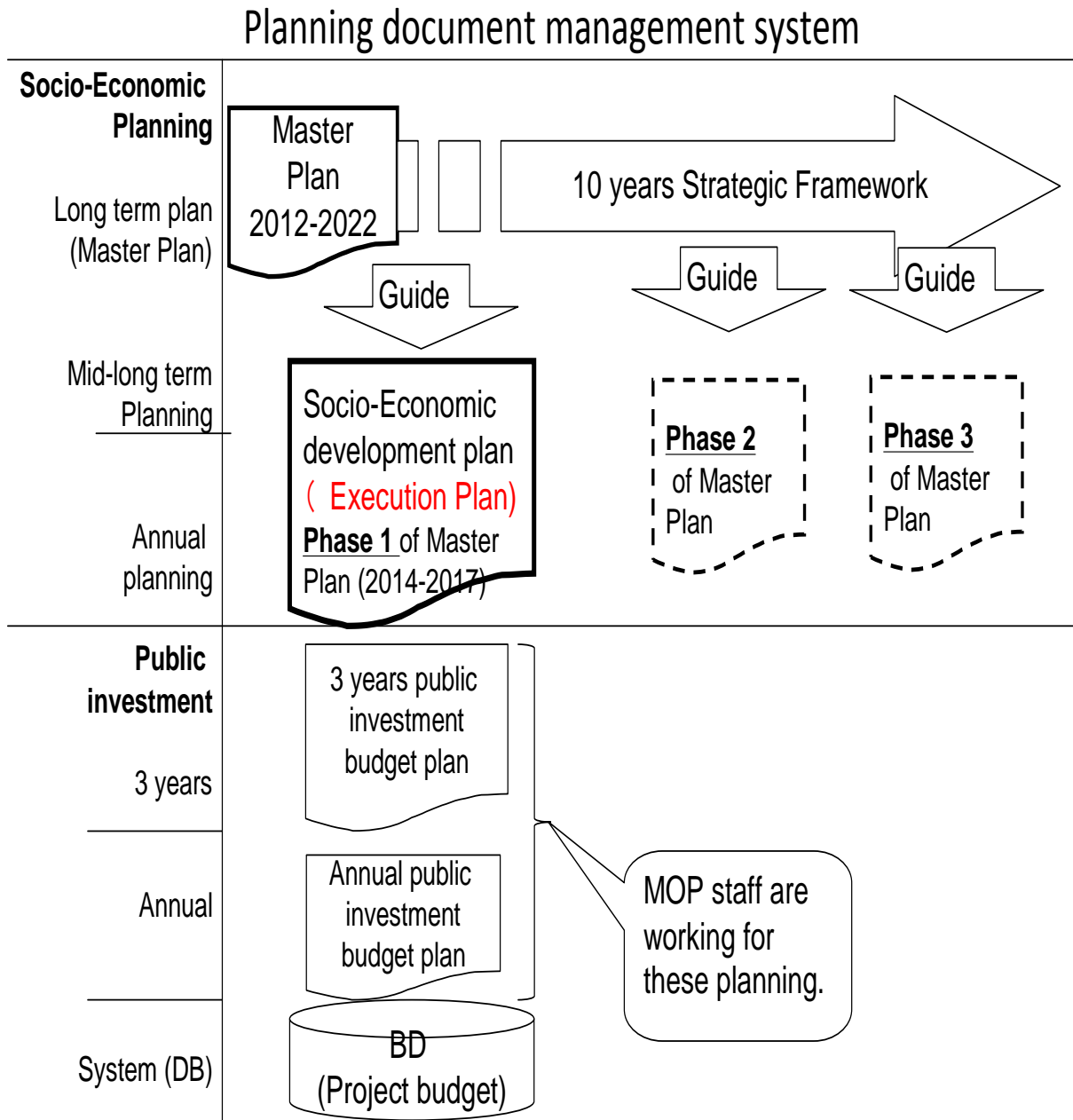


Figure 31: Planning Document Management System

The output of Socio-Economic Planning are as follows:

- Long term plan - Master Plan
- Mid-long term plan – Execution Plan

As stated in the Technical Cooperation Agreement, the JICA side and the Egyptian side had to prepare the necessary resources to enable the common work.

① Requirements of JICA

- a. To nominate a Chief Adviser, which must be an expert in economic policy, planning and project management
- b. To appoint an expert in Institution Building, to work under the supervision of the Chief Adviser for the design and strengthening of the institutions
- c. To appoint an expert in Training and Administration to work under the supervision of the Chief Adviser for strengthening the capacity of the MOP

② Requirements of the Egyptian Side

- a. The nomination of a counterpart
- b. The creation of the Planning Committee

In the following sections, we present the structure of the required Planning Committee. As an example we also provide the model of a similar body in Japan (Economic Council).

6.2.2. Basic Schema of Planning Committee (PM)

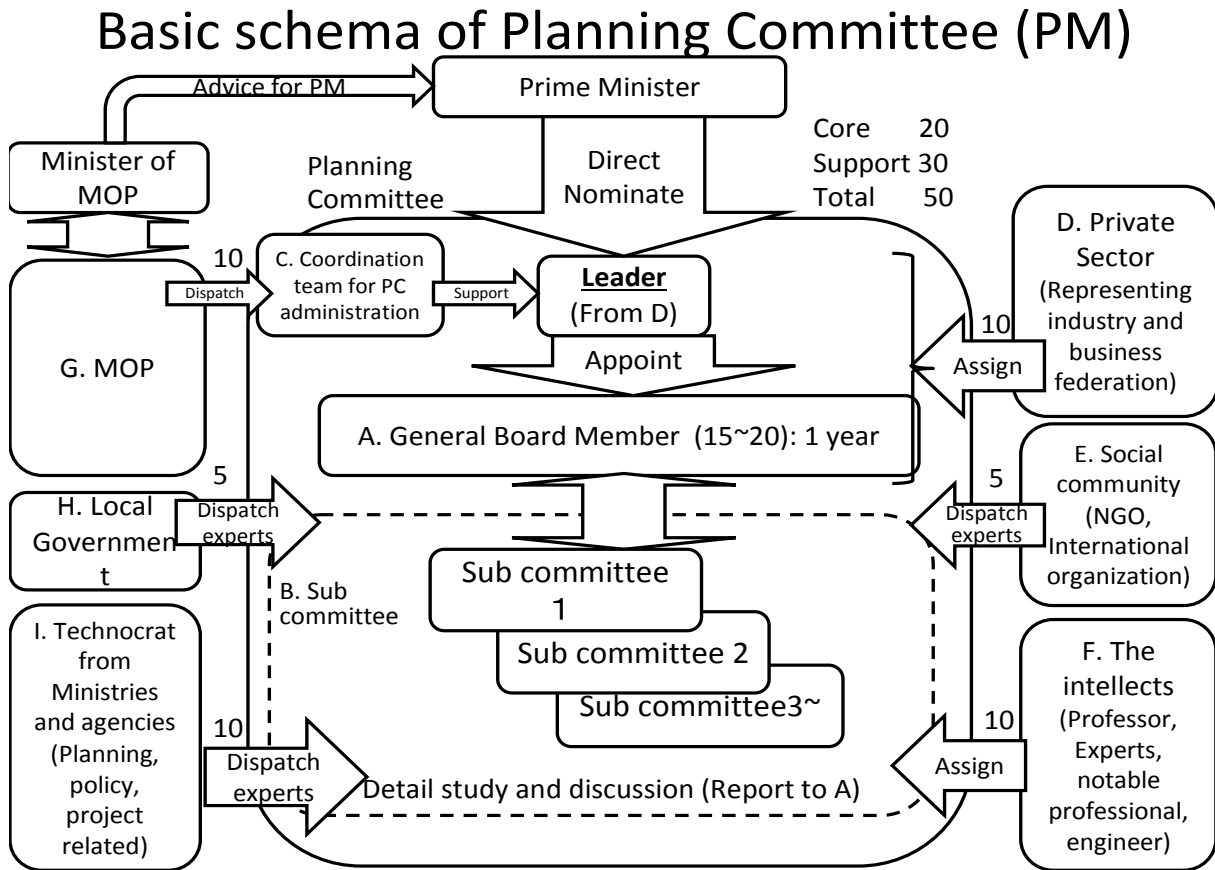


Figure 33 Basic Scheme of Planning Committee (PM)

① Position

The planning committee was designed to function under the Prime Minister

② Leader

The activity should be lead by a leader directly nominated by the Prime Minister

③ Coordination Team

The leader should be supported by a coordination team for PC administration dispatched by MOP

④ General Board

The General Board should consist of 15-20 members, appointed for 1 year

⑤ Members of the Planning Committee

The total number of members must be 50, among them 20 core members (=General Board Members) and 30 support members.

The members should be experts dispatched from :

- MOP
- Local Government
- Ministries and Agencies
- Private Sectors (representing industry and business federations)
- Social Community (NGO, international organizations)
- The Intellects (Professors, experts, notable professionals, engineers)

⑥ Subcommittees

Inside the committee, the activity will be done by subcommittees.

⑦ Role of MOP

The MOP should take an important role by providing:

- The coordination team for the Planning Committee administration
- Advice from the MOP to the Prime Minister

⑧ Responsibilities

The tasks of the Planning Committee should include:

- Preparing the Draft of Execution Plan and to submit it to the Prime Minister
- After official authorization, to contribute to the implementation of the plan

6.2.3. Economic Council: Japanese Example of Planning Committee

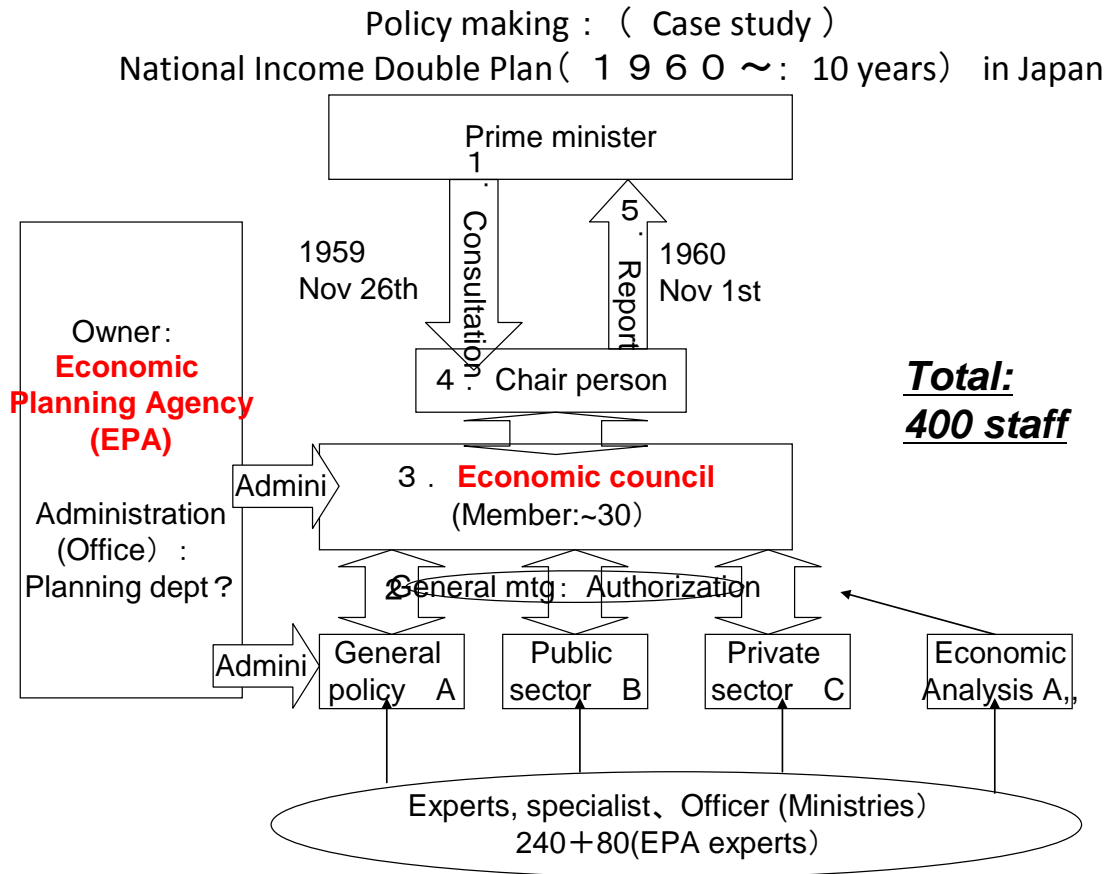


Figure 34: National Income Doubling Plan (1960~:10 years) in Japan

This chart presents the Economic Council which functioned in Japan, (starting in 1960 when the Master Plan for Development "National Income Doubling Plan" was launched.

The total number of members was 400. The number of members of the Economic Council (core members) was 30.

The Economic Council was lead by the Chair Person who directly reported to the Prime Minister.

6.3.Current Situation of MOP

6.3.1. MOP Planning Activity (Main Challenges)

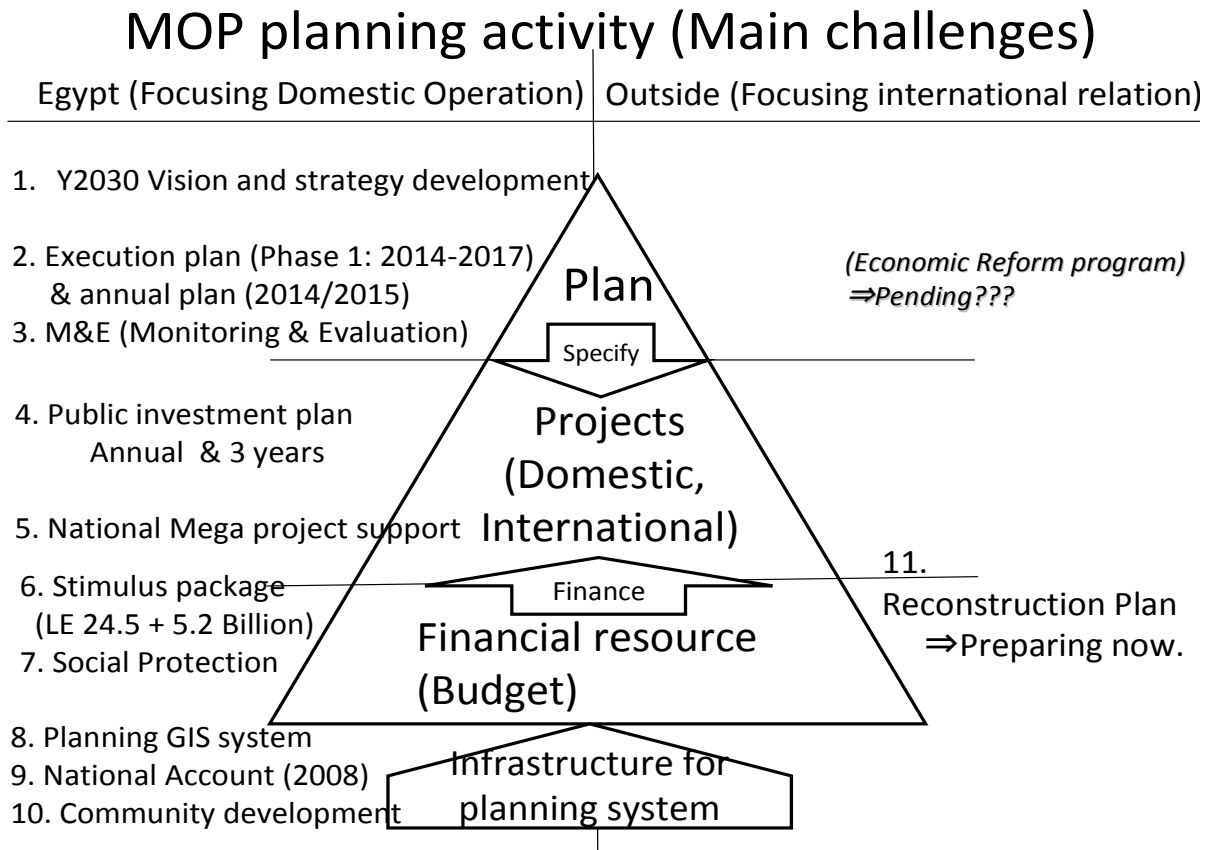


Figure 35: MOP Planning Activities (Main Challenges)

The activity of MOP focuses on 2 fields:

- Focus on domestic operations
- Focus on international relations

At the same time the activity can be divided into 4 layers:

- Plan layer
- Projects (domestic, international) layer

- Financial resource (budget) layer
- Infrastructure for planning system layer

In order to assess the best support for the MOP activities, we must know exactly which level they are on.

As a result of the interviews that had been conducted in this time, the Ministry of Planning was able to identify the above information, which is necessary to grasp the situation and make continuous updates.

6.3.2. Missing Factor of/ between Plans, Projects and Policies

In Egypt there are many plans, projects and policies.

The main problem is that there is a major factor missing: the integration and coordination between all the plans, projects and policies.

It is very important to have a body to integrate the social resource.

There must be a “body” (MOP) to develop these functions in order to coordinate and lead economic development.

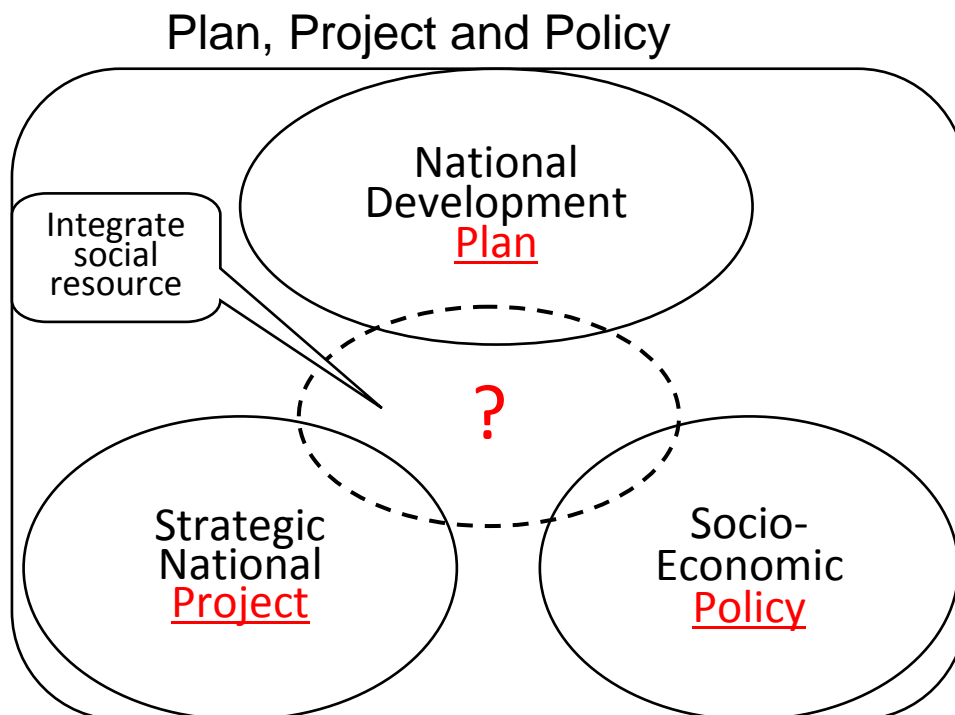


Figure 36: Plan, Project and Policy

6.3.3. Weakness of the Public Policy Making Process

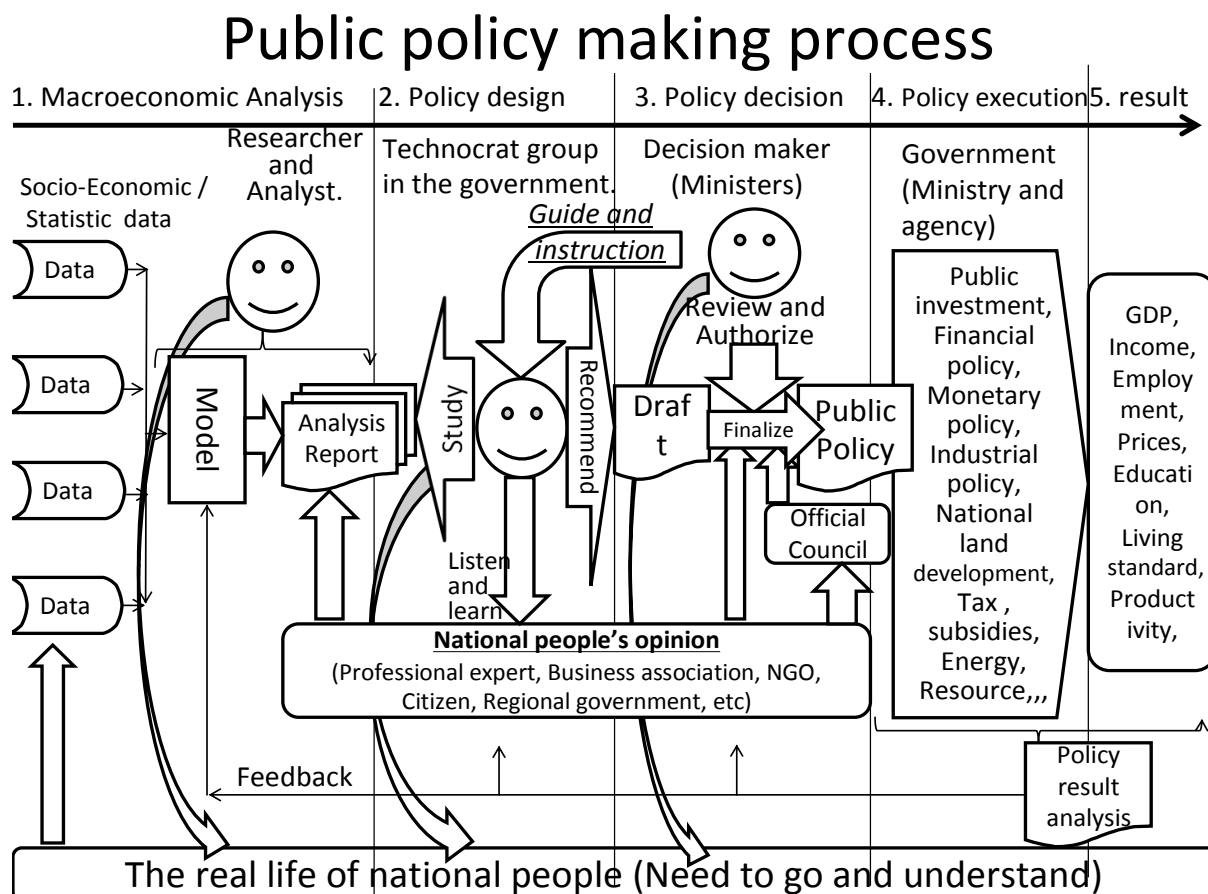


Figure 37: Public Policy Making Process

There are 4 levels of the policy making process in Egypt:

- ① Macroeconomic analysis – done by a researcher and analyst based on socio economic statistical data
- ② Policy design – done by the technocrats group in the government
- ③ Policy decision – done by the decision maker
- ④ Policy execution – done by the government (ministry and agency)

Unfortunately there are weaknesses on all these levels, not only in one of them (e.g. lack of reliable data). But even if there are weaknesses on each level, it is still possible for each group to improve. (E.g. even if the background data is not very good, it is possible to design a good policy)

In order to be able to execute their responsibilities better, we strongly recommend that the representatives of all the involved groups go, see and to try to understand the real life of the national people (present status and needs).

6.3.4. MOP Organization (Internal Gap Analysis Approach)

MOP organization (Internal Gap analysis approach)

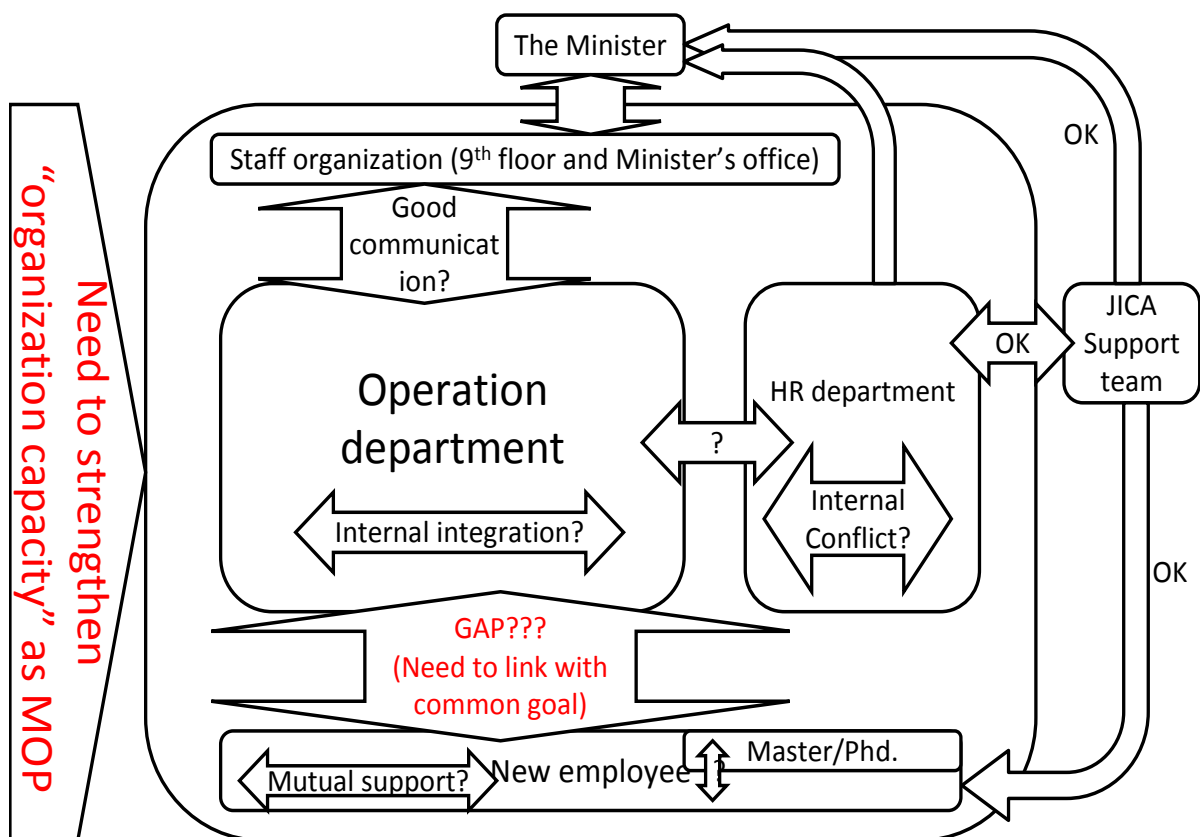


Figure 38: MOP Organization (International Gap Analysis Approach)

We have identified some gaps and difficulties in the communication between some departments/segments of the MOP:

- Staff organization (9th floor and Minister's office) and operation department
- Operation department (present employees) and new employees

- New employees and the new Master and PHD employees (new people hired in 2013)
- Operation department and HR department

We also identified internal conflicts inside some departments:

- Human Resources department

By supporting the activity of the MOP, the JICA team succeeded to have a good relationship with the MOP on all levels including a good:

- Relationship with the Minister
- Relationship with the HR department
- Relationship with new employees

It is very important to strengthen the organization capacity of the MOP to help the organization overcome gaps, to increase the internal coherence and to make sure that all the employees and departments have the same goals.

6.4. Three Options of Modification of Technical Cooperation

6.4.1. Total Picture of Technical Cooperation

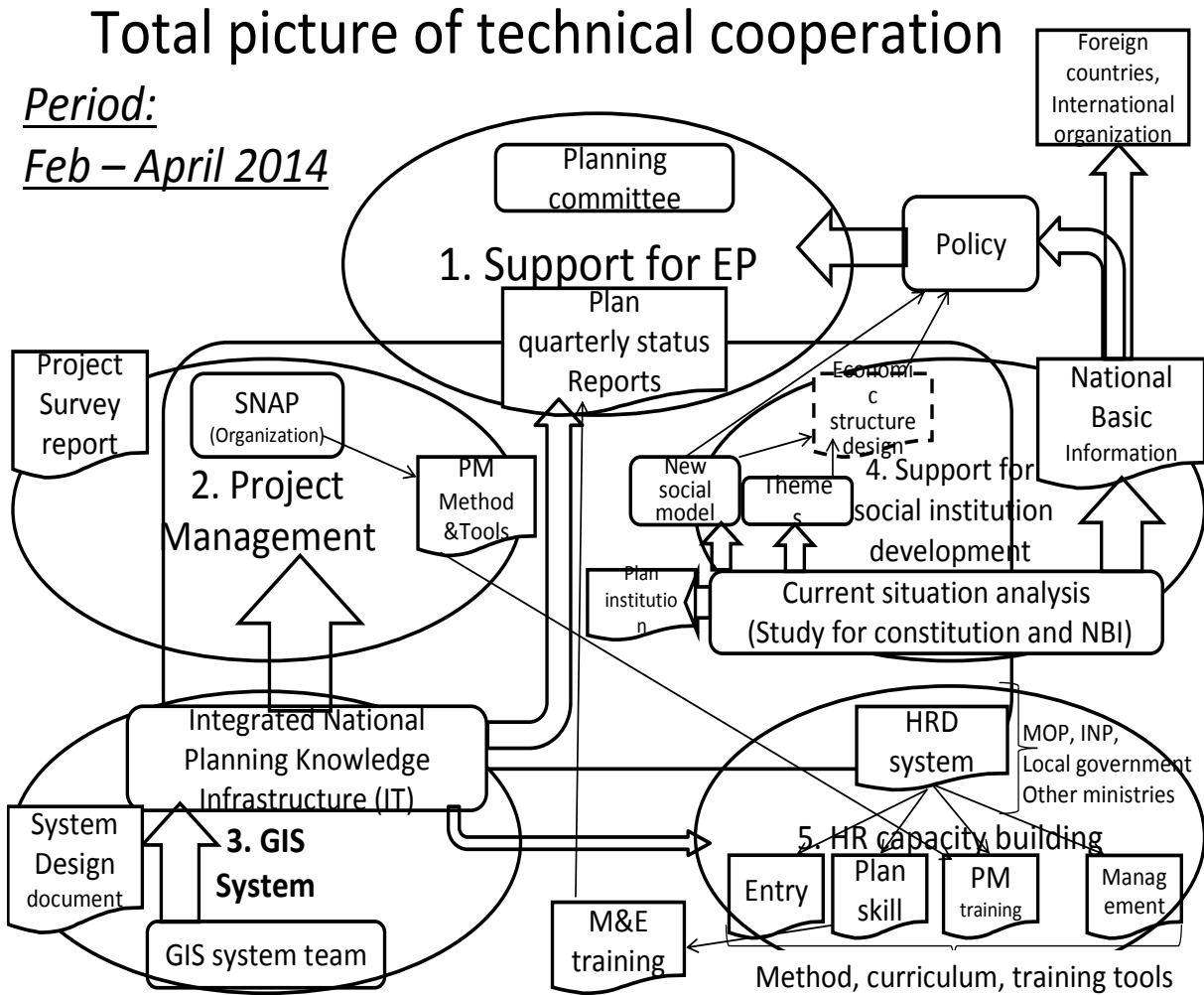


Figure 39: Total Picture of Technical Cooperation

After analyzing the possibilities of the continuation of technical cooperation, we carefully evaluated the current situation and the factors which are related to the success of the technical cooperation.

We identified some key factors that are very closely connected with the preparation of the EP, which contribute to the success or lack of success of the Execution Plan.

- ① Cooperation for EP
- ② Project Management

- ③ GIS System
- ④ Social Institution Development
- ⑤ HR Capacity Building

The delays in preparation of the EP can be linked with low efficiency of the mentioned fields inside the MOP.

Based on the study presented above, we can propose three approaches for modification of Technical Cooperation, which will be explained in more detail below.

6.4.2. MOP and JICA’s Approach Comparison

Considering the picture explained in Section 6.1, we found that JICA and the MOP had different approaches.

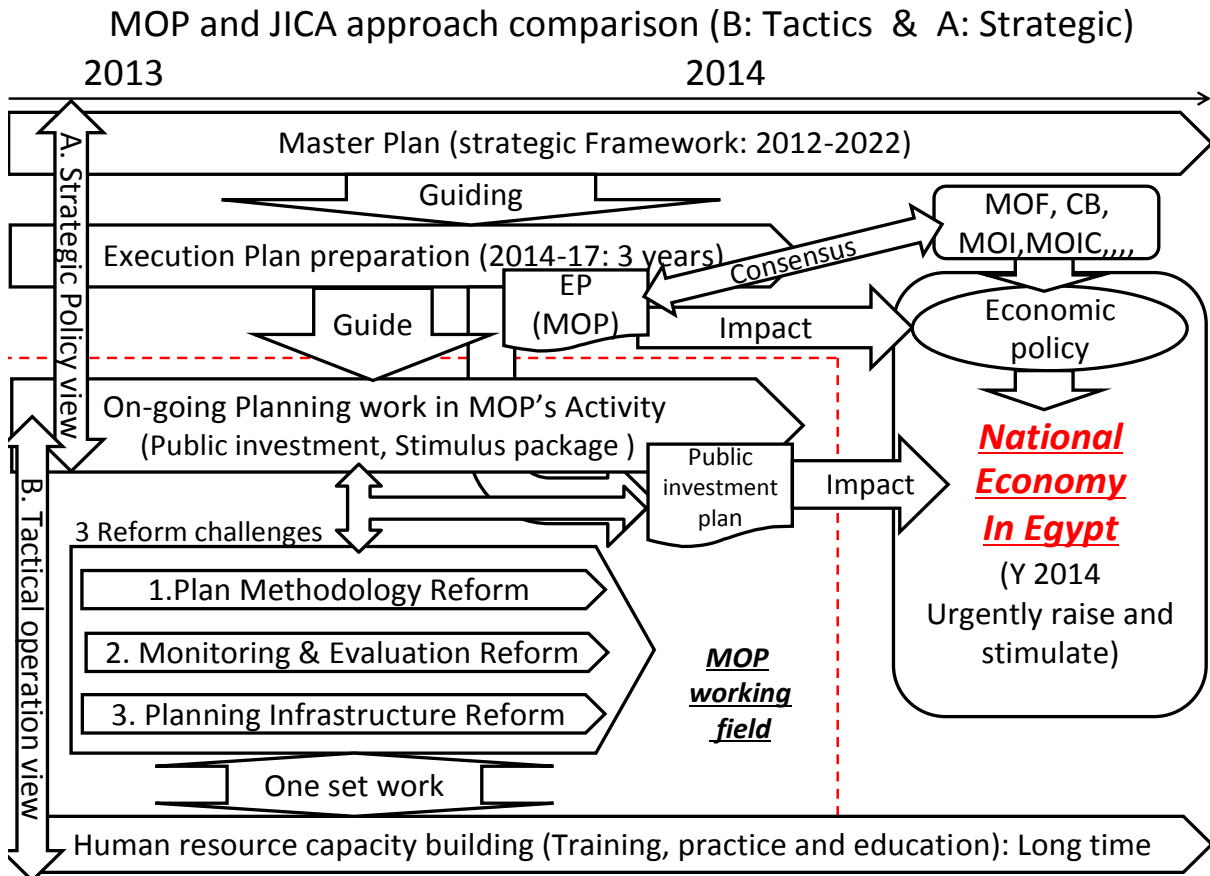


Figure 40: MOP and JICA’s Approach Comparison (B: Tactic & A: Strategic)

① JICA's Approach – Strategic Policy View

As a priority, JICA focused on the Strategic Policy View (with focus on the Master Plan and Execution Plan) which should have guided the ongoing planning work in MOP (Periodic Public Investment Plans).

The main goal of the Strategic Policy View is to contribute to the National Economy in Egypt.

The approach is in line with the Record of Discussion of Technical Cooperation, with the Master Plan and Execution Plan approach (A).

② MOP Approach

The MOP focused on the Tactical Operation View and tried to implement reforms for a better execution of the Periodic Public Investment Plan realization. They challenged three fields:

- a. Plan Methodology Reform
- b. Monitoring & Evaluation Reform
- c. Planning Infrastructure Reform

This approach is not in line with Record of Discussion of Technical Cooperation.

It is a different approach which focused on reform, Reform Focused Approach (B)

6.4.3. 3 Approaches for JICA's Technical Cooperation

Based on the analysis of the Total Picture of Technical Cooperation and based on the comparison between JICA's approach and the MOP's approach, we recommend three approaches for the JICA Technical Cooperation:

- ① Original approach Master Plan and Execution Plan (Public investment policy) (A)
- ② Reform challenge approach (Public investment planning) (B)
- ③ Supreme Council approach (Advanced policy recommendations and implementation function) (C)

3 approaches for JICA technical cooperation

A. Master Plan and Execution Plan Approach

JICA supported “Master Plan” published in July 2012. Then, started to support the implementation. This approach is a kind of OJT approach. JICA and MOP work together. On the process of preparing Execution plan, Knowledge and skill of planning will be transferred to MOP. The Execution plan Directly impact to national economy. Public investment is a part of Execution Plan.

B. Reform challenge approach

Now, MOP is promoting 3 reform challenges as follows.

- 1.Planning Methodology Reform
- 2.Monitoring and Evaluation Reform
- 3.Planning Infrastructure Reform

JICA can support these 3 reform challenges through HR training.

C. Supreme council approach

It may be another option for JICA to find effective way for national economy.

Figure 41: 3 Approaches for JICA Technical Cooperation

① Master Plan and Execution Plan Approach (A)

This approach aims to implement the Technical Cooperation as described in the Technical Cooperation Agreement. The main goal is to support the Economic Development of Egypt. In the last period, the MOP mainly focused on preparing the Investment Plan and implementing the reforms related to it. It will continue to reach out to the Ministry of Planning so that those approaches will be carried out continuously.

② Reform Challenge Approach (B)

The MOP is struggling to implement important reforms of the way they prepare the Periodic Investment Plans. They have been challenging three important and valuable fields:

- Planning Methodology Reform
- Monitoring & Evaluation Process Reform
- Infrastructure Development for Planning Reform

JICA can support their efforts by providing Training for Human Resources.

③ Supreme Council approach (C)

If supporting the MOP is not the best way to contribute to the Economic Development of Egypt, then JICA can find another solution.

One alternative solution is to support the Supreme Council, a body to be created by Egyptian authorities, having the goal to coordinate the Strategic Policies. This approach depends of the decision of Egyptian authorities to create the Supreme Council; to increase the mobility of government by having a strong policy-making and implementing organization across the ministries. JICA intends to implement the policy advisory work for the institution of such high order.

It is not a case of choosing A, B, or C. The practical solution would be to continue to adopt approach A gradually, while advancing in parallel with all three A, B, and C approaches.

Attachments

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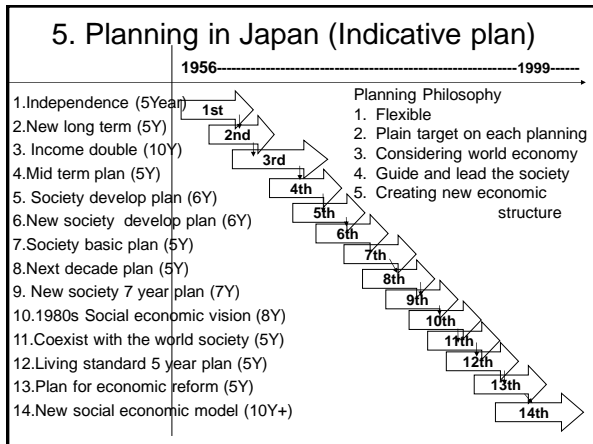
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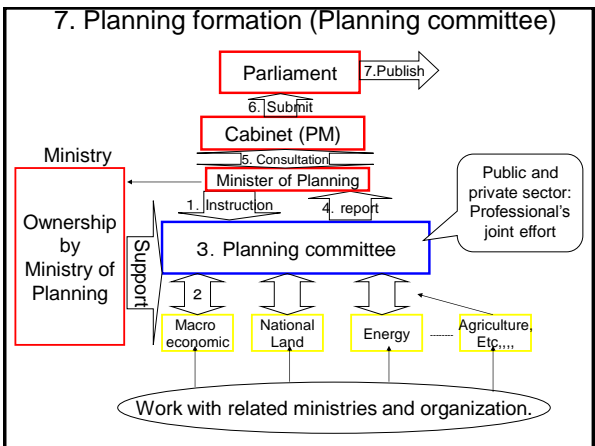
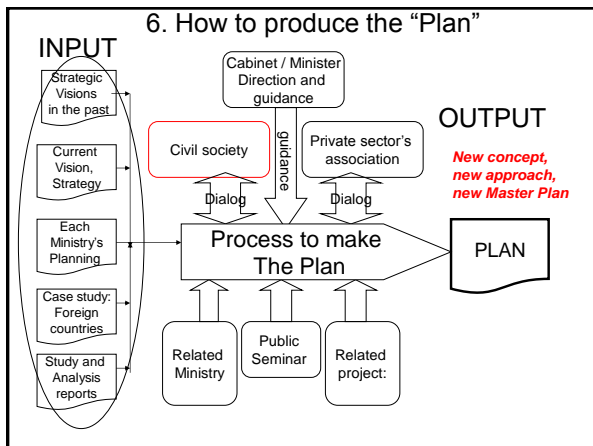
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New “Planning Approach” in Lybiya



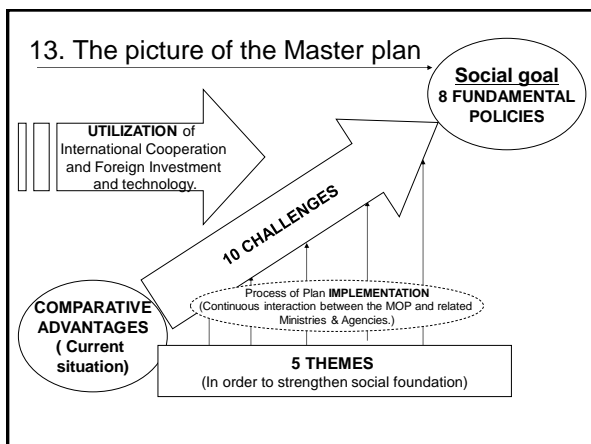
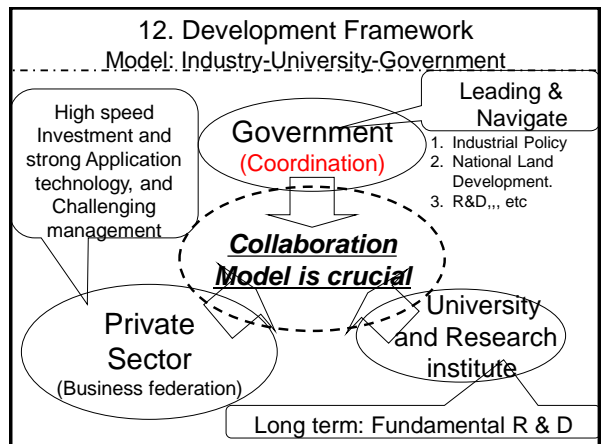
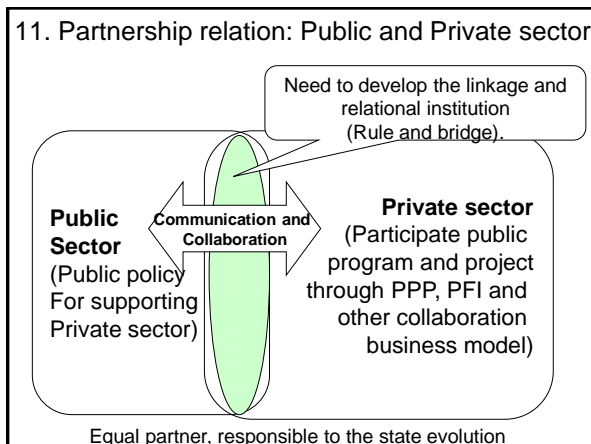
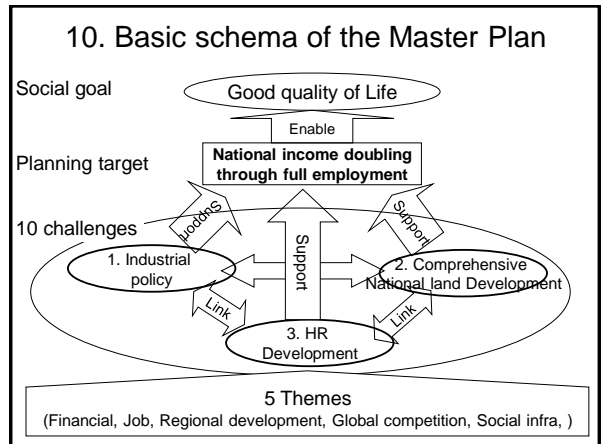
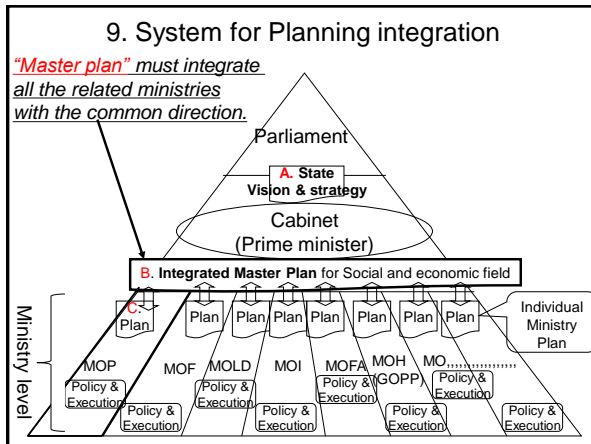
1. What is the “Planning” ?
2. The process for making the plan.
3. The crucial concept of the planning
4. The planning approach and design
5. Why do we need the plan?



- ### 8. The Planning committee's function
- (Purpose)
1. Clarify the social conflict and harmonization
 2. Neutralization and fairness of the administration
 3. Learn specialist knowledge
 4. Consensus in the administration
 5. Establish a democratic and effective approach (Members of the committee)
 - A. Social public organization : Public opinion
 - B. Professor and expert : Professional opinion
 - C. Social group : Stakeholder's opinion

1. What is the “Planning” ?
2. The process for making the plan.
3. The crucial concept of the planning (Master Plan)
4. The planning approach and design
5. Why do we need the plan?

New "Planning Approach" in Lybiya



1. What is the "Planning" ?
2. The process of making the plan.
3. The crucial concept of the planning in
4. The planning approach and design (10 years viewpoints)
5. Why do we need the plan?

New “Planning Approach” in Lybiya

14. Projecting 10 years evolution stages

1. Social recovery period: 2012~14 (2 years ±1)
 - 1) Stabilize political environment (Election, parliament, President, Constitution, etc)
 - 2) Social institution design and implementation.
 - 3) Economic recovery start (2-4% GDP growth)
2. Economic independence: 2014~2019(5 years ±1)
 - 1) Private sector lead economy
 - 2) Investment by domestic capital
 - 3) Industrialization balancing (1st, 2nd and 3rd industry)
3. Socio-economic growing acceleration: 2019~2022(3 years ±1)
 - 1) Social stabilization and living standard enhancement
 - 2) Economic system shifts to next growing stage
 - 3) Strong linkage: Industrial structure and exporting structure

15. The evolution stage Comparison (Libya and Japan)

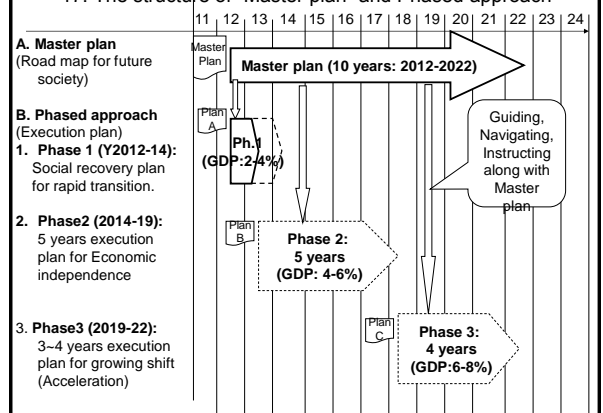
Evolution stage	Libya (After revolution, 2011)		Japan (After 2 nd world war, 1945) Start from GDP:86%, Industrial production: 59%	
	Expected Period	Planning	Period, Economic growth rate (G/R)	Executed plans
1. Social Recovery	2012-2014 (2 years ±1)	10 years Master plan With	1945 - 1950 (6 years) : G/R 3%	Recovery plans (3 Tentative plans)
2. Economic Independence	2014 - 2019 (5 years ±1)	3 Stages	1951-1956 (6 years) : G/R 8%	Independent plans (2 official plans)
3. Socio-economic growing acceleration	2019 - 2022 (3 years ±1)	?	1957-1959 (3years) : G/R 9%	New long term plan (1 official plan)
4. High growth Economy	2022 - 2031 (10 years)	(TBD)	1960-1969 (10 years) : G/R Higher than 10%~	Income doubling plan, mid-term plan, Social growing plans (3 plans)
5. Mature	2031-2050 (20 years)	(TBD)	1970-1991(22 years) G/R 4.5%	6 plans had been published.
6. Groping to new evolution (Paradigm shift)	2050-	(TBD)	1992-2012: 2~3% (20 years ±?) G/R 2~3%	3 plans (last plan was published in 1999)

16. Recommendation:

The Planning Framework Design

- 1) **10 years Master Plan:**
⇒ Long term guideline and principle in order to instruct and navigate following 3 planning phases.
- 3) **Phased approach (Phase 1 -2-3)**
 - A. **Phase 1:** 2012-14(1~2 years): Social recovery planning
 - B. **Phase 2:** 2014-19 (5 years): Economic independence
 - C. **Phase 3:** 2019-22 (3~4 years): Socio-economic growing shift

17. The structure of “Master plan” and Phased approach

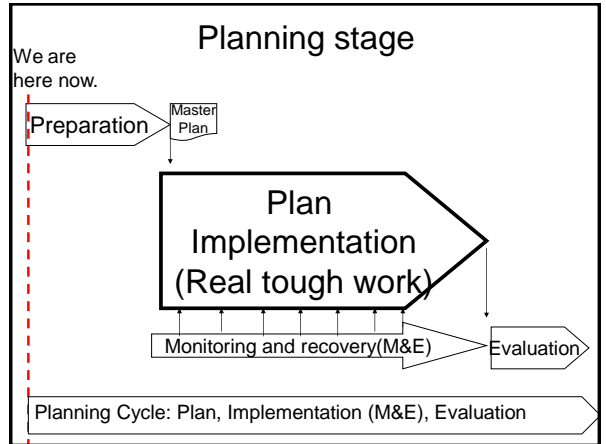


1. What is the “Planning” ?
2. The process for making the plan.
3. The crucial concept of the planning
4. The planning approach and design
5. Why do we need the plan?

18. Planning effects

- 1) **Common place effect:** Public and private sector discuss the goal
- 2) **Consensus effects:** Reaching the common understanding and social goal.
- 3) **Certainty effects:** Reducing uncertainty to encourage future investment.
- 4) **Announcement effects:** Showing future picture and policy for synergy effect.
- 5) **Maximizing effects:** Stimulate potential growing power to highest level.

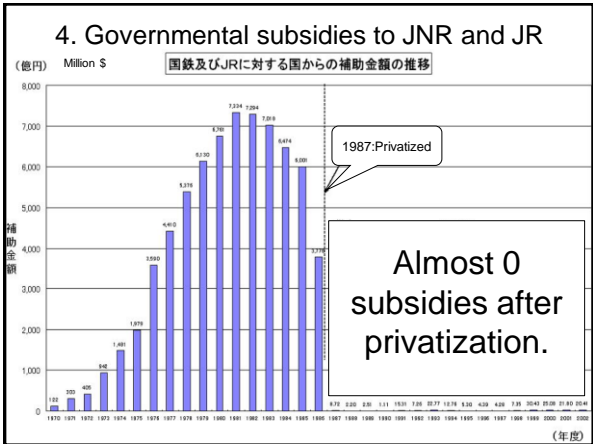
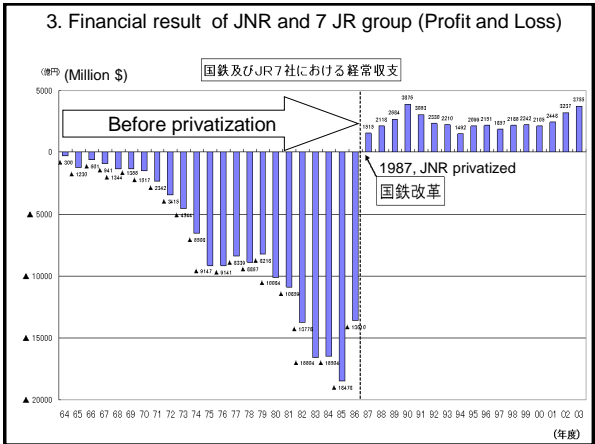
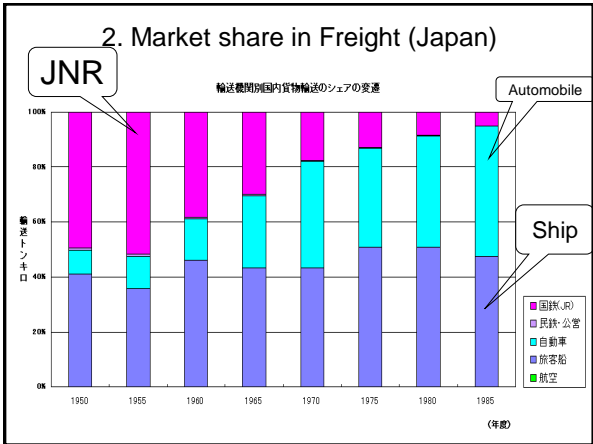
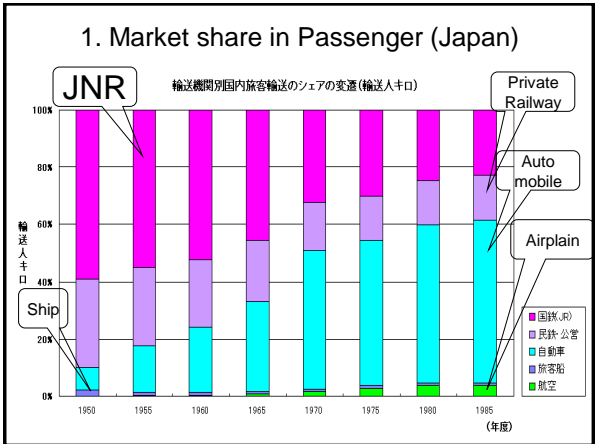
Conclusion
(Last message)



National Railway Restructuring in Japan in 1987

National Railway Restructuring in Japan
in 1987
Strategic challenge for the future
JNR (Japan National Railway) to JRs
(Japan Railways)

Feb 2014
 Dr. Shinji NARUO
 JICA Expert

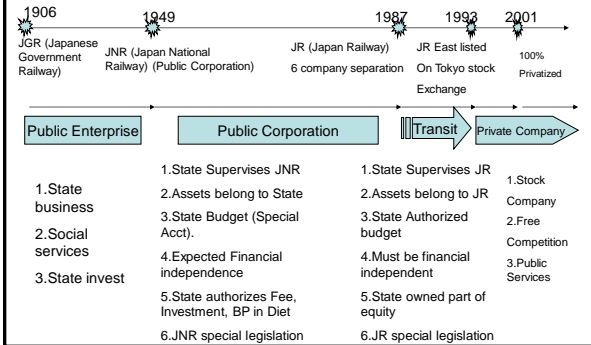


5. JNR to JR

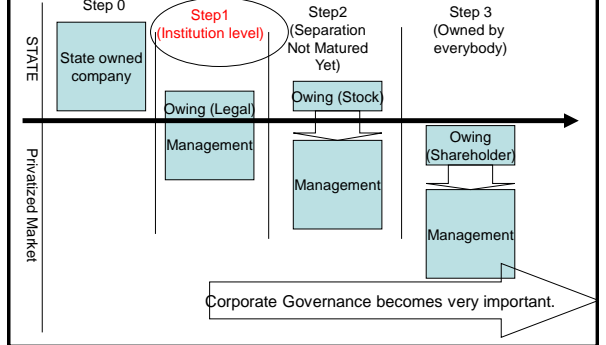
	Before 1987	After 1987
Financial Performance	Deficit \$50M / day	Profit \$6M/Day
Subsidies or TAX	Receive \$6000M / year from the government.	Pay \$2000M / year to the government.
Operation performance	420,000 employees (1979)	190,000 employees (2003)

National Railway Restructuring in Japan in 1987

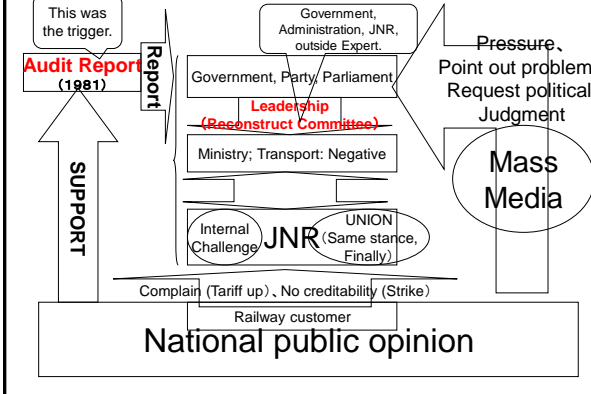
6. History of JR privatization



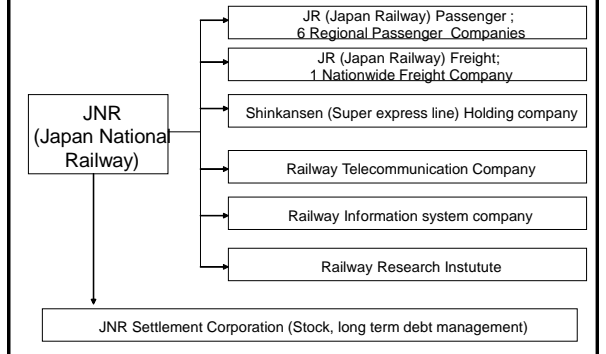
7. Separation of Owning (Capital) and Management



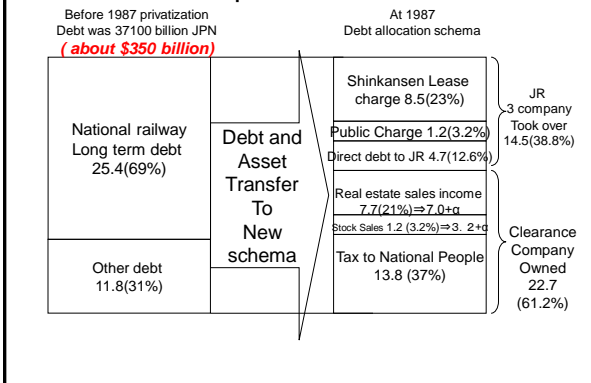
8. National consensus for Railway Reform in JAPAN



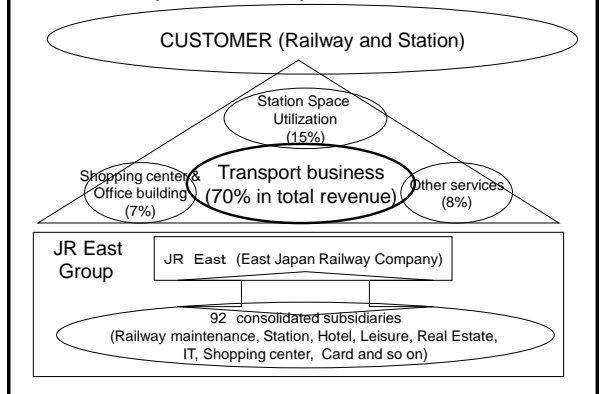
9. Splitting model in JNR (JNR Restructuring for JR Groups)



10. Debt Separation and takeover



11. Railway and Life-style Business Model



National Railway Restructuring in Japan in 1987

12. Employee transfer (100,000 employee reduction at 1987)

Retirement (voluntary) 40,000

State/local government 30,000

Private company 10,000

JR related company 21,000

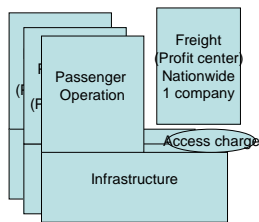
13. General comparison between Libya and Japan

	Libyan National Railway	Japan (JRs)
1. National Land size (square km)		336,000
2. Population (thousand)		126,995 (2010)
3. GDP (Billion of \$, OECD)		5,069 (2010)
4. Railway history (Started)		1872
5. Railway network (Passenger and Freight)		20,039km(P) 9,232km(F)
6. Number of stations		4,972
7. Number of passenger (yearly)		8,585 million (Year 2002)
8. Volume of Freight (yearly)		21,860 ton .km (Year 2002)

Figures 5-8 of Japan (JRs; 6 regional companies and 1 Freight) are from JR Annual report.

14. JR vs. European business Schema

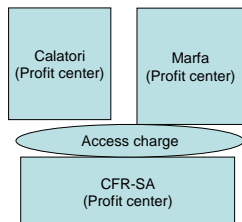
JR (Japan Railway) Group



6 regional company:

JR east, JR west, JR central, JR kyuusyu, JR shikoku, JR hokkaidou

European Railway privatized business model



Each company has 8 regions

15. Privatization process verification



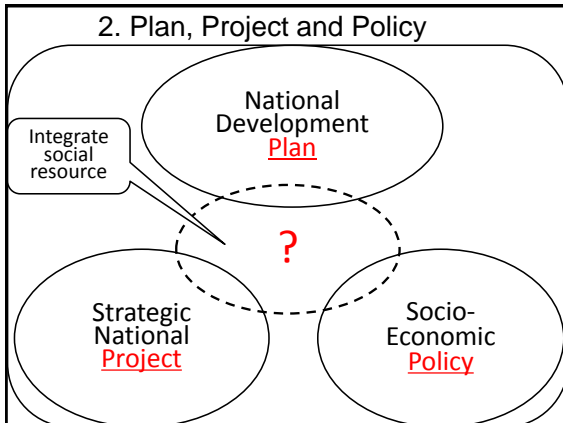
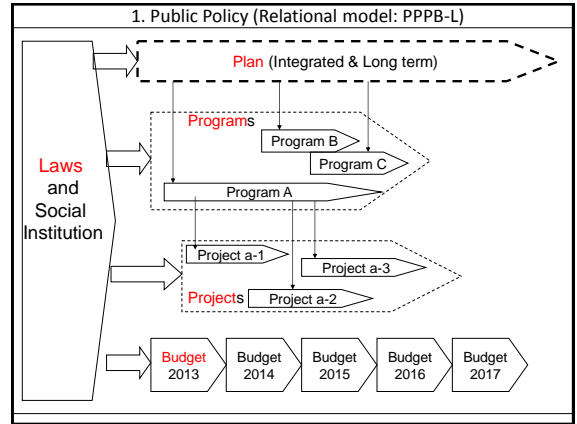
The study for the policy making process

Towards Achieving Inclusive Growth in Egypt

The study for the Policy making process in Egypt

Feb 25th 2014

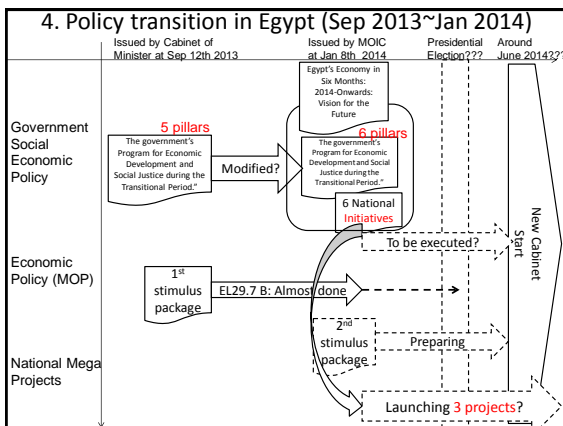
Shinji NARUO
Advisor to Ministry of Planning



3. The analysis for the policy's evolution process in Egypt

From: "The government's Program for Economic Development and Social Justice during the Transitional Period."
Issued by Cabinet of Minister at Sep 12th 2013

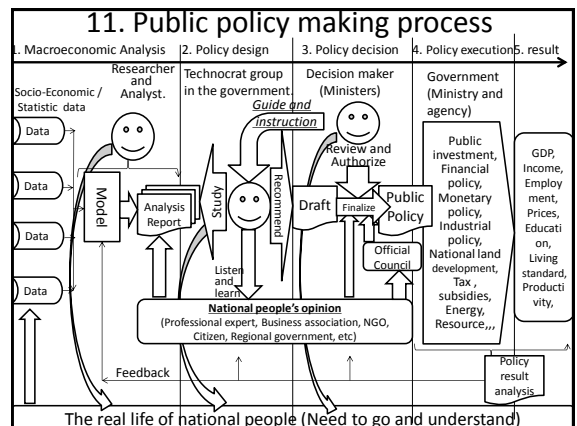
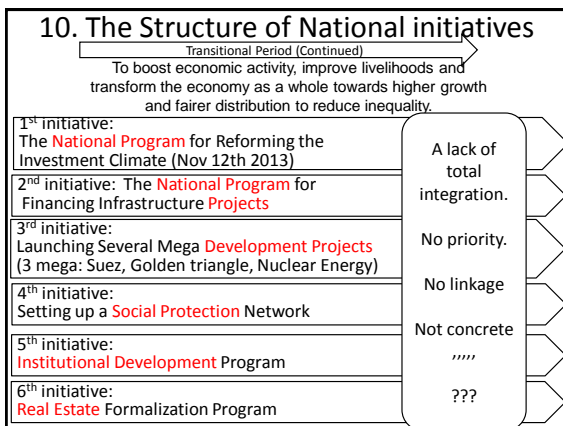
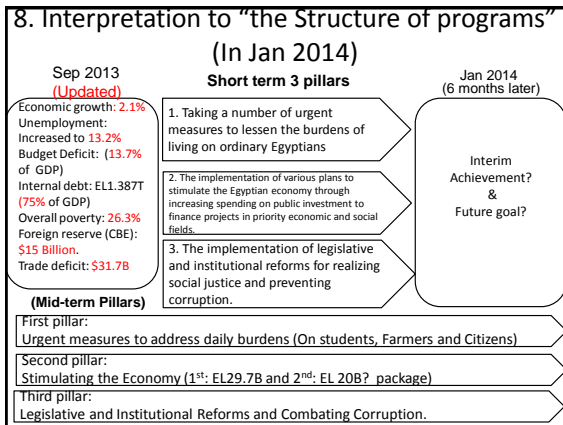
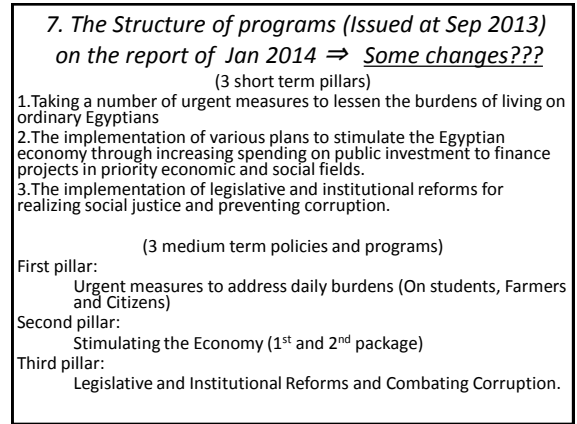
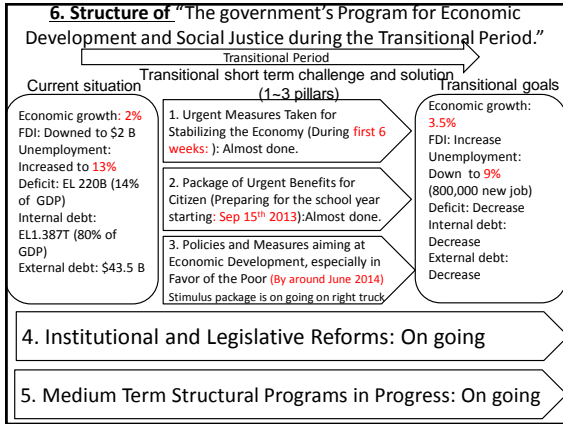
TO: Egypt's Economy in Six Months: 2014-Onwards: Vision for the Future
Issued by MOIC at Jan 8th 2014



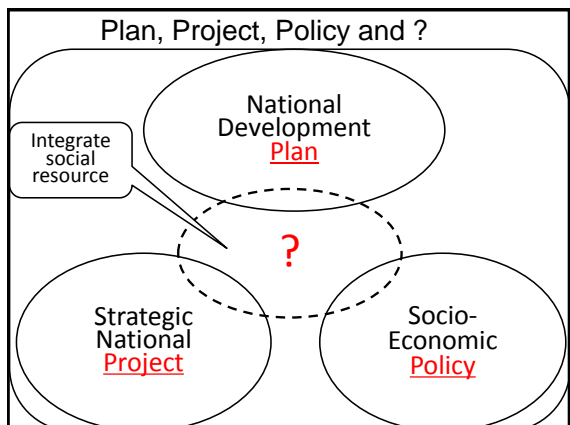
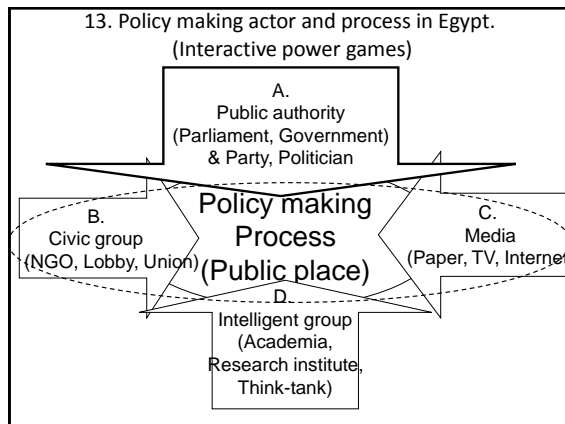
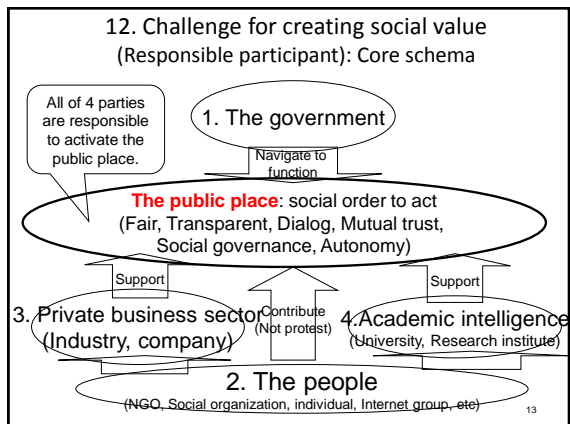
5. Framework of "The government's Program for Economic Development and Social Justice" (5 main pillars)

1. Urgent Measures Taken for Stabilizing the Economy.
2. Package of Urgent Benefits for Citizen
3. Policies and Measures aiming at Economic Development, especially in Favor of the Poor.
4. Institutional and Legislative Reforms
5. Medium Term Structural Programs in Progress.

The study for the policy making process



The study for the policy making process



Thank you for your time.

A note of my comments
(March 8th 2014, at the review meeting)

NARUO (JICA Expert)

1. Project oriented approach
 - 1) Planning, Policy and Project. All of them are important and related.
 - 2) National people in Egypt are very demanding now. It is very severe.
 - 3) It is necessary to show some tangible and concrete monument to the people.
 - 4) A Strategic National Mega Project could be such a monument to hope for in the future.
 - 5) It may be necessary for us to consider a “Project oriented Approach”.
 - 6) Such a mega project could stimulate the economy, and then it could trigger a change to the mechanism of national economy.
 - 7) I advise the consideration of the “Project oriented approach” beside institution design and development.
2. “Time” is the most essential resource in Egypt
 - 1) We have Human resources, financial resource and natural resources.
 - 2) However, “Time” is the most essential resource for Economic recovery in Egypt.
 - 3) We have spent 3 years since the revolution in Jan 2011.
 - 4) For example, in case of project delay, we lose money, motivation, momentum, creditability and market. We have lost a lot in the past.
 - 5) In case of delay of policy making and execution, it may cause confusion, mismatch and low performance.
 - 6) Even if it is not a perfect policy, the right timing of policy execution to push the economy is essential.
 - 7) Egypt has no time to lose.
3. NEC organization
 - 1) In Japan, there are 130 councils that are appointed and coordinated by the Prime minister, Cabinet office, line ministry and so on.
 - 2) The council’s agenda, minutes and members list are public information on the web site. Everybody can know what the council is doing or not activated.
 - 3) All the council is organized by the nomination from the private sector. Some are around 20%; others are 100% from private sector in extreme cases.
 - 4) NEC is inside the government or not? It looks under or inside the government.
 - 5) It is necessary to keep the independence from the government.
 - 6) If the leader of the NEC is the Prime Minister, it becomes a cabinet meeting or similar.
 - 7) I recommend the Prime Minister nominates the leader of NEC from the Private sector, out of the government.

End

Paper for a quick review of the report
“Helping Advance the Economic Policy Management Process in Egypt”

JICA Expert
Shinji NARUO

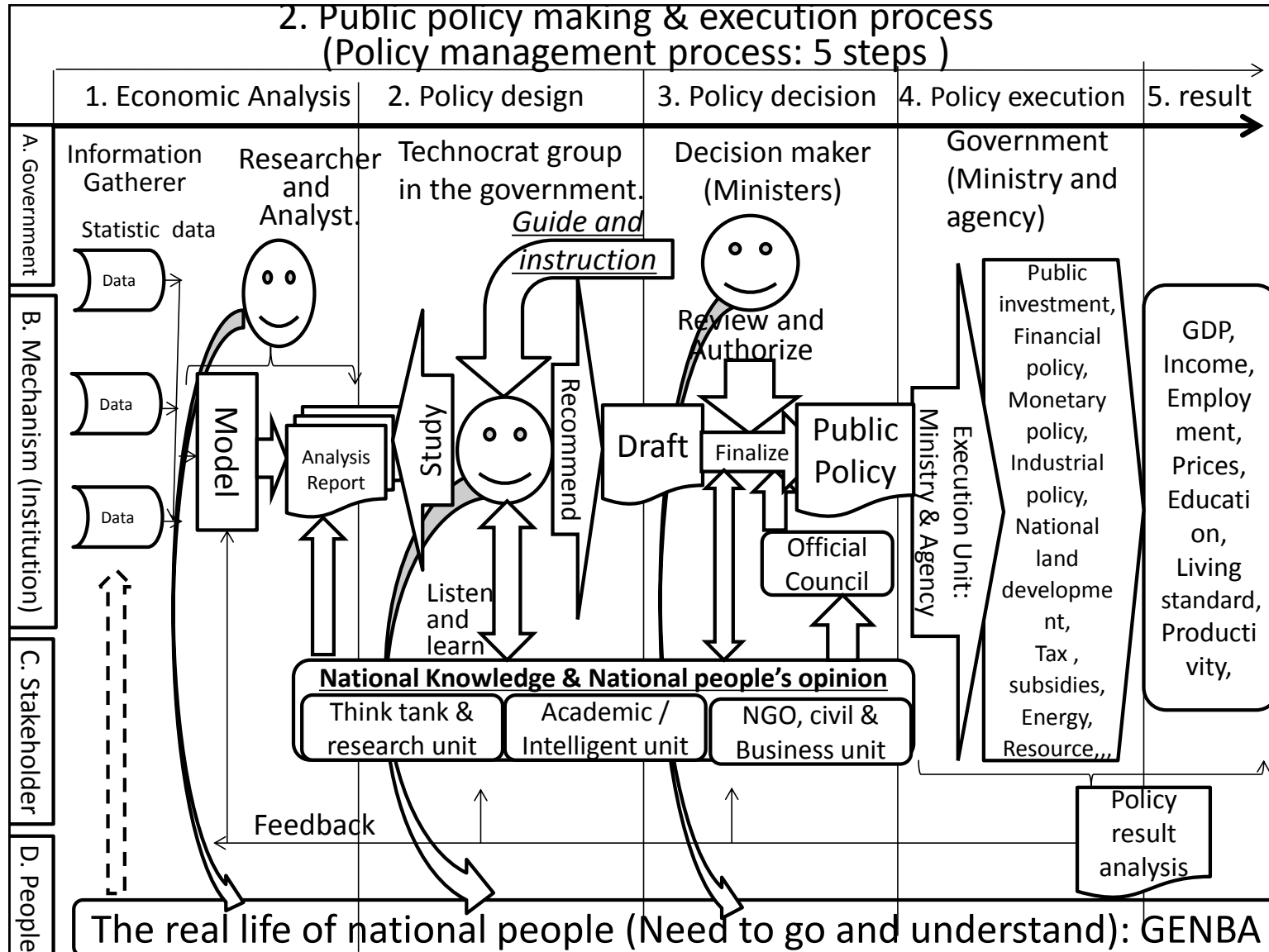
1. Analysis for Policy management process

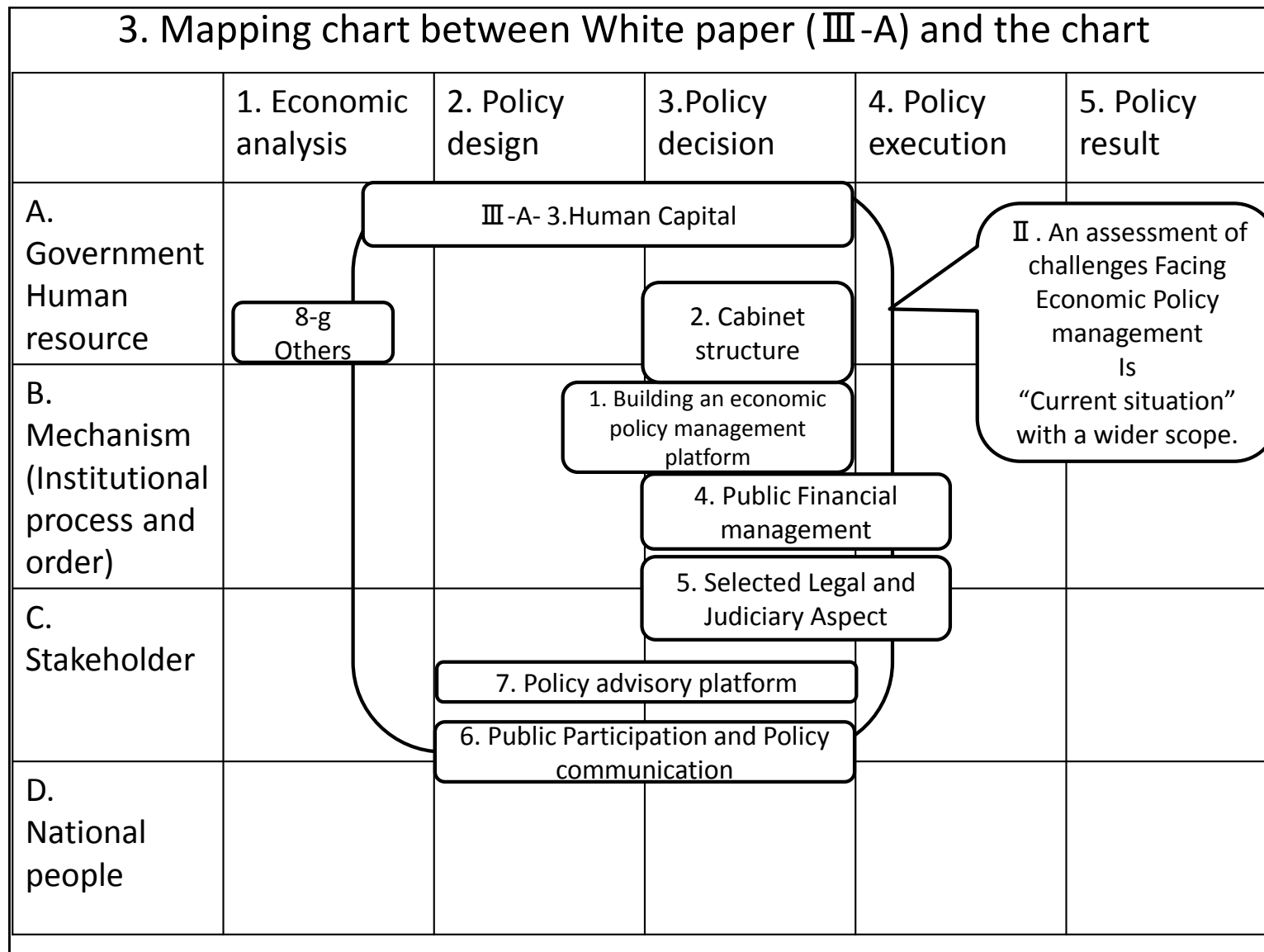
(Process: Steps)

1. Economic Analysis
2. Policy design (Technocrat group in the government)
3. Policy decision (Minister, Cabinet, President, Parliament)
4. Policy execution (Each ministry, public agency, related)
5. Policy result (GDP, Income, Employment, living standard)

(Participant and flow)

- A. Government HR
- B. Mechanism (Institution) for policy management
- C. Stakeholder of the policy
- D. National people





**LAW NO. 70 FOR THE YEAR 1973
REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF THE GENERAL PLAN
OF THE STATE AND FOLLOW-UP ITS EXECUTION**

In the name of the People
The President of the Republic
The Parliament decided the following law whose provision is as follows and we promulgate it.

**CHAPTER ONE
Comprehensive Planning For The National Economy**

Article -1-

Planning for economic and social development in the Arab Republic of Egypt aims at raising the standard of living, melting differences between classes through increase of the national income, expansion of the services scope till reaching a sufficient and just community, according to the principles of the charter, the constitution, and the national work program.

Article -2-

The comprehensive national income is built on the following principles:

1- The comprehension and integrity of the plan which guarantee for it the use of all national physical, natural and human resources according to practical , scientific and humane method.

2- Planning centralization together with safeguarding the widest participation by the local ruling units, the economic units and the public in the preparation of the plan, its execution and defining the execution responsibilities.

3- Control of people over all production tools, and to direct the excess through the bearing of the main responsibility for the development plan by the public sector, and the guarantee that the private sector shall exercise its role in development within the plan's framework without deviation or exploitation.

4- The economic, administrative and geographical distribution of the projects of the social economic development plan in a way that guarantees the establishment of economic regions beside the local administrative units.

Article -3-

A long term general national plan for the economic and social development shall be set forth. This plan is divided into time phases of medium terms, and these in turn are divided into annual detailed plans that have the necessary flexibility to confront what arises of developments during the execution of the plan.

The medium term and annual term plans include the regional and local plans in a way that materialized the association and coordination of these plans within the frame work of the general national plan.

Article -4-

The economic and social targets of the long term general plan, the medium term plans and the annual plans are defined within the framework of the general objectives of the state and in the light of the basic development of the main changes in the national economy during the years of the plan. These objectives are decided on the gross national economy level, on the sectors level of the main economic and social activities and also on the regional level.

Article -5-

The plan shall be the basis of the law bills and decrees that are decided by the public authorities and are executed within its framework.

The rules stipulated in the plan's law shall have precedence in application over any other rule stipulated in another law.

It shall be taken into consideration when preparing the general budget of the state to comply with the objectives of the annual plan.

The funds for investment usages stated in the general budget of the state may not be amended except according to the

rules endorsed by the Cabinet and in a way that shall not violate the priorities stated in the plan.

Article -6-

It is not permissible to be tied to any of the projects or special works for economic and social development or fund them or execute them in violation to the plan's general accredited framework.

CHAPTER TWO

FINALIZING THE PLAN AND ITS COMPONENTS

Article -7-

It shall be observed when preparing the plan to estimate the following:

First

The National production quantitatively and value, gross and on the level of the sectors and activities of the national economy, and distributed between the public sector, the cooperative sector and the private sector, the requirements to achieve this production the national income resulting from it and its components, provided that the evaluation shall be according to fixed prices of the base year and the prices of the plan's year.

Second

The labor force and labor , the volume of the new job opportunities together with the volume of wages and their average , their growth rate, the production of the worker on the level of the national economy and the main sectors and activities' levels.

Third

The volume of investments uses necessary to execute the new projects, substitutions, and renovation distributed between a real investment, investment expenditure, and capital formation distributed between the fixed and changeable investment in the commodities stock. This is together with stating the investment of each of the public, cooperative and private sectors and distributing them between the main diverse sectors and activities of the

economy, the schedule to execute it, the production, and income estimated from them, and also the regional investment distribution.

Fourth

The growth average and the household consumption size distributed between rural and urban and according to the commodities group, evaluated by each of the fixed price of the base year, and the prices of the plan's year, besides the rate of growth and size of the group consumption that represents the volume of the general (public) services.

Fifth

The size of local savings available for investment on the base of the economic equilibrium existing in the plan, also from the diverse saving vessels and the available foreign resources to achieve the investment and current objectives of the plan.

Sixth

The exports and imports quantitatively valued according to fixed prices of the base year, and according to the prices of the plan distributed according to the geographical zones, the industrialization degree, and the other importer and exporter sectors. Also the receipts and the payments for the diverse factors of production together with the standard numbers and the exchange proportion with the external world.

Article -8-

The plan shall define the directions and dimensions of the economic equilibrium as regards the rate of the gross local production's growth, the growth rates of the commodities, distribution and service sectors ; and also the growth rate of labor, wages, final consumption, and the position of the balance of payment, which shall guarantee the correlation of the plan's objectives, and the continued growth of the economy and its development according to the targeted rates together with safeguarding the general level of prices.

The plan shall have to observe the possibilities of coordination and cooperation with the diverse Arab countries.

**CHAPTER THREE
PROCEDURES FOR SETTING FORTH THE PLAN
AND ITS ENDORSEMENT**

Article -9-

The Ministry of Planning shall prepare the general framework of the long and medium term development plan in the light of the general objectives of the state, and this project shall be brought before the Cabinet, and the General National Conference of the Arab Socialist Union, the it shall be submitted to the parliament for its endorsement and the issuance of a law.

Article -10-

The ministries, the organizations, the public institutions , the central authorities and the regional units shall send through the competent ministers to the ministries of planning, finance, economy and external trade the projects of their plans that shall achieve the defined targets for each sector and its activities in the light of the plan's general framework, and also the projects of the cooperative sector and the opposite private sector for their activities in array and according to the priorities which they set and in the shape of integral coordinated substitute plans within the volume of investments allocated for each of them.

The Minister of Planning shall define the dates for sending the projects of the long and medium term plans to be effectuated. As for the projects of the annual plans, every party shall be committed to submit them on the maximum date of mid-July of every year.

The Ministry of Planning shall study the proposed plans, analyze all the projects stated in them, and review all the studies submitted by the executive parties. It shall be selected the projects that are proven their validity for execution from the economic aspect to enter it in the plan together with the statement of the annual plan's elements, provided that it is observed when listing these project the coordination and integration between them in a way that achieves the plan's objectives.

Article -11-

The Minister of Planning has the right to form by a decree from him and in agreement with the executive parties joint committees from the employees in the governmental administrative authority, the central authorities, the public organizations and institution, which undertake the provision of information and reports that are required to prepare the plan or to study some of the planning problems, and in general to undertake all that is assigned to them of works by the Minister of Planning.

Article -12-

The annual plan's project shall be brought with the state's general budget project before the Cabinet in preparation to refer it to the parliament two months prior to the commencement of the financial year to endorse it and issue it with a law.

**CHAPTER FOUR
EXECUTING AND FOLLOWING UP
THE PLAN**

Article -13-

The executive parties shall comply with the accredited framework of the annual plan, its objectives, the defined mean in it, and to prepare the bills of laws and decrees which it shall issue within the scope of this framework.

Article -14-

The governmental administrative authority, the central authorities, the public organizations and institutions, and the regional and local units, each within its competency shall execute the accredited projects and programs of the plan according to their decided time and work on achieving completely the objectives included. These parties shall have to especially undertake:

- A- The execution of investment projects within the estimated costs for them and on aspects defined in the plan.
- B- The achievement of the objectives of the commodity and service production quantitatively and qualitatively together with observing the special rates of the production requirements and their cost.
- C- The achievement of the plan's objectives, as regards the local income and its distribution between the diverse factors

of production and also as regards labor, the volume of wages, their average and the productivity of the worker.

- D- The control of the final consumption within the limits of the plan.
- E- The achievement of the imports and exports' objectives stated in the plan.
- F- The issuance of decrees, organization -directives, and to prepare studies and recommendations that entails the practice of the private sector to its activities that are stated in the plan whether in production or consumption, saving, investment, labor or dealing with the external world.

Article -15-

The parties which are not working according to the uniform accounting system shall be committed to maintain accounting books and statistical records that exhibits the execution phases of its plan and the extent of progress to materialize its objectives.

Article -16-

The Ministry of Planning, following the approval of the competent ministerial committee, shall review the executive measures for the annual plan according to the internal and external changes in the state of affairs and which shall not breach the general framework of the plan.

Article -17-

The ministries , the organizations, the public institutions, the central authorities, and the regional units shall make a periodical report to the Minister of Planning every three months , and also every year, that includes work progress in executing the plan the extension of progress to achieve its targets , including in this the private sector's activity that is connected with its competency.

The Minister of Planning regulates by a decree from him the methods of preparing the periodical reports and of following up the execution of the plan.

Article -18-

The Minister of Planning shall submit the annual follow up report to the parliament after its accreditation by the Cabinet and within a period that shall not exceed one year as from the date of the financial years' termination.

**CHAPTER FIVE
PLANNING LEVELS**

Article -19-

The Ministry of Planning undertakes the operation of the central planning that is represented in preparing the general national plan for economic and social development and follows its execution. It shall be assisted in this by:

- A- On the central level, the sectors, economic activities, planning organizations or units undertaking planning in the governmental authority and public organizations and institution.
- B- On the regional level, the regional planning organization which are established by a decree from the President of the Republic upon the proposal of the Minister of Planning.
- C- On the local level, the planning units in the local councils.

Article -20-

It shall be issued by a decree from the President of the Republic, upon the proposal of the Minister of Planning, the regulation of organizations, and units undertaking planning aforementioned in the precedent article together with stating competencies and their relations between them and the Ministry of Planning and also the relations between the Ministry of Planning and authorities which exercise an activity related to the planning operation.

**CHAPTER SIX
GENERAL RULES**

Article -21-

The Ministry of Planning has the right to obtain all confidential information that are necessary to prepare and follow up the plan's execution and shall not be used for other than the purposes stipulated upon in this law.

Article -22-

A penalty of imprisonment that does not exceed six months and fine that is not over one hundred pounds or either of these two penalties shall be imposed on every person who abstains from submitting information and data required by the Ministry of Planning , or from providing the periodical follow up reports provisioned herein, and also every person who breaches the confidentiality of these information or data, or discloses a secret of the industry's or the trade's secrets or others of information which he could have viewed on account of his work in preparing , executing or following up the plan.

Article -23-

Law No. 232 for the year 1960, regarding the national planning and follow-up shall be repealed and also every rule in violations of the rules of this law shall be annulled.

Article -24-

This law shall be published in the official gazette and shall come into force as from the date of its publication.

This law shall be sealed with the State's stamp, and executed as one of its laws

Issued at the Presidency

On 15th Ragab, 1363, (13th August, 1973)

Anwar Alsadat

Arab Republic of Egypt



Ministry of Planning

**The Fifth Five - Year Plan
for
Socio - Economic Development
(2002 - 2007)
&
First Year**

April 2002



Objective: Building Egypt's Next Generation Integrated National Planning Knowledge Infrastructure

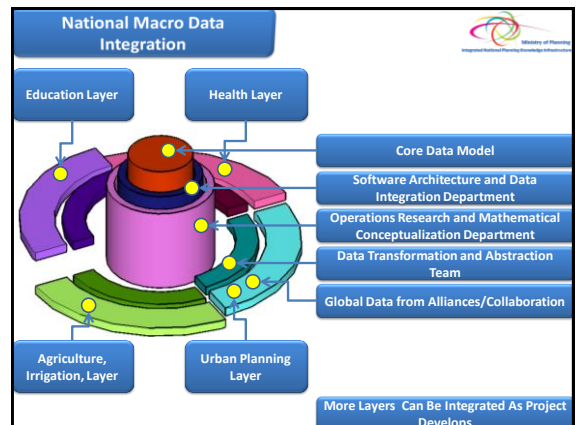
Connected Development Stakeholders Knowledge Based Spatially Oriented Technology Driven Socially Integrated

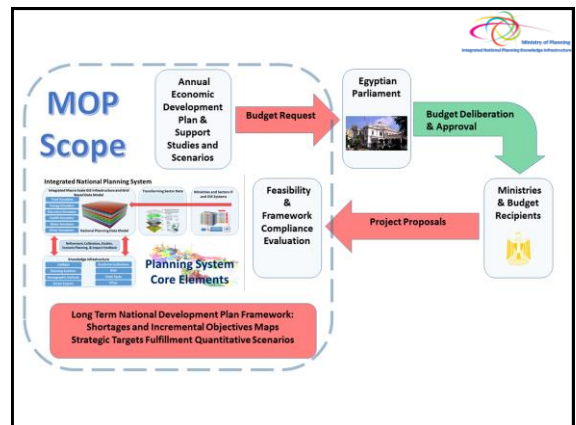
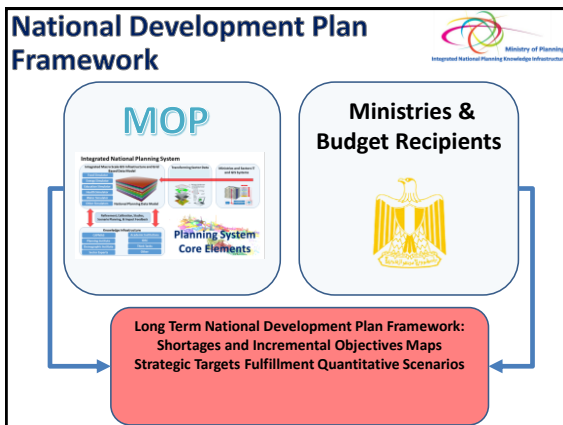
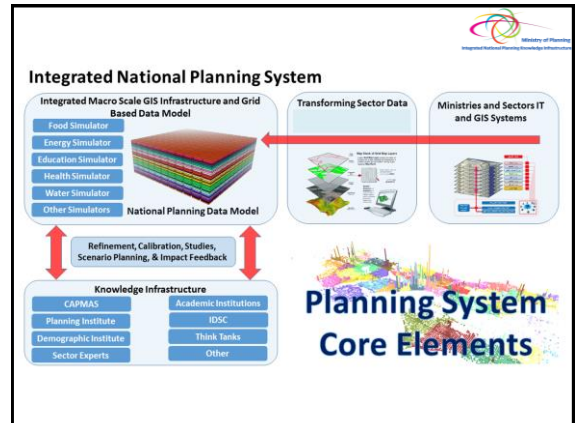
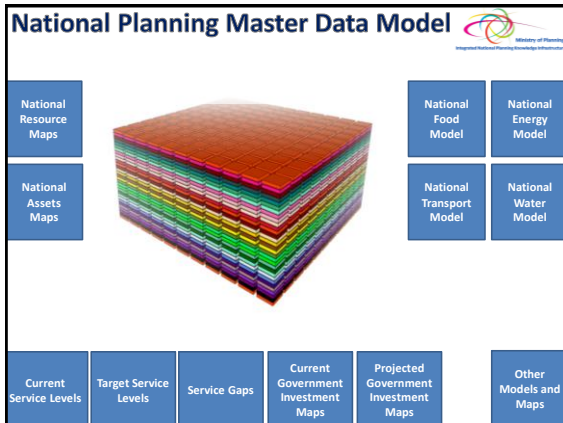
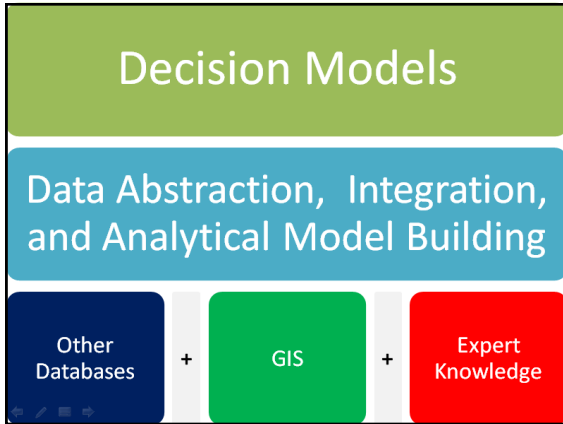
Upgrading Government Connectivity Infrastructure

G2G
Government to Government Network

Achieving Complete Government Connectivity by 2015

Building Integrated Decision Support Models and Simulators





Target




- **Complete Macro Scale National Resources, Assets, Service Coverage, Needs, and Government projects Visibility and Monitoring.**
- **Project Performance and Impact KPI Analysis.**
- **Integrated Simulation Models for Different Critical National Activities.**
- **Clear Service Gap Maps, Strategic Objectives Maps, to be the framework for Strategic Integrated National planning Activities.**

Supporting Project and Policy Decisions

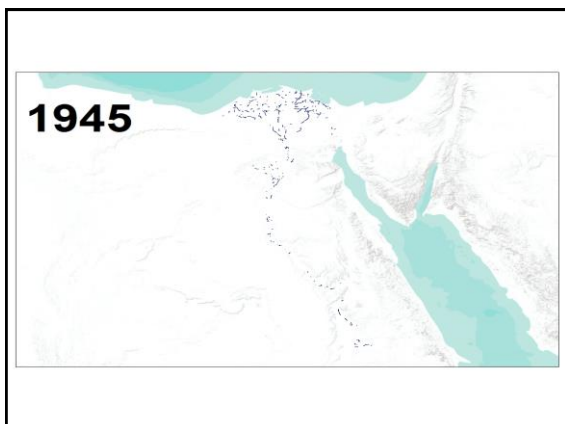


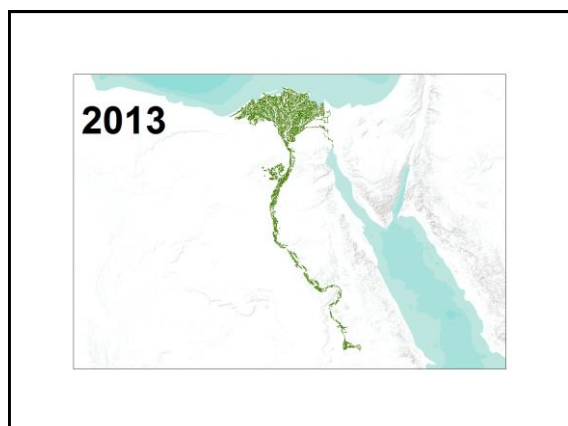
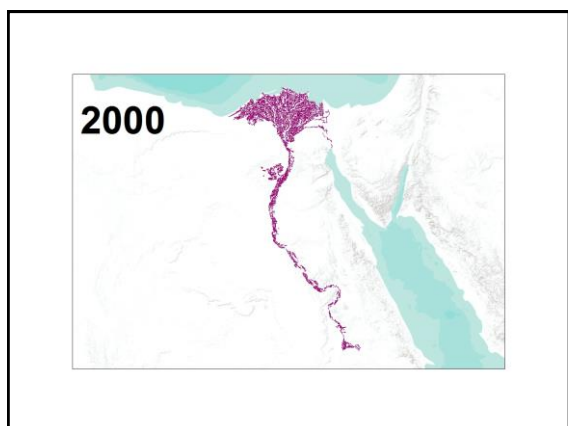
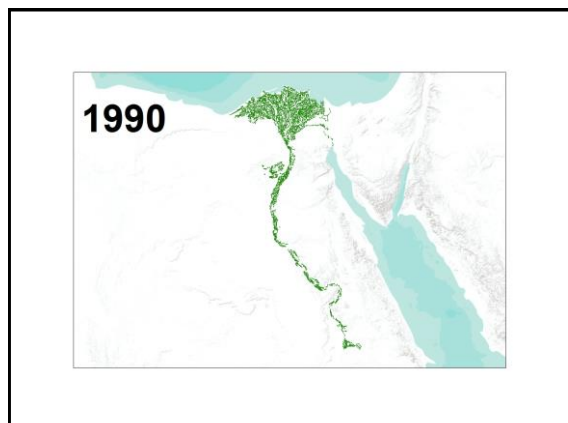
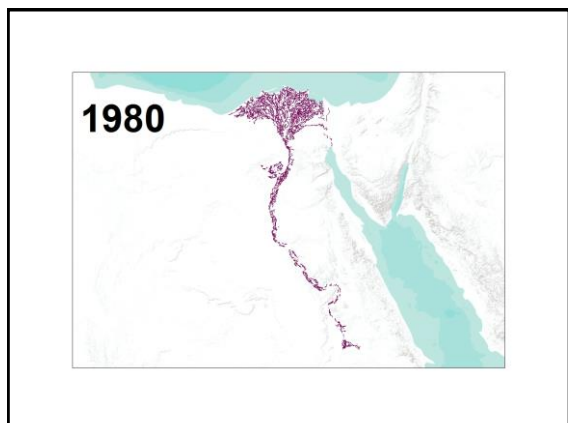
Project Support



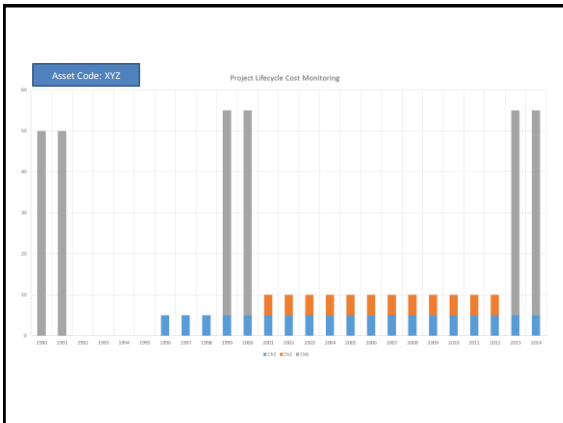
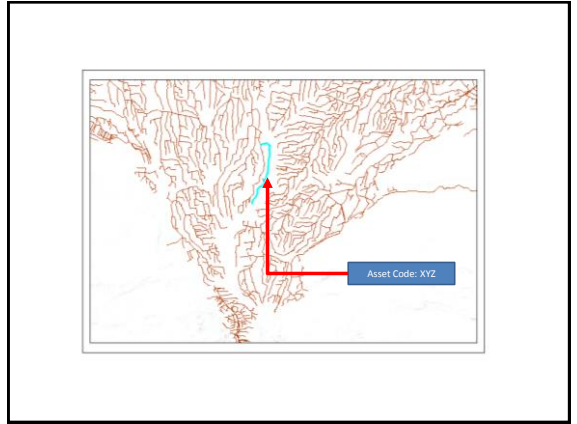
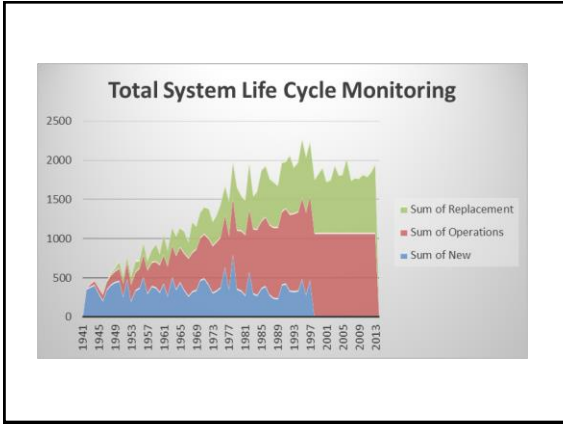
	Vision Design	Project Integration with National Development Framework	Project Execution Monitoring	Project Financial and Impact Lifecycle M&E	National Assets Utilization Optimization
National Mega Projects	●	●	●	●	●
Large Projects	●	●	●	●	●
Small Projects	●	●	●	●	●

Integration with Government Financial System

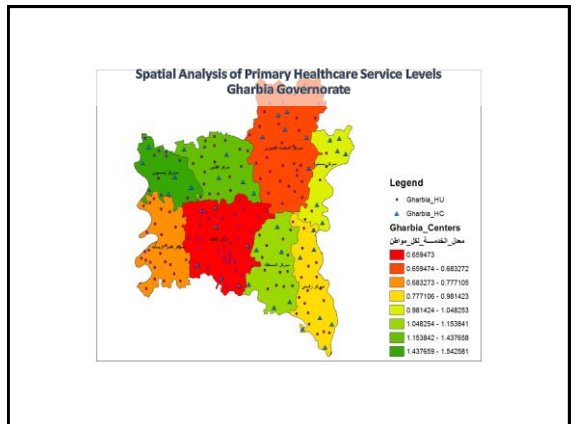
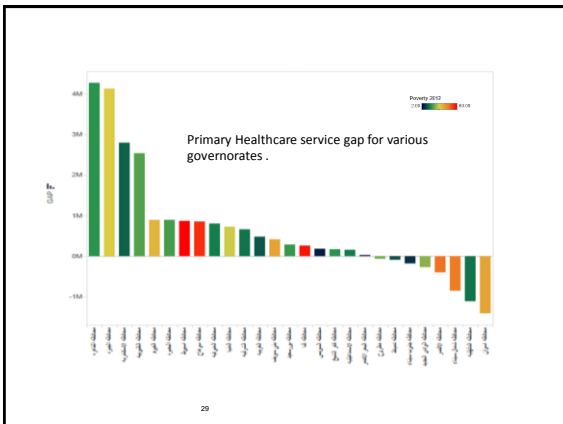



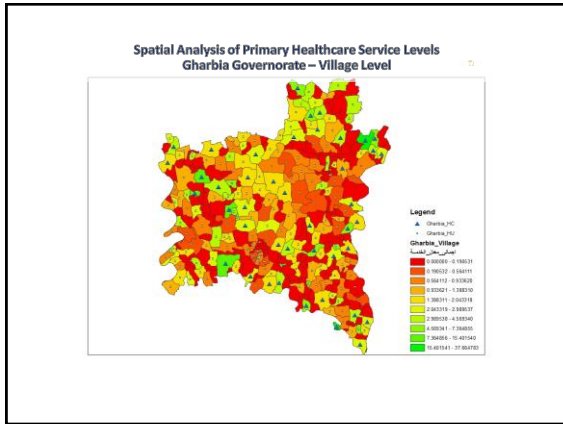


MOP-NSDI Presentation



Clear understanding of service Gaps





System Advantages

System Advantages

- Scientific national strategy planning
- Quick evaluation and response to National or sub-National Demographic analysis.
- Analyzing demographic service shortages and stress levels
- Agile criteria-based Decision Making
- Developing risk mitigation strategies and “what if” scenarios
- Macro scale development planning

Policy and Strategy Design

- National Policy Analysis
- Subsidy and Impact Evaluation
- National Budget Geographic Distribution
- Transparency and Fairness
- National Demographic Risk Evaluation and Risk Mitigation Strategies

The government's program for the economic development and social justice

After the 25th of January and 30th of June revolutions, it's now the time to meet the aspirations of the Egyptian people in achieving the economic development which keeps the state's resources, puts the Egyptian citizen in its first priorities, achieves the targeted social justice, keeps the balance as well as stability of the economy, and preserves the rights of the coming generations.

Hence, the transitional government announces its program for the transitional period in order to achieve the economic stability, promote the production and development, as well as achieving the social justice through urgent procedures, and putting the country on the right economic track by setting policies for reforming the structural imbalances in economy so that the coming elected government can build on a right base.

This program is based on five main themes; some of them have already been implemented, which are the following:

First – the urgent procedures which have been taken to stabilize the economic situation:

This phase of the government's program has been implemented during the first six weeks and included:

- The re-operating of the ministries and authorities on a regular basis, as well as stopping the controlling of the parties cadres which are imposed on it, and promoting the efficiencies and expertise within the institutions of the state.
- Filling leadership positions inside the institutions, banks, and public authorities that have remained vacant.
- Securing the necessary reserves of fuel and food supplies to ensure the accessibility of citizens to commodities and services.
- Reducing the prices of the major Supply Commodities which is sold through the state-owned outlets at rates ranging between 10% and 15%.
- Approving a law that prevent the conflict of interests in public office and submitting it to the State Council for giving opinion, this comes within the framework of combating corruption and achieving transparency and justice.
- Approving a law that facilitates the obtaining of the investment lands in the sectors of tourism and industry.

Economic development

- Providing financial resources for lifting the farmer's debts, this was issued by the Presidential Decree No. 123 for the year 2013 and has not been implemented during the regime of the former President, and it's with a total amount of 63,137,186 EGP.
- Adding 3.8 million people to the ration cards and updating the records by deleting the deceased.

Second – The immediate benefit package to the citizen

The government declares the urgent procedures taken which aim at dealing with the extraordinary economic circumstances:-

- Exempting the students of the public schools with regular expenses from the school fees and purchasing the school textbooks for this year.
- Reducing the prices of the governorates bus tickets at rates ranging between 10% and 15% for the next three months.
- Increasing the number of the accepted pupils in the kindergarten classes by 10% in the public and private schools.
- Identifying the purchase price of wheat from farmers in the next season and declaring it next week, while working to provide the farmer's needs of fertilizer during the next season.
- Working by the reduced prices of the subsidized commodities through the state-owned outlets.
- Starting the application of the broad cleanliness campaign and wastes recycling.
- Implementing the program of the labor-intensive employment through the Social Fund for Development which will provide about 75 thousand additional jobs.

Third – The policies and procedures which are designed to revitalize the economy and bias for the poor

The government declared the first package in the program of revitalizing the economy with 22 billion EGP which is added to what was adopted in this year's budget 2013/2014, and are divided as follows:

- Delivering natural gas to eight hundred thousand housing units (an additional 2.3 billion EGP).
- Implementing a national program for the repairing of crossings (871 crossings) and establishing 27 upper bridges as well as new tunnel on the railway (an additional 2.5 billion).
- Completing 50 thousand housing units (an additional 2.6 billion EGP).

Economic development

- Reclaiming 32 thousand acres (an additional 2.6 billion EGP).
- Completing the establishment of roads and bridges (an extra billion EGP)
- Finishing 131 drinking water and sanitation projects (an additional 1.8 billion EGP).
- Increasing the investments of the electrical networks, lighting, paving, and waste treatment within the governorates (an additional 1.7 billion EGP).
- Completing and opening the second stage of the third line of the Abbaseya / Heliopolis metro (an additional 750 million EGP).
- Strengthening the public transport network with six hundred buses (an additional 650 million EGP).
- Completing and increasing the facilities of 36 industrial areas (an additional 2.6 billion EGP).
- Paying the contractors dues to the State for the previous fiscal year (an additional 2.2 billion EGP).
- Applying the industrial employment training program (an additional 250 million EGP).
- Applying the support program of the troubled factories (an additional 500 million EGP).
- Completing the required production lines to achieve self-sufficiency in the manufacture of the vaccines needed by the Egyptian people (an additional 80 million EGP).
- Implementing the program of the broadband internet in schools and hospitals (300 million EGP).

Fourth - Institutional and legal reforms

It is a set of policies, decisions, and laws that aim at bringing about a structural change in the Egyptian economy in order to achieve social justice and sustainable economic growth, which includes:

- Listing the resources of the special funds at the state's level and reviewing the aspects of its spending.
- Listing the number and salaries of the advisors working in the state in order to reduce the public spending on this item and to place it under full control and transparency.
- Issuing the minimum wages law.

Economic development

- Issuing the maximum wages law.
- Encouraging the investments by raising the efficiency and increasing the one-stop shop services whether by the General Authority for Investment or the outlets of the Social Fund for Development.
- Issuing a law to finance the micro projects.
- Studying and reviewing laws which govern the cooperative movement in Egypt
- Amending the law of protecting competition and preventing of monopoly
- Conducting a comprehensive review of the tenders & auctions laws.

Fifth - the ongoing medium-term programs with a structural nature on progress.

It includes the studying and preparing of the following projects:

- Developing a national program for providing school meals for the students.
- Developing a national program for managing the Family Grant program which will provide direct financial transfers to the very poor families in Egypt and linking this to the development programs particularly in the areas of education and health.
- Starting the implementation of the national plan to combat the viruses of hepatitis.
- Developing a reform program for the financial and administrative structure of the Development Bank and Agricultural Credit.
- Developing a detailed plan to develop, modernize, and increase the number of the state-owned outlets and raising its efficiency as well as improving the mechanisms of purchasing goods and necessary products.
- Developing a program for the optimal resettlement of the information technology.
- Developing three-sectoral strategies, the first addresses the future of the energy industry in Egypt, while the second addresses the future of the textile industry of the public sector, and the Third is related to developing long-term strategies for the future of agriculture in Egypt.
- Applying a national program for food security.
- Developing a plan for implementing the national program for recording the unregistered institutions, which will enable the citizens to achieve economic returns out of it.

Economic development

- Establishing a fund for protecting the Egyptian antiquities, and launching a national campaign to develop and protect the museums and cultural institutions, as well as financing the Egyptian pledges in order to complete the national museums.
- Studying the transformation of the sales tax system into VAT.
- Activating and reviewing the rules of applying the Real Estate tax.

The expected results:

The transitional government hopes through implementing the aforesaid program, to succeed in applying an expansionary policy and in increasing the public investment spending so that the economic growth during the current year can reach 3.5% while reducing the budget deficit to 10%.

The government also hopes to decrease the unemployment rate by the end of the year to reach 9%.

Moreover, the government's program expresses the social bias in favor of the most needing strata's and in favor of the rural areas as well as slums that are deprived of services. The program also puts the development of the Egyptian citizen in its first priorities.

Pillar 1

Title:	Urgent Measures Taken for Stabilizing the Economy.						
Period	First 6 weeks						
Key word	1	Urgent measures	Time constrain				
	2	Dismissing calibers and experts	HR				
	3	the lack of necessary resources	National resources				
	4	the lack of security	Social governance				
	5	Tourism and Production	Economic activity				
Detail action (Policy and commitment)							
		Brief Description	Description	Status (Achievement)	category	Comment	No.
	1	Working back on the normal course of business	having Ministries, institutions and other bodies go back to working on a full time basis while ridding them of the control of politically biased officials and placing the right experts and calibers in their right	Y	Governence		9
	2	Assignment to vacant position to function.	filling in leading positions in public institutions, banks and public authorities which had remained	Y	Governence		9
	3	Secure the goods for daily life	securing required serves of fuel, commodity supplies and sufficient stocks to ensure the uninterrupted provision of essential commodities	Y	consumer goods	Daily life	1
	4	Price reduction of basic comodity 10 to 15 %	price reduction of basic commodities sold through state owned outlets by 10 to 15%	Y	Whole sale price	Daily life	1
	5	Law for corruption, transpirancy,,,	referring a draft law on preventing conflict of interests of public employees to state council for its review as a step towards fighting corruption and realizing transparency and justice of the Egyptian	Nov 8th 2013	Corruption	Institution	9
	6	Investment facilitating law	drafting a law facilitating the acquisition of lands for investment purposes in the sectors of tourism and industry	Nov 11 2013	Investment	Institution	3
	7	Allocation of financial resource for Farmers	allocation of financial resources required for relieving farmers of their debts for which presidential decree No. 132 of 2013 was promulgated (regarding debts worth EGP 63,137,186) without having been implemented during	?	Debt of private	Institution	6
	8	ration cadr (3.8 million adding)	adding 3.8 million individuals to ration cards and updating records	Y	consumer goods	Daily life	1

Pillar 2

Title:		Package of Urgent Benefits for Citizen					
Period		School year starting (Sep 15th 2013)					
Key word	1	School	Education, HR development				
	2	Poor family	Social welfare				
	3	Exceptional economic situation	Time constrain				
	4						
	5						
Detail action (Policy and commitment)							
		Brief Description	Description	Status (Achievement)	category	Comment	No.
	1	School fee exepmtion	to exempt students at public schools from standard schools fees and textbook costs for this academic	Y	Education	Financial support	1
	2	Ticket price reduction	reduction of ticket prices of buses connecting governorates by 10% to 15% for the next three months	?	Transport service	Daily life	1
	3	Kindergarden (Number of student regulation)	allowing an increase in the number of students applying for kinder garden classes by 10% in public, private and international schools, provided they do not exceed 40 students in private schools until the number of classes are increased for the following year	Y	Education	School Capacity	1
	4	Wheat price from farmers	setting a purchase price of wheat from farmers for the coming season and announcing it next week while securing their requirements of fertilizers for the next	Nov 18th 2013	Subsidies	Food policy	9
	5	Commodity supply	to continue to sell commodity supplies at law prices through state owned outlets on the fixed dates	Y	Subsidies	Consumer goods price	9
	6	Cleaning campaign	launching a large scale cleaning campaign and for collecting and recycling garbage	Y	Town cleanness	Sanitary	5
	7	Labor Intensive program	the implementation of the labor- intensive program through the social development fund (SDF) for the creation of around 75,000 additional jobs (100 work days per annum program) for programs of paving rural roads, renovating public buildings, covering water channels, substituting, renovating and extending potable water networks.	Y	SDF (Social Development Fund)	Job creation	2

5 pillar's analysis table

Pillar 3

Title: Policies and Measures aiming at Economic Development. Especially in Favor of the Poor							
Period: 9 months (till June 2014)							
Key word	1	Living standard	Quality of life				
	2	Public services	Quality of life				
	3	Increase expenditure on Public investment	Investment				
	4	Creating the job for youth	Unemployment				
	5	Demand for local product	Industrial policy (Local industry)				
Detail action (Policy and commitment)							
		Brief Description	Description	Status (Achievement)	category	Comment	No.
	1	Natural gas (800,000 unit)	connecting natural gas to 800,000 household units (an additional sum of EGP 2.3million)		Energy		8
	2	Fixing Railway, bridges, Tunnels	the implementation of national program for fixing and developing railway crossings (871 railway crossings) and building 27 bridges and tunnels across railways (an additional sum of EGP 2.5 billion)		Transport infra		4
	3	Housing unit (50,000)	finalizing the construction of 50,000 housing units (an additional sum of EGP 2.6 billion)		Housing		5
	4	The reclamation (32,000feddants)	the reclamation of 32,000feddants (an additional sum of EGP 2.6 billion)		Land development	Agriculture	5
	5	Road and bridge completion	the completion of roads and bridges (an additional sum of EGP 1 billion)		Transport infra		4
	6	Water and sanitation project (131)	finalization of 131 water & sanitation projects (an additional sum of EGP 1.8billion)		Water & Sanitation		4
	7	Electricity network, Lighting, Road and Waste treatment	increasing investments in Electricity networks, lightening projects, paving roads& waste treatment in different governorates (an additional sum of EGP 1.7 billion)		Infrastructure	Public investment	5
	8	Metro	completion and inauguration of the second phase of the third line of the metro, abbasida- heliopolis (an additional sum of EGP 750 million)		Transport system	urban transport	4
	9	Public transport (600 new buses)	supporting the public transportation network by providing 600 new buses (an additional sum of EGP 2.2 billion)		Transport system		5
	10	36 Industrial zone	completion of the required utilities in 36 industrial zones (an additional sum of EGP 2.6 billion)		Industrial infrastructure		4
	11	Settlement for contractor for unpaid	settlement of amounts due to contractors from the state during the previous financial year (an additional sum of EGP 2.2 billion)		Infrastructure		4
	12	Training	implementation of the national project for training for employment (NPTE) (an additional sum of EGP 250 million)		HR		1
	13	Support program of Plant	implementation of the support program of plants facing financial difficulties (an additional sum of EGP 500 million)		Industry	Financial support	6
	14	Vaccines and Pollens	completion of the required production lines to realize self-sufficiency in the production of the vaccines and pollens required by the egyptian people (an additional sum of EGP 80million)		Medical care		1
	15	High speed internet program	implementation of the high speed internet program at schools and hospitals (an additional sum of EGP 2.5 billion)		IT infra		5

5 pillar's analysis table

Title:	Institutional and Legislative Reforms	
Period	Some combination: Some are short-term (9 months), others are mid-long term approach	
Key word	1	Structural change of Egyptian economy
	2	Laws, Policies and decrees
	3	Sustainable social justice and economic growth
	4	
	5	

Detail action (Policy and commitment)							
		Brief Description	Description	Status (Achievement)	category	Comment	No.
	1	The inventory of special funds at the state level.	the inventory of special funds at the state level and reviewing their expenditures schemes to ensure the restriction of their use for the provision of public services and increasing the efficiency of the utilities serving citizens, while such funds will be subject to <u>auditing and will exhibit utmost transparency</u>		Governance for fund usage	Institution	9 資金活用
	2	State advisor's salary limit and monitoring	the inventory of the number of state advisors and their salaries in order to limit public expenditures in this direction and to apply monetary and <u>transparency measures</u>		Governance for salary	Institution	9 賃金
	3	Minimum salary of government	the issuance of a law on minimum employment <u>income at the national level</u>		Social safety net	Law	9 賃金
	4	Maximum salary of government	the issuance of a law on maximum employment income in governmental posts, the public sector and municipalities to put and end to exaggerated salaries and <u>realize transparency.</u>		Governance for salary	Law	9 賃金
	5	Encouraging investment and commercial activity with efficiency.	encouraging investments by increasing the efficiency and services of single window systems, whether of general investment authority or the outlets of the social development fund (SDF), to facilitate <u>procedures of starting commercial activities</u>		Governance and efficiency of investment	Institution	3 効率的投資
	6	Micro finance for poverty	issuance of a law of financing micro enterprises to promote activities exercised by underprivileged individuals and families and to help increase their <u>incomes and overcome poverty</u>		Micro finance	Law	6 SME,個人事業支援
	7	Cooperative movement	perusing and reviewing laws governing the cooperative movement in egypt to overcome their shortcomings and to encourage and enable cooperative to carry out their economics and social		Business infrastructure	Law	9 農協に似た機能
	8	Competitiveness of the business environment	amendment of the law on protecting competition and preventing monopoly to support the powers and independent decision making of the consumer protection agency (IAPA) and to increase <u>competitiveness in the market</u>		Business environment	Law	6 産業競争力政策
	9	Corruption	completely review the tenders law to overcome corruption and increase transparency, efficiency and the speed of governmental tenders		Governance	Law	9 汚職対策

Pillar 5

Title:		Medium Term Structural Programs in Progress.					
Period		Mid term (3–5 years)					
Key word	1	Efficiency and effectiveness					
	2	SSNS(Social Safty Nets)					
	3	Radical changes					
	4						
	5						
Detail action (Policy and commitment)							
		Brief Description	Description	Status (Achievement	category	Comment	No.
	1	National program for school feeding.	Launching a national program for school feeding, for example primary school students will receive a comprehensive dry meal for at least 150 days per each school year with a view to enhance education results and improving the health of students and the income of poor families. This will also boost food production and distribution enormously. The pilot phase will begin with the second school semester in some of the poorest villages, which is to be generalized in the following school year.		Education and poor poverty		1 貧困対策
	2	National family grant program	Launching a national family Grant program which provides direct cash transfers to some of the poorest families in Egypt and linking it with development programs, especially in the fields of education and health. This will contribute to the reduction of extreme poverty and will help apply and enhance the quality of development programs, besides helping poor families break free from		Education and health		1 貧困対策
	3	National plan for combating Viral	Starting the implementation of the national plan for combating viral Hepatitis		Health		1
	4	Financial and administrative structure reform for the principle bank and PBDAC.	Setting a financial and administrative structure reform program for the principal Bank of Development and Agricultural Credit (PBDAC) to restore its role as a provider of banking and development services to farmers and contributing to the development of the agricultural sector while remaning state-owned and under the complete		Administrative reform	Financial system	9 行政改革

5 pillar's analysis table

	5	State owned company vitalization	Laying a detailed plan to develop, upgrade and increase the number of state owned cooperatives and raising their efficiency as well as commodity purchase mechanisms and essential products to enable them to deliver basic commodities to the people at reasonable prices, while remaining to be		State owned company reform	Business reform	7	国営企業
	6	IT infrastructure optimization for government and citizen.	Setting up a program for the optimum adoption of information technology and communication systems for developing the state's sectors and enhancing their performance levels, especially those directly affecting citizens to provide a fair and efficient		IT infra		5	
	7	Industrial policy for 3 sectors especially.	Laying three sector strategies; the first regarding the future of energy production in Egypt, its structuring, expansion and attraction of investments to realize maximum revenues for the Egyptian economy. The second concerns the future of the textile industry in the public sector, where this industry should be renovated and public investments should be increased, while its management systems should be developed to realize economic efficiency, profits and returns for the national economy while continuing to be state-owned. The third strategy concerns the agricultural sector where long term strategies should be laid for the future of this sector		Industrial policy		6	
	8	National program for food security	Implementation of a national program for food security through financing and starting the construction of 100 new wheat silos across Egypt to realize strategic food security and enhance the state's capability of importing wheat; purchasing it		Food security	Agriculture industry	9	
	9	National program for the registration of unregistered buildings.	Laying a plan for the implementation of the national program for the registration of unregistered buildings to enable citizens to realize the optimum economic benefits from such buildings.		National asset utilization	Buildings	9	
	10	Protection of Egyptian Antiques and museum.	Setting up a fund for the protection of Egyptian antiquities and launching national campaigns for the development and protection of museums and cultural institutions as well as covering Egypt's obligations to complete national museums.		National asset protection.	Historical seest.	9	
	11	VAT	Studying changing from a sales tax system to a value added tax system.		Tax system		9	税制改革
	12	Real estate tax and developing slum area	Activating and reviewing real estate tax application rules to realize further justice and promote economic activities as well as realize increased transparency and secure funds for developing slum		Tax system		9	



Ministry of Planning

**STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF MOP IN THE AREA
OF MACROECONOMIC PLANNING FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT**

MOP ESCWA RTD

JANUARY 30, 2014

AGENDA

10:30 – 11:00 AM	Registration
11:00 – 11:30 AM	New Planning System in Egypt, <i>MoP</i>
11:30 AM – 12:00 PM	Strengthening the capacity of MoP in the area of macroeconomic planning, <i>ESCWA</i>
12:30 AM – 1:30 PM	Discussion
12:00 – 12:30 PM	Outcomes of macroeconomic planning from a human development perspective, <i>ESCWA</i>



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January 8th, 2014



Egypt's Economy in Six Months

8 January 2014

Note on Egypt's Economy in Six Months

Introduction

On 30th June 2013, the Egyptian Economy was in dire straits. Egypt suffered from severe shortages in basic commodities, a dangerously high budget deficit, declining production, increased unemployment and little confidence in markets or the future. Today, and despite these challenges and crises, the Egyptian economy finds itself in a more stable condition. Basic commodities and reserves have been secured, production is picking up, funds have been provided for infrastructure thus boosting employment and output in the construction sector, and economic and social policies are being put in place so as to realize a future vision of justice, development, growth and good governance.

This note explains and illustrates the above statement. It presents a detailed diagnosis of the economy and its basic indicators before the tenure of the current cabinet. The note then explains the program enacted on the 12th of September 2013 by the cabinet to address the critical condition of the economy and describes the rate of progress achieved by January 2014. Finally this document alludes to the program of the future and the policies and measures that this interim government suggests as necessary and beneficial for the future of the economy and the country as a whole.

The economic program of the current interim cabinet seeks to realize the following four needs and objectives:

- **The need for economic growth and employment**, necessitating policies that address the need for increased levels of employment, production, savings and investment, raising the value of work and encouraging the private sector, both local and foreign.
- **The need for social justice** necessitates policies that provide all citizens with equal opportunities and access to basic goods and services as well as social protection to mitigate social and economic inequalities while availing all citizens to a dignified life free of dependency. These policies also speak to the need to break generational and gender poverty cycles.
- **The need for a fiscal and monetary balance** which calls for policies that preserve state resources and allocate them towards their optimum use, to better serve the economy and society with a higher degree of justice and efficiency, without affecting the rights of future generations.

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Dr. Ziad Bahaa El-Din

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Cooperation



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- **The need for institutional and legal reform** that require policies that prevent corruption and monopolistic abuse and ensure the creation of a just and efficient legal system, which promotes growth and protects rights, resources and personal property so as to foster a healthy environment for balanced and sustainable growth.

The Egyptian economy before the January 25th Revolution

During the period from 2005 to 2010, the Egyptian economy witnessed rapid growth. GDP increased from EGP 643 billion in 2005 to EGP 1206 billion in 2010, foreign reserves increased from USD 23 billion in 2005 to USD 35.2 billion in 2010, and foreign direct investment (FDI) reached USD 13.3 billion in 2007. Moreover, growth rate rose to 7.2% in 2007, and the employment rate fell to 8.4% during the same year. Average budget deficit, internal debt and external debt of the GDP reached 9.7%, 64.3% and 18.2% respectively. Major institutional reforms were made in the banking sector, investments, foreign trade, customs and tax administration, as well as in the information technology sector.

However, social policies that should have accompanied such economic growth to ensure the fair distribution of the fruits of prosperity, the realization of social justice, and the fair allocation of resources and energy, were not put in place. Social policies that would have helped ensure fair distribution and social protection were neglected. This becomes apparent upon considering the social justice indicators during the period from 2005 to 2010, where overall poverty increased from 19.6% to 25.2% of the total population, while extreme poverty increased from 3.6% to 4.8%. Average expenditure on the health sector remained at around 2% of the GDP, a very low percentage, while expenditure on the education sector declined to 3.6% of the GDP in 2010, as compared with 4.9% in 2005.

Perhaps, one of the main reasons leading to the outbreak of the January 25th Revolution was the huge discrepancy between the economic growth and social justice policies, which led to the collapse of the social protection and justice systems. Only the rich and privileged were reaping the fruits of growth. Furthermore, increasing growth rates were accompanied by surging budget deficit and poverty rates, since subsidies and other forms of social expenditures were not directed to those in need.

The path towards 30 June 2013

Transition to democracy can have temporary and short term negative effects on the economy as a result of the slowdown of economic activities and the difficulties of decision-making and governance in the midst of unsettled and turbulent times. New national priorities, structures of governance and procedures have to be put in place so as to realize democratic transition.



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In Egypt's case, the transitions during the period from January 2011 to June 2013 had detrimental economic effects:

- A slowdown of economic activities in leading and growth-generating sectors, namely the manufacturing, construction and tourism sectors.
- A decline in the private sector and in its contribution to GDP due to a deteriorating confidence in the investment climate and unclear political and legal policies.
- A fall in overall local and foreign demand as a result of the slow paced economy, reduced production rates, and the outflow of foreign investments.
- A decline in the proceeds of the various sources of foreign earnings on which the Egyptian economy relies when forming its reserves, especially tourism revenues and export returns, and in particular services exports.
- A rise in production costs as a direct result of unstable security conditions and the difficulty to secure foreign cash for importing raw material required for production.
- A slow (if not dysfunctional) decision-making process among governmental and official entities as a result of changing policies and a perceived favoritism towards political allies that served to undermine qualified experts.

The financial year of 2012/2013 ended on June 30th, 2013 with the Egyptian economy reaching a critical situation and Egypt on the verge of an economic collapse. Economic growth rate declined to 2.1%, unemployment rate rose to 13.2%, total budget deficit of GDP surged to 13.7%, internal debt rose to 75% of GDP and overall poverty increased to 26.3%, while foreign reserves at the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) fell to USD 15 billion, and the trade deficit increased to USD 31.7 billion.

Moreover, the above indicators do not tell the whole story as the economy also suffered an accumulation of financial burdens, most importantly:

- Accumulated debts on economic authorities and public sector companies.
- An increase of the accumulated debt service to exceed one fourth of public expenditures.
- An increased import bill of the basic food commodities and petroleum products.



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- A structural imbalance in the state budget, especially regarding social expenditures. Although public expenditures on subsidies and wages increased from 2005 to 2010, nonetheless, overall poverty also increased. This indicates that the two most important forms of social spending (subsidies and wages) were not fairly or rationally distributed.
- The risk and enormous cost of arbitrations against Egypt in the fields of petroleum, investment, privatization, land licenses and others.
- The growing need for huge investments to restore the sectors of transport, health and education and to complete the provision of services to villages and slum areas.

Despite these burdens the Egyptian economy enjoys great potential for growth and development. Egypt has a wealth of human capital and a potential demographic gift as young people who are almost half the population can, if skilled and employed, create growth and prosperity as well as enough savings to make the social protection system more abundant and effective. The country has a large consumer market for producers, a resilient banking and financial sector that has proven its ability to bear and overcome shocks, and as yet not fully exploited resources in the fields of tourism, industries and services. These are all real potentials and capacities that require a suitable political environment and a good balance between growth and justice to be put into use.

30 June 2013 to January 2014

Since holding office in mid July 2013, this transitional government has adopted an economic policy that gave priority to the immediate and urgent conditions and needs of all Egyptians. The government first stabilized the supply and availability of basic commodities including subsidized food items and bread, petroleum products, and electricity. This was achieved through both local resource management and the mobilization of existing supply chains as well as through the support of several Arab countries, primarily the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The government also reviewed spending priorities to avail needed reserves for purchases. This is in addition to allowing the state's economic institutions, ministries and authorities to resume their normal operations by enabling officials to effectively manage such governmental bodies. These are measures that enabled economic stability and security.

The government decided to adopt an expansionary policy through increased spending on public investment, despite of the limited available resources and the worryingly high increased budget deficit. The decision to spend came from the cabinet's desire to stimulate the Egyptian



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economy, provide basic services especially to low-income citizens, create new job opportunities for youth, make up for the crumbling private investments, both local and foreign, and boost the economy to overcome the current stagnant conditions.

On September 12th, 2013, the government announced its "Program for Economic Development and Social Justice" based on the following three short term pillars:

- 1- Taking a number of urgent measures to lessen the burdens of living on ordinary Egyptians;
- 2- The implementation of various plans to stimulate the Egyptian economy through increasing spending on public investment to finance projects in priority economic and social fields.
- 3- The implementation of legislative and institutional reforms for realizing social justice and preventing corruption.

In addition, the government embarked on an effort to put in place medium term policies and programs that would lead to a real structural change in the nature of the Egyptian economy and enhance the efficiency of the social safety network.

First Pillar: Urgent measures to address daily burdens

Burdens on Students

- Exempting students in state schools from school tuition fees and textbook costs for the current academic year (2013-2014), at a cost exceeding EGP 700 million.
- Exempting university students from public dorm expenses and fees for the current academic year (2013-2014), while improving the quality of services in dorms.
- Reduction of ticket prices of buses connecting governorates by 10 to 15% for three months as of the beginning of the academic year (2013-2014).

Burdens on Farmers

- Striking off farmers' debts to the Principal Bank for Development and Agriculture (PBDAC) by virtue of Law No. 123 of 2012, thereby assisting around 72000 farmers who had debts of less than EGP 10,000 each.
- Imposing an export duty on nitrate fertilizers to secure farmers' needs of locally produced fertilizers, while addressing leakage and mal-distribution problems.



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- Prohibiting the exportation of Egyptian rice so as to insure the sufficiency of supply for local markets and to support ration card distributions.

Burdens on Citizens

- Implementation of a monthly initiative - in coordination with the Ministries of Supply and of Investment - for the provision of 20 basic commodities (including meat, poultry, fish, sugar and eggs) through the state-owned retail outlets throughout Egypt, with reduced prices of 10% to 15% during the last ten days of each month.
- Settlement of over EGP 300 million of outstanding dues to bread-bakeries owned by private individuals.
- Starting the implementation of delivery services of butane gas cylinders to consumers (both household and commercial).
- Updating ration cards records by striking out 800,000 names of deceased and immigrants from the ration card data base and adding 3.8 million new names.
- Setting required conditions for acquiring housing units in social housing projects (of areas of 72 m² to 76 m²).
- Granting facilities to owners unable to pay due installments on household units, shops, businesses and all types of land of areas up to 8,400 m² starting from November till the end of December 2013 (afterwards extended to the end of April 2014) so as to reduce fines by 20% to 100%.
- Introduction of additional services to emergency care units and incubators and training physicians and nurses.
- Implementation of an urgent program for recycling and waste management in Cairo, Alexandria and Giza Governorates as a first phase.
- Introducing required facilities for those with special needs in 100 schools and 23 university laboratories.
- Increasing by 50% the social security pension to the poorest 1.5 million families starting January 2014.



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Second Pillar: Stimulating the Economy

The transitional government also increased spending on public investments for projects that serve low-income groups, create job opportunities for youth, reduce unemployment rates and increase demands for local product.

The First Economic Stimulus Package

An incremental allocation was made to the State Budget for the financial year 2013/2014 (by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 105 of 2013) worth EGP 29.7 billion and meant for the implementation of a package of investments and social programs that would stimulate the Egyptian economy, raise standards of living, and realize social justice. This was funded by freeing an EGP 60 billion deposit with the Central Bank of Egypt dating from the 1990 Gulf War. The remainder was directed towards decreasing the budget deficit.



Egypt's Economy in Six Months



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The incremental allocation of EGP 29.7 billion was distributed as follows:

Program	Allocated Amount (EGP billion)
Economic Stimulus Programs (main items)	24.478
Program for the Development of Roads and Transport Networks	6.7
Program for Supporting and Developing Local Industries	4.4
Utilities Connection Program (Water-Sanitation- Natural Gas)	4.1
Social Housing Program	3.1
Local Development Support Program (Electricity and Lightening Networks- Paving Roads- Cleaning and Improving the Environment)	2.9
Program for the Settlement of Contractors' Dues	2.2
Health Services Support and Development Program	0.629
National Program for Land Reclamation	0.523
Social Justice Programs	5.2
Improving Physicians' Conditions	1.5
Comprehensive Health Insurance Pilot Project	1.5
Legalizing the Status of Personnel With Contracts Out of the Different State Budget Categories	0.95
Exemption from School and University Dorm fees	0.475
School Feeding Program	0.4
Subsidizing Infant and Children Milk	0.355
Providing Vaccines and Pollens for the Ministry of Health	0.08

Until the end of 2013, approximately EGP 22 billion was made available, out of which over EGP 11 billion was spent, while implementation is in progress. The Ministry of Planning regularly announces in detail what has been actually implemented in the infrastructure projects, what is still in progress, what has been spent and what has been made available. The government also provides complete information on its expenditures and projects through its Geographic Portal for Public Projects.



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The Second Economic Stimulus Package

Funds for this package have been secured through both the State Budget as well as the Framework Grant Agreement that was signed with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on October 26th, 2013 to finance development projects worth approximately EGP 20 billion.

The second stimulus package includes the construction of 50,000 new housing units, the construction of 25 new wheat silos, the completion of sanitation networks for 151 villages, the construction of 100 new schools, the connection of electricity to areas uncovered by the unified electricity grid in 70 villages and 159 towns, the introduction of 479 railway crossing automatic control systems and related constructions, the provision of 600 public transport busses, the establishment of 78 family health units, training industrial workers, and setting up pollen and vaccine production lines.

The package also includes the allocation of approximately EGP 10 billion of the State Budget for raising the minimum wages of public sector employees, increasing the salaries of those working in the public educational sector and Al Azhar, and others current expenditures.

Petroleum Agreements

- Presidential Decrees have been issued for the promulgation of laws for the execution of 21 oil and gas exploration agreements with several local and international companies with minimum investments worth USD 713 million to drill 109 wells in the Suez Gulf zone, the Eastern Desert, the Western Desert and Sinai.
- Presidential decrees have been issued for the promulgation of laws for the execution of 8 oil and gas exploration agreements with minimum investments worth USD 2.1 billion to drill 18 wells in the Mediterranean, the Delta and Suez Gulf zones.
- It is noteworthy that the aforementioned agreements will add new petroleum reserves within 3 to 5 years.

The Social Fund for Development (SDF) Labor Intensive Program

- An agreement was signed between the Government of Egypt and the World Bank in August 2012 for the provision of a loan worth USD 200 million to finance the Labor Intensive Program.
- The program aims at tackling the unemployment challenge faced by different groups of the population during the transition period after the January 25th Revolution through creating around 75,000 short-term job opportunities for the unskilled and semi-skilled



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labor and providing basic infrastructure services to targeted groups in poor and marginalized areas.

- It consists of two main components:
 - Providing grants to entities carrying out small scale infrastructure projects (public works) in urban and rural areas, such as projects for paving rural roads, renovating public buildings, covering water canals, and substituting, renovating and extending potable water networks.
 - Providing grants to entities carrying out services and social projects, such as educational services in kindergarten phases, health and demographic awareness services, waste management and collection campaigns in villages, and creating jobs for youth in rural areas.

Other Measures to Stimulate the Economy

- Organizing the “Egyptian-Gulf Investment Forum” with the participation of over 500 Arab and foreign investors. Investment opportunities were presented for 66 projects in the sectors of agriculture, tourism, telecommunications, housing and the public business sector, with total investments worth approximately USD 50 billion.
- Simplifying procedures for the acquisition of lands by small and medium investors in the tourism and manufacturing sectors.
- The settlement of dues of over USD 1.3 billion to foreign petroleum companies in the sector of oil and gas, out of total debts worth more than USD 6 billion.

Third Pillar: Legislative and Institutional Reforms and Combating Corruption

- Setting the minimum wage of government and public sector employees at EGP 1200 as of January 2014. Meetings were held with employee and employer representatives to reach an agreement regarding private sector minimum wages while conducting a comprehensive study and plan for reforming the wage structure in Egypt.
- Raising pensions by 10% as of January 2014 at a minimum of EGP 50.
- Improving conditions of physicians via a program worth EGP 6.5 billion during the next three years, to raise their income and provide incentives for service providers to assume work in remote and under-served areas.



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- Setting the maximum income in the public sector at 35 times the minimum wages and up to a maximum of EGP 42,000 per month as of January 2014.
- Issuance of the “Conflict-of-Interest Law”, which prohibits government officials from combining public posts with private interests.
- Proposing a “Micro-finance Law” to promote the activities of the most needy individuals and families in order to increase their incomes.
- Proposing the amendment of the “Protection of Competition and Prevention of Monopoly Law”, thereby reinforcing the relevant authority’s powers and independence and increasing market competition.
- Preparing a package of laws that aim at boosting the real estate market to enable citizens to register their households and provide housing to low income citizens with utmost transparency, through encouraging real estate finance, the formalization of real estate properties, the regulation of real estate developers’ activities and social housing.

International Cooperation in Support of Development and Social Justice

Besides the grants and amounts deposited by Arab Gulf Countries at the CBE for financial support and petroleum products, the government has succeeded in intensifying its cooperation with Egypt’s development partners to contribute to financing several development projects in various fields which serve the government’s program to stimulate the economy and realize social justice.

Total amounts allocated to development projects amounted to USD 4.6 billion, of which grants have comprised 69.2% and concessional loans comprised 30.8%. The following is an account of loans and grants other than the generous support of the UAE explained above. The remaining amounts worth USD 1.83 billion have been sources and allocated as per the table below.

Egypt's Economy in Six Months



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Project	Development Partner	Amount (US million)
Expansion of Automatic Control Systems of Electricity Distribution Networks	The Republic of Korea	2.6
South Helwan Power Plant Project	OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)	70
	The World Bank	585.4
Electronic Signals for the Banha/ Port-Said Railway Line	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	106.2
Umbrella Agreement for Improved Water and Sanitation Program (EUR 303 million)	French Agency for Development (AFD)	77.3
	German Development Bank (KfW)	80
	European Investment Bank (EIB)	77.3
	European Commission (EC)	31.2
	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)	17.6
	Government of Egypt (GoE)	127.4
Supporting SMEs in the field of Agriculture	French Agency for Development (AFD)	40.6
	European Union (UN)	29.8
Development of Urban Transport Infrastructure in Greater Cairo	Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	1
	Institutional Development Fund (IDF)	0.3
Supporting the National School Feeding Program with FAO	European Union (Financing Agreement of the Participation Support, Reform and Comprehensive Development Program)	81.252
Development of Informal Areas in Cairo, Giza and Qalyoubia		27.1
Civil Society Organizations in the field of Economic and Social Development in the poorest areas		13.542
Management, Maintenance and Opening of the Antiquities Garden Pioneers Center in Mady City (The Second Debt Swap Program Agreement)	Italy	0.46
Fighting poverty through the creation of new job opportunities in the field of solid waste management and recycling in Greater (Cairo, Giza and		0.45

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Qalyoubia) (The Second Debt Swap Program		
Renovation of the Technical Nursing Institute in Port-Said (Commodities Export Program)		1.305
Shabab Power Plant	European Investment Bank (EIB)	282.080
Air Traffic Control Development Project	European Investment Bank (EIB)	68.8
Grant Agreement for Controlling Irrigation and Drainage systems	The World Bank (WB)	2.9
Grant Agreement for Reforming the Energy Sector and Social Safety Nets	The World Bank (WB)	6.5
Industrial Waste Management and Encouraging Egyptian Entrepreneurship	African Development Bank (ADB)	2
Phase V of the Comprehensive Development Program	Japan and United Nations Development Program (Agreement signed between Governorate and Social Fund for Development)	3.201
		0.48015
The Social Fund for Development Labour Intensive Program	European Union	96.341
Sub-TOTAL		1833.3
+ United Arab Emirates Package		2774.5
Grand TOTAL		4607.8

In addition to the above, the US Economic Assistance Program worth USD 250 million per annum will continue with a focus on projects that support the health, education, infrastructure and the private sectors. Further, agreements are being discussed with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) for providing EUR 251.3 million as a contribution to financing five projects in 2014 in various sectors, including energy, transport, water and sanitation.

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2014-Onwards: Vision for the Future

The short-term measures taken by the government following June 30th, 2013 are however insufficient and will not affect the necessary structural changes and transformation of the economy so as to realize sustainable development and social justice. The goals require long terms programs and policies gradually implemented over several years.

This cabinet recognizes its responsibility towards the country and towards future generations, and has stated time and again that it is an interim government tasked with setting the foundations for the future. It has therefore laid out the contours of these long term policies and programs in the hope that incoming democratically elected policy-makers will continue to build on these foundations.

There are six national initiatives that are needed so as to boost economic activity, improve livelihoods and transform the economy as a whole towards higher growth and fairer distribution to reduce inequality.

First: The National Program for Reforming the Investment Climate

This program was launched on November 12th, 2013 with the aim of boosting the economy, preventing corruption and fostering a new investment climate through the following measures:

- A unified companies law that would merge laws for different types of companies (whether sole proprietorships or capital companies) under one law and unify their incorporation and registration procedures. This law would also simplify rules of exit from markets and bankruptcy.
- A unified law on investment that includes all provisions regulating different investment systems and coordinating between them, including local investment, free, private, investment, and industrial zones, and other legal frameworks accumulated over the years.
- A unified law to facilitate licensing procedures for economic and commercial activities, as well as to facilitate procedures for licenses, permits and mergers. This



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law would also enable the formalization of informal small enterprises into the formal sector.

- A comprehensive review of the “Procurement Law” (bids and tenders) so as to present a new legal framework that combines easy and fast procedures on one hand, and public funds protection and corruption prevention on the other hand.
- To finalize the drafting of the unified law on industry.
- To conduct a comprehensive review of the competences and authorities granted to different public authorities supervising economic activities in order to rid them of overlapping and conflicts, and to facilitate procedures taken by those involved in various economic activities and investors before these authorities.
- To propose a comprehensive program for settling economic disputes between the state and investors so as to realize economic stability and confidence, yet without waiving the state's general rights or its right fight corruption, in addition to developing the operation system of the existing investment dispute settlement committees.
- To evaluate the work of economic courts during the past few years in order to enhance their performance, provide them with required resources, build the capacities of their members and staff, increase their presence and competences, in addition to developing a vision for expanding their roles and increasing their efficiency.
- To re-activate the “Listing and Cleaning-Up of the Economic Legislations Database Program” (Erada), provide it with the necessary resources and authority, and propose an institutional structure that would ensure its completion and sustainability.

Second: The National Program for Financing Infrastructure Projects

A national program is currently being put in place for determining infrastructure development requirements especially in the fields of transport and storage (logistics), housing, completion of utilities connection in villages and slum areas, and energy. The goal is to set a financing and



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implementation scheme of the said program in collaboration with Egypt's various development partners, as well as with the private sector (both foreign and local). This will radically help the Egyptian economy overcome its weak productivity and competitiveness positions and qualify it to have a strong competitive position in the world economy. The Ministry of Planning has already started the design and preparation of this national program as a preliminary step to launching it before the international community to attract investments.

Third: Launching Several Mega Development Projects

- The "Suez Canal Zone Development Project" which has been announced as Egypt's main national project at present for realizing national security for Egypt in general and for the Suez Canal Zone in particular. The "Executive Council for the Suez Canal Zone Development Project" to be in charge of supervising the Project's different phases has already been established.
- The "Golden Triangle in Upper Egypt Project", with the purpose of establishing a metallurgical, industrial, commercial and tourism center in the area falling between Qena and the Red Sea Governorates.
- The "Nuclear Energy Station Project", with the purpose of generating electricity in El-Dabea area.

Fourth: Setting up a Social Protection Network

The concept of social justice needs to be mainstreamed into all policy decisions in Egypt. Social justice means that all policies and programs are efficient, rational, effective and fair. Economic and social policies must not harm the vulnerable or reward the rich. Social expenditures should also prioritize the needs of those who are most in need or who have fewer assets and resources.

This cabinet has approved a comprehensive and integrated Social Protection Network; one that is based on the coordination and integration between in-kind (commodity) subsidies and cash social safety programs that directly address the poor. A mix of programs aimed at improving the capabilities and well being of Egyptians, particularly the young are in various stages of implementation or inception. These include a revised, more generous national school feeding



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program, a new cash based family grant, a comprehensive health insurance scheme, as well as low-income housing programs, and other forms of social expenditures.

The government has instituted an Economic Justice Unit at the Ministry of Finance that is tasked with setting target policies, establishing national criteria for targeting social expenditures and coordinating between the different social expenditures programs and ensuring that all programs are monitored, evaluated and governed by principles of transparency and public ownership.

Fifth: Institutional Development Program

- Regulating and restructuring cooperatives in Egypt to overcome their shortages, help boost their activities and enable them to carry out their economic and social roles.
- Setting a program for the restructuring of the Principal Bank for Development and Agriculture Credit (PBDAC) to resume its role of providing banking and development services to Egyptian farmers and contributing to the development of the agricultural sector, while remaining state-owned and fully subject to CBE's supervision.
- Laying a detailed plan to develop, upgrade, and increase the number of state-owned consumer outlets, raise their efficiencies, enhance the purchase mechanisms of basic commodities and products, in order to enable such outlets to deliver the required commodities and products at reasonable prices, while remaining state-owned.
- Implementation of a national program for food security, which is already in progress, with the aim of securing the required wheat storage capacity for Egypt.
- Formalizing the informal business sector which would encourage the integration of small enterprises into the economy, and thus ensuring their legal protection, and providing their personnel with social insurance.
- Restructuring and reforming public sector companies and the public business sector in terms of the form of their state-ownership, working on settling their accumulated debts, training their personnel, renovating them, applying governance conditions, and operating or disposing their unproductive assets.



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Sixth: Real Estate Formalization Program

This program aims at enabling owners of residential units, particularly low income owners, to register their units and therefore ensuring their legal protection and allowing them to realize optimum economic benefits out of these units. The government has already drafted a law to simplify registration procedures, starting with residential areas falling under the competency of the New Urban Communities Authority.

Conclusion

The lessons of Egypt's past and present are clear. The country urgently needs to realize a clear and long-term plan for the future that sustains the rights of Egyptians to public goods, services and opportunities but does not sacrifice the potential for dynamic growth. Past experiences have proven that Egypt needs to realize a balance between the private sector, and free market mechanisms on one hand, and founding a system for social justice and a social safety network that protects the poor and allows them to reap the fruits of progress on the other hand. Further, a sound economic policy must be set for realizing a fiscal and monetary balance, building institutions, and issuing legislations that protect rights and set competences. Finally these trajectories for growth and development must be ruled by principles of transparency, efficiency, good governance and law. In order to realize these obvious but ambitious goals, Egypt needs to develop its capacity to plan for the long term and adopt gradual but steady implementation procedures that are governed by sound economic thinking, public oversight and that guarantee the effective, transparent, and efficient use of resources. To do so Egypt needs to establish a democratic political system that enables government to assume the essential role of sound economic leadership.

Dr. Ziad Bahaa El-Din

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Cooperation

The analysis for Government policy transition

The analysis for policy's evolution process

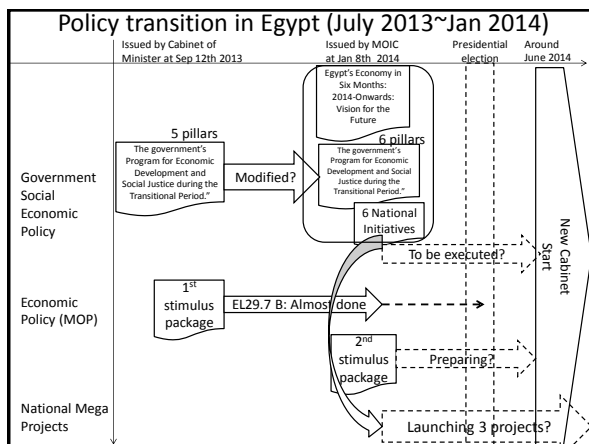
From *"The government's Program for Economic Development and Social Justice during the Transitional Period."*

Issued by Cabinet of Minister at Sep 12th 2013

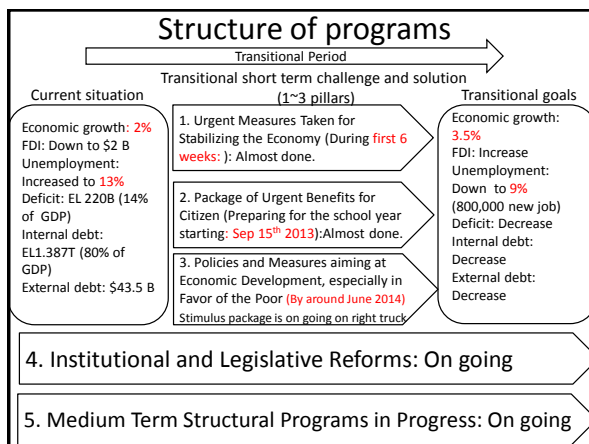
TO: *Egypt's Economy in Six Months: 2014-Onwards: Vision for the Future*

Issued by MOIC at Jan 8th 2014

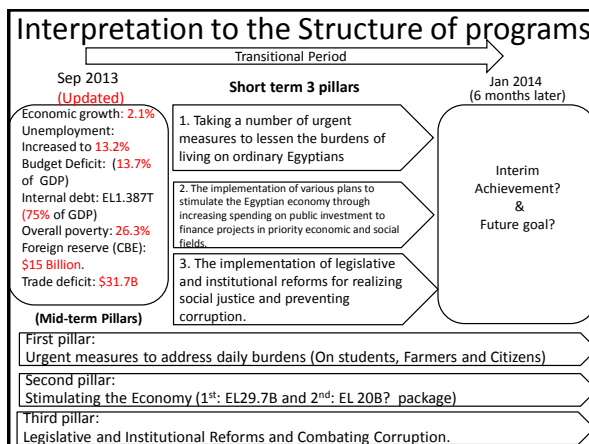
Shinji NARUO
Advisor to the minister of Planning
JICA Expert



1. Framework of *"The government's Program for Economic Development and Social Justice"* (5 main pillars)
- Urgent Measures Taken for Stabilizing the Economy.
 - Package of Urgent Benefits for Citizen
 - Policies and Measures aiming at Economic Development, especially in Favor of the Poor.
 - Institutional and Legislative Reforms
 - Medium Term Structural Programs in Progress.



2. Interpretation of the Structure of programs (Issued at Sep 2013) on the report of Jan 2014 (3 short term pillars)
- Taking a number of urgent measures to lessen the burdens of living on ordinary Egyptians
 - The implementation of various plans to stimulate the Egyptian economy by increasing spending on public investment to finance projects in priority economic and social fields.
 - The implementation of legislative and institutional reforms for realizing social justice and preventing corruption.
- (3 medium term policies and programs)
- First pillar:
Urgent measures to address daily burdens (On students, Farmers and Citizens)
- Second pillar:
Stimulating the Economy (1st and 2nd package)
- Third pillar:
Legislative and Institutional Reforms and Combating Corruption.

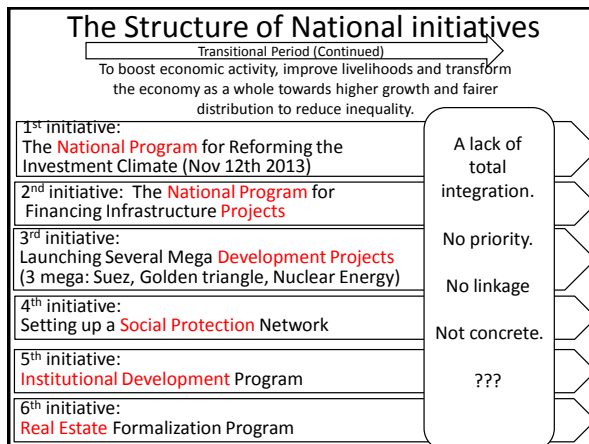


The analysis for Government policy transition

3. *Egypt's Economy in Six Months (Jan 2014):*
2014-Onwards: Vision for the Future

(6 National Initiative): Suddenly, appeared on the report, as follows.

1. The National Program for Reforming the Investment Climate (Nov 12th 2013)
2. The National Program for Financing Infrastructure Projects
3. Launching Several Mega Development Projects
4. Setting up a Social Protection Network
5. Institutional Development Program
6. Real Estate Formalization Program



Cabinet structure

Ministry	Minister's Name	Minister's Biography
Ministry of Interior	Mohamed Ibrahim	Ibrahim was originally appointed in a cabinet reshuffle in January 2013, and was one of the few ministers to keep his post after the ouster of president Mohamed Morsi. Human rights activists and several opposition figures have been calling for his dismissal since the dispersal of pro-Morsi protest camps in Rabaa Al-Adawiya and Nahda Square left hundreds dead.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Nabil Fahmy	Fahmy is dean of the School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at the American University in Cairo, and was Egypt's ambassador to the US from 1999 to 2008. Previously, he was the country's ambassador to Japan from 1997 to 1999. He also served as political advisor to the foreign minister from 1992 to 1997. The career diplomat has worked extensively on issues of Middle East peace and regional disarmament. Fahmy was born in New York in 1951.
Ministry of Local & Administrative Development	Adel Labib	Labib, 68, served as governor of several provinces under Hosni Mubarak. There were major protests against him in Alexandria, with some local groups accusing him of mismanagement.
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	Ashraf El-Araby	El-Araby served as planning minister from August 2012 until May 2013 under prime minister Hisham Qandil. He was replaced by Muslim Brotherhood figure Amr Darrag. An economist by training, El-Araby received his doctorate from Kansas State University in the United States. For the majority of his career, he worked at the country's National Planning Institute. From 2006 until the end of 2011 he headed the technical advisory office of former planning minister Fayza Abul-Naga.
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Atef Helmy	Helmy was originally appointed communications minister in January 2013. He resigned from the cabinet on 1 July in protest at Mohamed Morsi's failure to respond to nationwide protests against his rule. A graduate of a military technical college, Helmy obtained a diploma in computer science from Ain Shams University in 1979. After leaving the army in 1983, he began his career in the civilian IT sector, working at several Egyptian and multinational corporations, including Oracle Egypt, where he became managing director.
Ministry of Agriculture	Ayman Abu Hadid	Abu Hadid was first appointed agriculture minister in the cabinet of Ahmed Shafiq, which was formed during the January 2011 uprising. He continued to serve as minister in the following cabinet under Essam Sharaf. He was replaced as minister under Hisham Qandil in 2012.
Ministry of Information	Dorreya Sharaf El-Din	Sharaf El-Din was appointed by El-Beblawi and is the first woman to hold the post. Sharaf El-Din is a significant figure in the state-run Egyptian Radio and Television Union. She previously served as the first undersecretary of the information ministry, heading the satellite channels division. Sharaf El-Din was also a member of the policies committee and the women's committee of Hosni Mubarak's now-dissolved National Democratic Party.
Ministry of Tourism	Hisham Zaazou	Zaazou, 59, continues in his post as tourism minister. He is a political independent who was appointed tourism minister in August 2012. He was previously assistant to former tourism minister Mounir Fakhry Abdel-Nour. Zaazou resigned in June when a member of militant Islamist group Al-Gamaa Al-Islamiya was appointed governor of Luxor. He later withdrew his resignation and continued as minister after the governor resigned.
Ministry of Environment	Laila Iskandar	Laila Iskandar is an Egyptian social entrepreneur who has worked on environmental projects that have received international recognition. She has worked extensively with garbage collectors in Cairo, particularly the community in Moqattam, winning the Goldman Environmental Prize in 1994 for her work. She also set up a recycling project in Sinai working with the local community. Iskandar was chairperson of CID

Ministry	Minister's Name	Minister's Biography
		Consulting (Community and International Development Group) that works with garbage collectors in Cairo on environmental initiatives such as recycling.
Ministry of Education	Mahmoud Abul-Nasr	Abul-Nasr was formerly head of the ministry's technical education sector. He is currently a faculty member at Cairo University's mechanical engineering department.
Ministry of Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation	Mohamed Amin El-Mahdy	An international judge and a prominent lawmaker, El-Mahdy, 77, is a member of the advisory committee of the Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (CRCICA) and the National Human Rights Council.
Ministry of Antiquities	Mohamed Ibrahim	Ibrahim was appointed minister of antiquities in December 2012 in the cabinet of prime minister Kamel Ganzouri, and continued in the role under Hisham Qandil until May 2013. A professor of antiquities at Ain Shams University, Ibrahim has many critics among Egyptian archaeologists and Egyptologists, including ministry employees.
Ministry of Religious Endowments	Mohamed Mokhtar Gomaa	Gomaa is dean of the Faculty of Islamic Studies at Al-Azhar University, and a member Al-Azhar's senior clerical institute. He was born in 1939 in Qalioubiya governorate. He earned his degree in Arabic in 1965 and later completed a master's degree and a doctorate. Gomaa worked at several newspapers as an Arabic proofreader and has been a member of the Journalists Syndicate since 1972. He is also the author of several books on religion.
Ministry of Industry, trade and Investment	Mounir Fakhry Abdel-Nour	Abdel-Nour claims to have refused a ministerial position under Mohamed Morsi. He is currently secretary-general of the National Salvation Front, the main opposition bloc under Morsi's regime. The 68-year-old served as tourism minister from February 2011 until August 2012 under Essam Sharaf.
Ministry of Petroleum	Sherif Ismail	Ismail's name was not announced until just before the swearing-in ceremony on 16 July 2013. Ismail is chairman of the state-owned Ganoub El-Wadi Petroleum Holding Company which manages exploration and production concessions, establishes joint ventures with private companies and constructs oil infrastructure.
Ministry of Youth and Sports	Khaled Abdel-Aziz	Abdel-Aziz was the head of the Shooting Club, a private sports club in Giza, and then became chairman of the National Council of Youth. He is a member of the Egypt Party, founded and led by moderate Islamic preacher Amr Khaled. Abdel-Aziz was director of the 2006 African Cup of Nations, which Egypt hosted and won.
Ministry of Transportation	Ibrahim El-Demery	This is the third time El-Demery has been chosen as transportation minister. His first term was from 1999 to 2002. He was removed from office after an overcrowded train caught fire in February 2002, killing 373, in Egypt's worst train disaster.
Ministry of Culture	Mohamed Saber Arab	Mohamed Saber Arab is a history professor at Al-Azhar University. He was head of the Egyptian National Library and Archives from 2006 until May 2012. He was first appointed Minister of Culture in May 2012, succeeding Shaker Abdel-Hamid. Arab resigned from the post in June to be allowed to win a state prize for social sciences worth LE200,000, which sparked controversy at the time.
Ministry of Electricity	Mohamed Shaker	Shaker is chairman of Shaker group, a consultancy and engineering firm that specializes in electricity projects. His firm is currently designing and constructing the power generation plant of the Cairo Metro's third phase. It has also built major transmission lines and power generation plants across Egypt and other countries.
Ministry of Manpower	Nahed El-Ashry	El-Ashry headed the department of labour relations and collective bargaining at the ministry under Morsi

Cabinet structure

Ministry	Minister's Name	Minister's Biography
		and in El-Beblawi's cabinet. She has worked with most of the other cabinet ministers, and has played a big role in negotiations with striking workers.
Ministry of Social Solidarity	Ghada Waly	Waly is the secretary-general of the Social Fund for Development (SFD), a government entity that provides startup companies with financial help and other services. Her past experience includes a stint at the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), where she worked towards poverty reduction and job creation. Waly has previously called on the Egyptian government to encourage entrepreneur innovation and development in the microfinance sector.
Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources	Tarek Hanafi	Hanafi headed the central department for water resources at the ministry under Mohamed Morsi, serving as a senior minister's aide. He dealt with emergency plans, operational programmes and following up with the legislation related to management of water resources. He earlier headed the ministry's planning department. He worked as an international expert in water resources management at the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Washington and Sanaa in Yemen. Hanafi, who also served as a consultant in the field of water and conflict resolution in several projects funded by USAID and the Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO, and Development Agency of Japan (JICA), was responsible for the Nile Basin file at the ministry of irrigation.
Ministry of Supply	Khaled Hanafi	Hanafi is chair of the Internal Trade Development Authority (ITDA), a governmental body belonging to the ministry of supply. He was appointed chair of ITDA after a decision by outgoing Prime Minister Hazem El-Beblawi in late November 2013. He is also dean of the International Transport and Logistics faculty at the Arab Academy for Science, Technology, and Maritime Transport.
Ministry of Civil Aviation	Hossam Kamal	Kamal was appointed as the chairman of the national aviation company EgyptAir in August 2013. That same year he was also chosen as a representative for Arab airlines in the International Aviation Union. Kamal's career in the aviation industry has seen him involved with cooperation projects for fuel and equipment purchase as well as a plan to exchange used parts to cut costs on Arab airlines.
Ministry of Military Production	Ibrahim Younis	Younis is a major general in the army and chairman of the Arab Organisation for Industrialisation (AOI), a military-owned company considered one of the largest industrial organisations in Egypt. The AOI supreme committee is headed by the country's president and includes several other cabinet ministers.
Ministry of Housing	Mostafa Madbouli	Madbouli is an architect and urban designer who was director of the UN's HABITAT Regional Office for Arab States. He holds a PhD in urban planning from Cairo University and a postgraduate diploma in urban management from the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies in Rotterdam. He served as chairman of the General Organisation of Physical Planning for almost four years. Madbouli is succeeding new prime minister Ibrahim Mehleb.
Ministry of Finance	Hany Kadry Dimian	Dimian was first deputy finance minister for seven months from October 2012 to April 2013, when he resigned for apparent unease over the rising influence of Muslim Brotherhood affiliated economists, according to sources from the finance ministry. Before this post, he was deputy minister for five years. Dimian has been a key Egyptian negotiator with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In 2008, he was appointed as the Chairman of Deputies for the IMF's International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC). He was the IMFC's deputy at a G20 summit and chaired the IMFC communiqué drafting sessions. Dimian was close to Youssef Boutros Ghali, a powerful finance minister from the Hosni Mubarak era who fled the country in February 2011. Dimian attended Columbia University in New York, where he received a

Ministry	Minister's Name	Minister's Biography
		master's degree in international affairs and economic policy management.
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Wael El Digwy	
Ministry of Health	Adel El Adwy	

Law No. 18 of 2013 to approve the plan of Economic and Social development for the financial year 2013/2014

On behalf of the people

President

After reviewing the Constitution, Law No. 70 of 1973 about the preparation of the General State Plan and follow up its implementation, and after the approval of the Council of Ministers, Shura Council had decided the following law, which we issued

Article – 1:

The general goals of the framework of the economic and social development plan , year 2013/2014, depend on increasing the total resources denominated at current market prices to reach 2547 billion EGP, increasing the gross domestic product at market prices denominated in current up to 2050 billion EGP, with a real growth rate (denominated in constant prices) reach 3.8%.

As it's shown in list (1) & (2).

Article – 2:

Buying the Non-financial assets Program (investment uses) in the plan of 2013/2014 depends on a total of 291 billion EGP. 63.7 billion EGP for government investment. 22.2 billion EGP for economic authorities. 34.7 billion for public companies.170.4 billion for private and cooperative business sector.

As it's shown in the list of investments (3)

Article – 3:

The state treasury provides the necessary funding for the government affiliated parties.

As the National Investment Bank to provide funding for economic authorities and economic units, which are following Law No. 97- year 1983, and that is within the limits of its obligations in the financing plan, according to what is shown in the list (4) , and the referred affiliated parties implement the allocated investment to them the year 2013/2014.

The Funded parties from the National Investment Bank remain responsible for the deposit or accounts included NIB investment resources which are targeted by this plan, according to schedules to be agreed upon with the Bank , as well as the resources that weren't obtained until 06/30/2013.

Assets of Economic authorities, Public sector companies & public business companies (Holding & Affiliated Co.) are considered as the guarantor of the rights of the National Investment Bank , and it cannot be disposed of in any way without the approval of the Ministry of Finance and the National Investment Bank.

Article – 4 :

National Investment Bank may, and after the approval of the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation , allow the funding for the payments made and the settlement of dues for the business that took place during previous years and did not face funding during the years of implementation, the projects of economic bodies and economic entities of the public sector under the Act 97 of 1983, and that a discount on overall appropriations allocated to the budget of the National Investment for the year 2013/2014.

Article – 5 :

Allocate concessional funds its amount to 300 million EGP. 250 million for public housing in accordance with the distribution list (5) and the return on investment facilitator prices not exceeding 6% .

The Minister of Planning and International Cooperation may allocate the reserves and transfers in accordance with the needs that come out from implementation.

Article – 6 :

All parties are forbidden from holding a clearing of its resources that due to be deposited or guarantee NIB(national investment bank) account in accordance with Article No. 5 of Law No. 119 of 1980, the establishment of the National Investment Bank, which authorizes the bank to disbursement from it to finance public investment.

Article – 7 :

Separating the goals of the plan in accordance with the framework of the contained articles in this law, and the contained data in 2013/2014 year plan, on the projects' list that is contained in a plan of economic and social development.

Article – 8 :

Investment Appropriations of the Administrative System, Local Administration and Service Authorities' budget are considered as a single unit, and transferring from an allocated party to another doesn't require issuing a law, but this is done upon the request of the concerned minister and the approval of the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation. If the transfer from an allocated party to another within the competence and responsibilities of the minister. Otherwise the transfer is approved by the Ministers Council upon the proposal of the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation.

the general **Instructions** that are attached to this law is an integral part of it, and are applied to the public sector's economic Unities & Authorities which are under the law no.97 for 1983 as it had referred too. Also the general instructions which are attached to the law of State budget for this year are valid on the Administrative system, Local Administration Units, Service Authorities and Internal Funds entering within the general budget & that is with regard to the listed investment uses in the plan.

Article – 9 :

Upon the request of the competent minister may one of the contained projects in the plan replace by another project, add projects and provide them self-financing or financing from the funds that were established for investment purposes, or the extra Local / Foreign accounts, other than the additional resources that are available at the National Investment Bank for Economic Authorities & Units, of the public sector under the law no. 97- 1983, by the approval of the Ministers Council upon the proposal of the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation.

Article – 10 :

This law shall be published in the official newspaper, and shall take effect from the first of July 2013. This law shall be sealed by the State's seal and implement and one of its laws.

(Mohamed Morsi)

Issued in the Presidency on 20th of Shaban 1434 hijri – 29th of Jun 2013

Head of the Cabinet Advisors.

List No. (1) Sources and Total uses of the Egyptian Economic for 2013/2014 compared to 2012/2013

(Current prices & Billion EGP)

2011/2012 Initial	2012/2013 Expected	2013/2014 Targeted	Real GDP %	Statement	2011/2012 Initial	2012/2013 Expected	2013/2014 Targeted	Real GDP %	Statement
1223.2	1397.1	1638.0	1.8	<u>Uses</u> Private final consumption	1475.3	1659.0	1961.0	3.8	<u>Sources</u> GDP at factor cost
179.0	201.0	223.0	3.3	Gov. final Consumption	67.0	76.0	89.0	4.6	Net indirect taxes
<u>1402.2</u>	<u>1598.1</u>	<u>1861.0</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>Total final consumption</u>	<u>1542.3</u>	<u>1735.0</u>	<u>2050.0</u>	<u>3.8</u>	
246.1	260.0	291.0	7.2	Fixed investment	404.1	466.0	497.0	2.7	
12.0	5.0			Changes in inventories					
<u>258.1</u>	<u>265.0</u>	<u>291.0</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>Total spending on investment</u>					<u>GDP at market price</u>
286.1	337.9	395.0	9.2	Exports of goods and services					Imports of goods and services
1946.4	2201.0	2547.0	3.6	Uses' Total	1946.4	2201.0	2547.0	3.6	Sources Total

Stable prices/ Excluding the impact of Prices' increase

List No. (2): Production and GDP and its growth rate in plan 2013/2014

Cost Factor & Current prices by billion EGP

Sectors	Total domestic output		GDP	
	Value	Real Growth Rate	Value	Real Growth Rate
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Cutting of wood trees	425.0	2.9	299.7	3.1
Extractive Petrol & Gas industries	349.1	0.4	324.7	0.4
Manufacturing and Petrol products	861.7	4.0	318.1	4.3
Electricity	41.4	6.7	23.8	7.0
water	7.6	4.8	5.4	4.9
Sanitation	1.9	4.2	1.3	4.7
Construction & building	189.9	6.0	83.0	6.2
Transportation and storing	121.9	4.1	79.0	4.1
Telecommunications	68.9	4.8	46.6	5.3
Information	6.4	3.4	3.7	3.4
Suez Canal	39.6	4.2	38.7	4.2
whole and retail sale	293.9	3.2	215.8	3.5
Financials & other activities	77.2	0.8	63.0	6.9
Insurance	8.2	7.4	6.0	7.4
Social Insurance	63.7	2.3	63.2	2.3
Restaurants & hotels	111.3	12.8	59.4	13.5
Real property	31.8	5.0	31.6	5.7
Business Services	24.3	3.4	23.5	4.0
General Government	264.5	2.3	199.8	3.0
Education Services	29.0	3.5	20.7	3.6
Health Services	50.4	4.7	24.6	4.7
Other services	55.8	2.5	29.4	2.5
Total	3123.5	3.8	1961.0	3.8

List No. (3) buying the Non- Financial assets in plan of 2013/2014 Divided on the Economic Sectors

(Million EGP)

Economic Sectors	Gov. Sector (State Budget)				Economic Authorities	Business Sector				Total	
	Admin system	Local Admin	Service Authorities	Total		97 Co.	203 Co.	Affiliated Holding Co.	Private & Co-operative	Value	%
Agriculture ,Hunting, Forestry &Cutting of wood trees	3713.8		1286.9	5000.7	1056.7	1.0	60.9		8649.0	14768.3	5.1
<u>Extractive industries</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>45.0</u>	<u>670.5</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1296.8</u>	<u>37847.0</u>	<u>39876.3</u>	<u>13.7</u>
A. Petrol				0.0	27.3	670.5		33.8	2000.0	2731.6	0.9
B. Gas				0.0	17.7			1263.0	24947.0	26227.7	9.0
C. others			17.0	17.0					10900.0	10917.0	3.8
<u>Manufacturing Industries</u>	<u>557.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>42.0</u>	<u>599.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>2992.7</u>	<u>4716.0</u>	<u>502.3</u>	<u>33100.0</u>	<u>41920.0</u>	<u>14.4</u>
A. Oil refinery				0.0		705.3		502.3	0.0	1207.6	0.4
B. Others	557.0		42.0	599.0	10.0	2287.4	4716.0		33100.0	40712.4	14.0
Electricity	395.5	565.2	4.4	965.1	5048.9	427.8	5.8	14843.0	1500.0	22790.6	7.8
Water	680.0		1622.8	2312.8	1452.5					3765.3	1.2
Sanitation	3565.0		3334.0	6899.0	876.3					7775.3	2.7

Construction & building	260.3		93.0	353.3	24.4	150.0	609.0		2000.0	3136.7	1.1
Transportation and storing	1821.5	1691.7	8630.8	12144.0	9038.2	741.0	850.0	3402.7	11600.0	37775.9	13.0
Telecommunications	364.8		61.2	408.0	416.0				16000.0	16824.00	5.8
Information	155.6		12.6	168.2	838.0	6.0			6000.0	7012.2	2.4
Suez Canal					750.0					750.0	0.2
whole and retail sale	0.5			0.5	270.8	111.4	225.0		8000.0	8607.7	3.0
Financials & other activities			119.1	119.1	0.1	1222.1	35.3			1476.6	0.5
Restaurants & hotels	8.0		1.5	9.5	62.0		1527.0		7600.0	9198.5	3.2
Real estate Activities	8049.0		10.0	8059.0	724.0				25238.4	34021.4	11.7
<u>Education ,health and personal services</u>	<u>10720.4</u>	<u>1415.1</u>	<u>13188.7</u>	<u>25324.2</u>	<u>1131.7</u>	<u>241.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>12865.9</u>	<u>39563.5</u>	<u>13.6</u>
A)Education	3872.7		5398.5	9271.2	106.8				4100.0	13478.0	4.6
B) Health	2727.2		1714.2	4441.4	233.7				3160.0	7835.1	2.7
C) Other services	4120.5	1415.1	6076.0	11611.6	791.2	241.7			5605.9	18250.4	6.3

Law No. 18. 2013 Social & Economic development plan

Special Budgets					437.7					437.7	0.2
General Precautions	1000.0			1000.0						1000.0	0.3
Price differences compensation and Contractors' accruals	300.0			300.0						300.0	0.1
Annual Total	21573.4	3672.0	28434.0	63679.4	22102.3	6664.2	8029.0	20044.8	170400.3	291000.0	100.0

List No. (4) : Resources and uses of the National Investment Bank 2013/2014

(Thousand EGP)

Bank commitments to finance investments and remittances	Partial	Partial Total	Grand Total	Bank's Financing Sources	Partial	Partial Total	Grand Total
Expenses and current transfers:			26425000	Income and current transfers			26425000
Bank's Current expenditures	192000						
Expenses and current transfers	26233000						
Capitalism Uses *			7800000	Capital Revenues*:			7800000
A. <u>Capital transfers:</u>		4250000		A. <u>Resources from saving coffers</u>		3000000	
Contribution and lending to contribute	250000			Postal Saving Fund			
Consuming loans	3500000			Insurance alternative funds			
Advance Payments	100000			Investment certificates	3000000		
Pay dues to the investment	200000						
Other capital transfers	200000						
B. <u>Financing Investment:</u>		3550000				4800000	
Economic Authorities	2500000						
Non - 203 Law Co.	500000			Collected Premiums			
Financing other Projects	232300						
Investment of the NIB	17700						
Concessional lending	300000						
Total of Commitments			34225000	Total of Sources			34225000

The Collected Premiums represent the expected Premiums to be collected from the different allocated parties during 2013/2014

The NIB Board may transfer among the Capital uses elements, also NIB has the right to increase any item's uses against an increase in the achieved resources.

**List No. (5) Distribution of soft loans, which are financed by the
National Investment Bank 2013/2014**

(Million EGP)

Loans Statement	Total
1. Popular housing Loans	
a. Governorates housing Projects:	
- The most need to care for (continue & new) 150 Million EGP	<u>200</u>
- Low cost housing (continue & new) 50 million EGP	
b. Housing Projects in housing and Construction Cooperatives Authority :	
- Authority & Cooperative Societies housing 38 M/EGP	<u>40</u>
- Armed Forces housing 1 M/EGP	
- Police housing 1 M/EGP	
c. Housing Projects in the Ministry of housing & its Bodies	<u>10</u>
Total of Housing Loans	<u>250</u>
2. Reclaiming Lands Co. Projects (Private Sector)	<u>10</u>
3. Animal fattening project	<u>10</u>
4. Exporting Projects	<u>10</u>
5. Industrial areas in Governorates	<u>10</u>
Total	<u>290</u>
6. General Reserve	<u>10</u>
Total	<u>300</u>

**General Endorsement for Investment Uses of the Economic Authorities
and Units which are not included in law No. 203/1991 – Financial Year
2013/2014**

1st Article

The Minister of Finance or his authorized representative, after the approval of the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, may increase the allocations of Authorities and Units, versus the parallel increase in revenues including what they use, which is given or allocated from aid, grants, donations, contributions from local and foreign sources, and local income. For specific purposes and the allocated budgets shall be amendment accordingly. that appears in the final statement of account within the actual implementation as usage and revenue.

2nd Article

The Minister of Finance or his authorized representative, upon the request of the National Investment Bank that the Ministry of Finance, may pay the dues of the Bank from the premiums and benefits , to the Authority , and within the limits of what is included in their budgets as premiums and benefits for the National Investment Bank from the financing that offered monthly from the Ministry of Finance, after getting back their rights from the authority.

also the National Investment bank, upon the request if the ministry of finance, may pay for the dues of the Customs Authority at the authority from the finance which is allocated from the bank for this authority from its investment projects.

3rd Article

About moving, transferring or adding investment uses in the project , projects' components & supporting the local finance, which may be approved by the Minister of Planning and international cooperation or his authorized representative. All of that should be done after informing the NIB and Ministry of finance to do the modifications in the budgets and in condition of that won't cause any extra burdens on the budget

4th Article

Economic authorities & Economic Units are committed to pay the total cost of each project. As for the added, changed, modified projects which had no specific budgets, the Economic authorities and units must agree with planning & international cooperation ministry on the total costs of this projects and clarify the reasons of its increase & that should be done within the limits of the included allocations in the plan and within the limits of the available financial fund. In anyway, it is not allowed to get engaged in investment business that cause overrun in the total approved cost of the investment projects.

5th Article

All the authorities that have general allocation or non- Geographical dispersed projects must distribute the Investment plan's general allocation to the different projects. Also to distribute the Projects' allocations regionally to different governorates. The distribution is approved by the minister of planning and international cooperation or his authorized representative and the NIB & the ministry of Finance should be informed of the above.

6th Article

It is not permitted to contract to any of the investment projects that need imported components. Also may not use the surplus of the local cash as it's a result from the lack of foreign exchange, without the approval of the Minister of Planning and International cooperation, and the NIB & the ministry of Finance should be informed of the above.

7th Article

Implementing the projects should be done according to the system that the NIB put, which is based on the approved distribution the component of investment uses of each project.

in any ways, it may not doing any implementation business that cause overrun the annual allocations, which are included in each project, unless the Minister of Planning and International cooperation or his authorized representative approves it, and the NIB & the ministry of Finance should be informed of the above.

8th Article

The Minister of Planning & International cooperation may increase the investments during the year, within the limits of the available value from selling, or compensation of the buildings, lands or any other fixed assets, and that after paying its obligations. In condition that it is not considered as a resource in the budget.

9th Article

Upon the request of the competent minister, in according to the feasibility study, may one of the projects, which are included in the plan, be changed with another or may add new projects. That have available fun from:

- Self-funding
- Finance from investment funds
- Special purpose accounts
- Loans & Facilities
- Local or foreign grants
- NIB's sources (if necessary)

Based on the Cabinet of Ministers & according to the proposal of the Minister of Planning and International cooperation, and the NIB & the ministry of Finance should be informed of the above.

10th Article

The approved allocations of transportations and movement in the Economic Authorities & Economic Units' budgets (Public sectors authorities that not following law No. 203) may not be used to buy cars, unless after getting the minister of Planning and international cooperation's approval about the 4 cylinders cars. As for the cars with more cylinders need the approval of the prime minister, and that after getting the approval of the planning & international cooperation minister, and after knowing the General Authority of Governmental Services opinion. That shall be applied on all cars' kind except for the ambulance. Normal bicycles and motor bicycles. In anyways, the priority is for the locally produced transportations. All sides are forbidden from including the passengers cars in the projects' supply contracts.

11th Article

The special account balance in the NIB (the total of the 1/4 % that was carried over from the previous years) may be used in spending from it on the necessary things to improve the plan's implementation, follow up & the related studies. The rest of the money shall be carried over from a year to another for the same purposes. Money may not be taken from this account, unless with the approval of the minister of planning and international cooperation.

12th Article

Each party or authority prepares its implementing program of the annual plan's projects with the agreement of the NIB. The program includes the uses, investment sources& the NIB's Fund, and all of that is distributed on quarterly bases. No money shall be withdrew to finance investment, unless after the Bank's approval.

The Bank may pay the demanded obligation, from some authorities, of some business that had been implemented already for the included projects in 2012/2013's plan & that within the limits of its allocations and its final accounts. Except that, the approval of the minister of planning and international cooperation is necessary. In accordance with the sources' limits of the year 2012/2013, which are already in the NIB. Ministry of finance should be informed about the changes to modify the final accounts of the concerned authority.

13th Article

Ministry of planning and international cooperation or his authorized representative, may agree on :

- Increasing the investment projects' allocation in the annual plan, as a result of increasing the self- financing sources & capital transferred revenues
- Adding loans, facilities, or local & foreign grants in the plan, as a result of what is available from it during the year.
- Economic authorities & economic units, which not following law No. 203, may not agree to finance by cash foreign currency , loans or external credit facilities, unless they check with the NIB to assure that there's no local replacement & also to check with the ministry of planning and international cooperation to assure there's no foreign governmental loans, which can be used.

14th Article

Investment financing shortage paid through lending or contributing. Lending and contributing are organized according to what is agreed between NIB and the beneficiaries.

15th Article

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16th Article

All authorities are Committed to:

- The laws and financial laws that are applied in it
- The approved funding program from the NIB for its projects
- Achieve the goals according to the annual plan and implementing program
- Give the priority according to the decided laws and rules of the domestic production & to use the local capacity

17th Article

Regular account in Egypt Bank may not be used in investment uses that are in the annual plan, because that is financed by the NIB. The allocated money for investment may not be used, unless it is through the open accounts in the NIB.

18th Article

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19th Article

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20th Article

The Economics authorities & Economic units must commit to:

- Not to contract for any supplies (preparation- transportations- office equipment) during the fourth phase of the plan, in order to finish its allocated money. (Educational authorities & Health authorities are exceptions. Also any payments of the works that shall be done by the end of the year – these are exceptions)

21st Article

Ministry of planning and international cooperation must not add any project in the Economic units and economic authorities' plan, until they assure that there's a real a feasibility study for the project, which clarified the total cost, duration & financial source, in order to make advantages of its implementation schedule.

The Economic Units & the economic Authorities too must not add any sub-projects or new operations in the included projects of the financial year plan, until they assure there is a feasibility study that clarify the return from these additions, cost & duration. All the business won't be implemented, but only after the approval of the Minister of planning and international cooperation, if it won't cause any financial burdens in the budget.

22nd Article

Allowance that are paid for attending the committees in the economic authorities and economic units, shall follow the next rules:

- It should be issued by a decision from the competent authority & to define its purpose & duration.
- The committee should include the specialist in the technical competent departments. The max number from the participants should be 5 members, internal members, and the max number of the members from outside, 3 members.
- The committee work is finished once the decided work of it is done.

Each committee make a report of what has been discussed and achieved in each session, and its members sign it.

State budget (2013/14)

In Million EGP

Item	2013/2014 (Budget)		2012/2013 (Preliminary Actual)		2011/2012 (Actual)	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Total Revenues	505,498.0	100.0	350,320.0	100.0	303,621.8	100.0
Tax Revenues	358,728.8	71.0	251,118.0	71.7	207,409.8	68.3
Income Tax	158,950.7	31.4	117,762.0	33.6	91,245.1	30.1
Property Tax	24,091.8	4.8	16,453.0	4.7	13,088.7	4.3
Taxes on Goods & Services (sales Tax)	145,184.3	28.7	92,924.0	26.5	84,594.1	27.9
Taxes on International Trade	21,546.0	4.3	16,771.0	4.8	14,788.0	4.9
Other Taxes	8,956.0	1.8	7,208.0	2.1	3,693.9	1.2
Grants	2,356.6	0.5	5,207.0	1.5	10,103.7	3.3
From Foreign Governments	1,546.0	0.3	4,820.0	1.4	9,338.7	3.1
From International Organizations	256.0	0.1	112.0	0.0	95.0	0.0
Others	554.6	0.1	275.0	0.1	670.0	0.2
Other Revenues	144,412.6	28.6	93,995.0	26.8	86,108.3	28.4
Property Income	94,803.7	18.8	56,494.0	16.1	55,979.3	18.4
Proceeds from Sales of Goods & Services	20,973.7	4.1	22,733.0	6.5	17,819.3	5.9
Fines, Penalties & Forfeits	679.3	0.1	479.0	0.1	518.8	0.2
Voluntary transfers	46.5	0.0	612.0	0.2	672.8	0.2
Miscellaneous Revenues	27,909.4	5.5	13,677	3.9	11,118.1	3.7
Total Expenditures	688,327.8	100.0	588,187.0	100.0	470,991.9	100.0
Wages & Salaries; of which:	171,158.7	24.9	142,956.0	24.3	122,817.9	26.1
Salaries and wages in cash and in-kind	140,607.6	20.4	118,196.0	20.1	99,925.4	21.2
Insurance Benefits	17,499.0	2.5	13,675.0	2.3	11,589.2	2.5
Purchase of Goods & Services; of which:	29,424.3	4.3	26,652.0	4.5	26,826.3	5.7
Goods	13,397.2	1.9	11,994.0	2.0	10,598.4	2.3
Services	11,587.8	1.7	11,297.0	1.9	11,516.5	2.4
Interest Payments; of which:	182,046.3	26.4	146,995.0	25.0	104,440.8	22.2
Foreign	7,461.5	1.1	3,896.0	0.7	3,417.9	0.7
Domestic	174,377.9	25.3	142,967.0	24.3	100,875.1	21.4
Subsidies, Grants & Social Benefits	204,738.7	29.7	197,093.0	33.5	150,193.2	31.9
Subsidies	160,121.9	23.3	170,800.0	29.0	134,963.0	28.7
To Non-financial public corporations, of which:	158,271.9	23.0	16,978.0	2.9	131,885.1	28.0
GASC	30,834.0	4.5	32,551.0	5.5	30,282.0	6.4
EGPC	99,594.9	14.5	120,000.0	20.4	95,535.0	20.3
To Financial public corporations	1,850.0	0.3	1,822.0	0.3	3,077.9	0.7
Grants	5,763.7	0.8	5,014.0	0.9	5,304.5	1.1
Social Benefits	33,476.9	4.9	20,778.0	3.5	9,367.5	2.0
Other Expenditures; of which:	38,280.0	5.6	34,975.0	5.9	30,796.3	6.5
Current Miscellaneous Expenditures	4,070.9	0.6	3,830.0	0.7	3,026.1	0.6
Contingency Reserves	34,209.1	5.0	31,145.0	5.3	27,770.2	5.9
Purchase of Non-Financial Assets (Investments)	62,679.8	9.1	39,516.0	6.7	35,917.4	7.6
Fixed Assets	57,237.1	8.3	31,931.0	5.4	28,997.0	6.2
Non Productive Assets	1,139	0.2	809.0	0.1	583.4	0.1
Other Non-Financial Assets	4,304.0	0.6	6,777.0	1.2	6,337.0	1.3
Cash Deficit	182,829.8		237,867.0		167,370.1	
Net Acquisition of Financial Assets	2,217.0		1,854.0		-665	
Overall Fiscal Deficit	185,046.8		239,721.0		166,705.1	
Memorandum Items						
Overall Deficit/GDP (%)	9.1		13.7		10.6	
Primary Deficit / GDP (%)	0.2		5.3		4.0	
Revenues/ GDP (%)	24.7		20.0		19.3	
Expenditure/ GDP (%)	33.6		33.5		29.9	

In Million EGP

Item	2013/2014 (Budget)		2012/2013 (Preliminary Actual)		2011/2012 (Actual)	
	Value	%	Value	%		
Total Revenues	<u>505,498.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>350,320.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>303,621.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Tax Revenues	358,728.8	71.0	251,118.0	71.7	207,409.8	68.3
Income Tax	158,950.7	31.4	117,762.0	33.6	91,245.1	30.1
Property Tax	24,091.8	4.8	16,453.0	4.7	13,088.7	4.3
Taxes on Goods & Services (sales Tax)	145,184.3	28.7	92,924.0	26.5	84,594.1	27.9
Taxes on International Trade	21,546.0	4.3	16,771.0	4.8	14,788.0	4.9
Other Taxes	8,956.0	1.8	7,208.0	2.1	3,693.9	1.2
Grants	2,356.6	0.5	5,207.0	1.5	10,103.7	3.3
From Foreign Governments	1,546.0	0.3	4,820.0	1.4	9,338.7	3.1
From International Organizations	256.0	0.1	112.0	0.0	95.0	0.0
Others	554.6	0.1	275.0	0.1	670.0	0.2
Other Revenues	144,412.6	28.6	93,995.0	26.8	86,108.3	28.4
Property Income	94,803.7	18.8	56,494.0	16.1	55,979.3	18.4
Proceeds from Sales of Goods & Services	20,973.7	4.1	22,733.0	6.5	17,819.3	5.9
Fines, Penalties & Forfeits	679.3	0.1	479.0	0.1	518.8	0.2
Voluntary transfers	46.5	0.0	612.0	0.2	672.8	0.2
Miscellaneous Revenues	27,909.4	5.5	13,677.0	3.9	11,118.1	3.7

Item	2013/2014 (Budget)		2012/2013 (Preliminary Actual)		2011/2012 (Actual)	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Total Expenditures	689,327	100	588,187	100	470,992	100
Wages & Salaries; of which:	171,158.7	24.8	142,956.0	24.3	122,817.9	26.1
Salaries and wages in cash and in-kind	140,607.6	20.4	118,196.0	20.1	99,925.4	21.2
Insurance Benefits	17,499.0	2.5	13,675.0	2.3	11,589.2	2.5
Purchase of Goods & Services; of which:	29,424.3	4.3	26,652.0	4.5	26,826.3	5.7
Goods	13,397.2	1.9	11,994.0	2.0	10,598.4	2.3
Services	11,587.8	1.7	11,297.0	1.9	11,516.5	2.4
Interest Payments; of which:	182,046.3	26.4	146,995.0	25.0	104,440.8	22.2
Foreign	7,461.5	1.1	3,896.0	0.7	3,417.9	0.7
Domestic	174,377.9	25.3	142,967.0	24.3	100,875.1	21.4
Subsidies, Grants & Social Benefits	204,738.7	29.7	197,093.0	33.5	150,193.2	31.9
Subsidies	160,121.9	23.2	170,800.0	29.0	134,963.0	28.7
To Non-financial public corporations, of which	158,271.9	23.0	16,978.0	2.9	131,885.1	28.0
<i>GASC</i>	30,834.0	4.5	32,551.0	5.5	30,282.0	6.4
<i>EGPC</i>	99,594.9	14.4	120,000.0	20.4	95,535.0	20.3
To Financial public corporations	1,850.0	0.3	1,822.0	0.3	3,077.9	0.7
Grants	5,763.7	0.8	5,014.0	0.9	5,304.5	1.1
Social Benefits	33,476.9	4.9	20,778.0	3.5	9,367.5	2.0
Other Expenditures; of which:	38,280.0	5.6	34,975.0	5.9	30,796.3	6.5
Current Miscellaneous Expenditures	4,070.9	0.6	3,830.0	0.7	3,026.1	0.6
Contingency Reserves	34,209.1	5.0	31,145.0	5.3	27,770.2	5.9
Purchase of Non-Financial Assets (Investments)	63,679.4	9.2	39,516.0	6.7	35,917.6	7.6
Fixed Assets	57,237.1	8.3	31,931.0	5.4	28,997.0	6.2
Non Productive Assets	1,138.7	0.2	809.0	0.1	583.4	0.1
Other Non-Financial Assets	4,304.0	0.6	6,777.0	1.2	6,337.0	1.3

What is the General State Budget

What is the General State Budget?

The General State Budget (GSB) represents the financial program for the implementation of the state plan of the economic and social development. The Budget document is the most important fiscal policy instrument for state economic guidance.

To further understand this document, some questions should be answered:

- What does the GSB consist of?
- What is the structure (classifications forms) of the GSB?
- How can we monitor the results of the GSB?
- What are the shortcomings of the current construction mechanisms of the GSB?

The GSB consists of:

The GSB consists of three major parts:

1. Central Government: this includes mainly line ministries.
2. Services Authority: Public services agencies that provide service at both central and local governments level
3. Local Governments: this refers to the governorates.

The basic concept behind this classification is identification of the entity that makes the expense or collects the revenue.

Budget Classifications

▪ **The GSB IS presented in two classifications:**

1. The Functional Classification: This refers to classifying the budget items according to the purpose of spending, e.g. Education, Healthcare, National Security, Economic Activities, etc...
2. The Economic Classification: It refers to classifying the budget items according to the economic nature and effect of the transaction.

Budget Classifications (cont.)

According to the Functional Classification; the GSB includes 10 Sectors:

1. General Services
2. Defense and National Security
3. General Order and Security
4. Economic Affairs
5. Environmental Protection
6. Housing and Utilities
7. Healthcare
8. Youth, Culture, and Religious Affairs
9. Education
10. Social Security

Budget Classifications (cont.)

According to the Economic Classification:

Uses	Resources
<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Revenues</i>
Wages & Salaries	Tax Revenues
Purchases of Goods & Services	Grants
Interest Payments	Other Revenues
Subsidies, Grants & Social Benefits	
Other Expenditures	
Purchases of non financial Assets (Investments)	
Total Expenditures	Total Revenues
Cash Surplus	Cash Deficit
Acquisition of Domestic and Foreign Financial Assets without Public Treasury contributions in Restructuring Fund	Receipts from Lending & Sales of Financial Assets Without Proceeds from Privatization
	Net Acquisition of Financial Assets
Overall Surplus	Overall Deficit
Payments of Domestic & Foreign Loans	Borrowing & Issuance of Securities Other than Shares
Net Borrowing	Net Borrowing
Public Treasury Contribution to Restructuring Fund	Proceeds from Privatization
	Net Proceeds from Privatization
Total Public Uses	Total Public Resources

What is the General State Budget

Revenues Breakdown						
Item	2013/2014 (Budget)		2012/2013 (Preliminary Actual)		2011/2012 (Actual)	
	Value	%	Value	%		
	Total Revenues	505,498.0	100.0	350,320.0	100.0	303,621.8
Tax Revenues	358,728.8	71.0	251,118.0	71.7	207,409.8	68.3
Income Tax	158,950.7	31.4	117,762.0	33.6	91,245.1	30.1
Property Tax	24,091.8	4.8	16,453.0	4.7	13,088.7	4.3
Taxes on Goods & Services (sales Tax)	145,184.3	28.7	92,924.0	26.5	84,594.1	27.9
Taxes on International Trade	21,546.0	4.3	16,771.0	4.8	14,788.0	4.9
Other Taxes	8,956.0	1.8	7,208.0	2.1	3,693.9	1.2
Grants	2,356.6	0.5	5,207.0	1.5	10,103.7	3.3
From Foreign Governments	1,546.0	0.3	4,820.0	1.4	9,338.7	3.1
From International Organizations	256.0	0.1	112.0	0.0	95.0	0.0
Others	554.6	0.1	275.0	0.1	670.0	0.2
Other Revenues	144,412.6	28.6	93,995.0	26.8	86,108.3	28.4
Property Income	94,803.7	18.8	56,494.0	16.1	55,979.3	18.4
Proceeds from Sales of Goods & Services	20,973.7	4.1	22,733.0	6.5	17,819.3	5.9
Fines, Penalties & Forfeits	679.3	0.1	479.0	0.1	518.8	0.2
Voluntary transfers	46.5	0.0	612.0	0.2	672.8	0.2
Miscellaneous Revenues	27,909.4	5.5	13,677.0	3.9	11,118.1	3.7

Expenditures Breakdown						
Item	2013/2014 (Budget)		2012/2013 (Preliminary Actual)		2011/2012 (Actual)	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	Total Expenditures	689,327	100	588,182	100	470,992
Wages & Salaries; of which:	171,158.7	24.8	142,956.0	24.3	122,817.9	26.1
Salaries and wages in cash and in-kind	140,607.6	20.4	118,196.0	20.1	99,925.4	21.2
Insurance Benefits	17,899.0	2.5	13,675.0	2.3	11,589.2	2.5
Purchase of Goods & Services; of which:	29,424.3	4.3	26,652.0	4.5	26,236.3	5.7
Goods	13,297.2	1.9	11,994.0	2.0	10,598.4	2.3
Services	11,587.8	1.7	11,297.0	1.9	11,516.5	2.4
Interest Payments; of which:	182,046.3	26.4	146,995.0	25.0	104,440.8	22.2
Foreign	7,461.5	1.1	3,896.0	0.7	3,417.9	0.7
Domestic	174,377.9	25.3	142,867.0	24.3	100,875.1	21.4
Subsidies, Grants & Social Benefits	204,738.7	29.7	197,993.0	33.5	150,193.2	31.9
Subsidies	160,121.9	23.2	170,800.0	29.0	134,963.0	28.7
To Non-financial public corporations, of which	158,271.9	23.0	16,978.0	2.9	131,885.1	28.0
GASC	30,834.0	4.5	32,521.0	5.5	30,252.0	6.4
EQPC	99,984.9	14.4	120,000.0	20.4	95,536.0	20.3
To Financial public corporations	1,850.0	0.3	1,822.0	0.3	3,077.9	0.7
Grants	5,763.7	0.8	5,014.0	0.9	9,367.5	2.0
Social Benefits	33,476.9	4.9	20,778.0	3.5	9,367.5	2.0
Other Expenditures; of which:	38,230.0	5.6	34,975.0	5.9	30,796.3	6.5
Current Miscellaneous Expenditures	4,070.9	0.6	3,830.0	0.7	3,024.1	0.6
Contingency Reserves	34,399.1	5.0	31,145.0	5.3	27,770.2	5.9
Purchase of Non-Financial Assets (Investments)	63,679.4	9.2	39,516.0	6.7	35,917.6	7.6
Fixed Assets	57,237.1	8.3	31,931.0	5.4	28,997.0	6.2
Non Productive Assets	1,138.7	0.2	809.0	0.1	583.4	0.1
Other Non-Financial Assets	4,303.6	0.6	6,776.0	1.2	6,337.0	1.3

Balancing Items of the State Budget

1. Cash Surplus/Deficit: this represents the difference between the revenues and the expenditures.
2. Overall Surplus/Deficit: this represents the cash surplus/deficit, plus/minus the net acquisition of financial assets.

These two items enable us to monitor the financial execution results of the state budget

Shortcomings

- Budget Preparation process is need driven not resource driven.
- Budget Preparation is not linked to Macro fiscal policy.
- Lack of Performance Measurement System.
- Historical Negotiated Allocation System.

Stimulus Package to activate Egyptian Economy

For year 2013-2014

Chapter 1: The most important challenges that are facing the Egyptian economy.

Egypt's economy faces a number of challenges at the moment that can be highlighted as follows:

- **Relative stability in average per capita income (in constant prices) during the last three years, with the spread of the inequitable distribution manifestations of income.** Due to a severe downturn in the Egyptian economy movement during the last period, and low rates of real economic growth during the last period of about 2% in the annual average. Also the distribution of wages is not fair, as the richest 20% of population are getting 40% from the income, though the poorest 20% of population are getting less than 10% of income.
- **Weakness of the investment rate and declining in the savings rate,** which were around 16% from the GDP during the last 3 years compared with the 22% before the global economic crisis 2008. Investment rate is linked to the low savings rate which was 8-9% during the same period. The same regarding the foreign direct investment, which reached to 2 billion \$ in the average/ year during the last period, compared with more than 13 billion in 2007.
- **Aggravation of unemployment problem, especially among youth, women & the educated.** The recession in the investment rate & the growth rate affected on increasing the unemployment rate, the Egyptian economy couldn't provide the minimum limit of job opportunities to solve the problem. The unemployment rate reached to a new record 13% compared too less than 9% before 5 years. Especially among youth, women and educated people to be 21% - 25%- 31% in raw. The data referred to that more than the half of the unemployed people spend more than 3 years to find a job opportunity.
- **High rates of poverty,** to cross 25% from the total population in 2010/2011 compared to 17% at the begging of the 3rd millennium. Upper Egypt is the most suffering areas in the country; in the south the poverty rate is crossing the 50%. Moreover it reaches to 80% in some very poor villages. In general the rate is increasing among the less educated people, the families which are supported by woman & the big families.
- **Aggravation of the budget deficit problem and the unprecedented levels of public debt;** where the total deficit in the general budget of the state increased to reach 240 billion EGP, which represents 14% from the GDP in the financial year 2012/2013. also the Egyptian economy has witnessed a huge rise in the volume of domestic dept of the budget from 808.4 billion EGP in 2010 (around 67% from the GDP) to 1446.6 billion EGP(around 83.4% from the GDP) in June 2013, compared to 33.7 billion US\$ in Jun 2010.
- **Increasing of the trade balance deficit,** as a result of the relative stability of the exports commodity, with the continued of the rise in the imports' size, which reached to 57.5 billion US\$ at the end of June 2013. The balance of payments surplus turned into a deficit that reached to about 11 billion dollar in 2011/2012, then turned into a limited surplus 237 million dollar in 2012/2013.
- **Uptrend of inflation and increase the impact of high prices on low-income people,** as the inflation rate rose again because of the increased deficit in the general budget & the devaluation of the pound about 16% during the last year. According to official data, Inflation rate rose during June 2013 to 10.3% compared to 6.4% in the same month the last year. Also the increase in the food & drinks prices in the same month reached to 13.9%, which means increasing in the impact of high prices on the low income people, who spent almost the half of their income on food.

Chapter 2: The long Term Vision – Egypt 2022

The Urgent plan is based on the Sustainable Growth and targeting:

- Building a strong & disciplined economy based on social justice.
- It should be characterized by diversity and to be open to the outside world.
- To enhance competitiveness and work values.
- Private sector plays a major role in it, within the frame work of efficient, affective, transparent governmental organizations that will reduce corruption, encourage competitiveness & prevent monopoly.

To achieve this vision, 3 key determinants should be seriously considered:

- Water
- Energy
- Land Uses

Also it deals with the overpopulation issue, in a clear methodology within a specific time frame. In order to make it a good source instead of a burden or plight & to make a real change in the investment which targeting developing the human resources. Especially in Education, training & health care.

Vision's most important features:

- Social stability and improving the living standards. Through encouraging and gathering all Egyptian people around an ambitious, development targets that are compatible with the society and individuals' interests.
- Sustained Human Development based on:
 1. Developing the Education system
 2. Caring for citizen health
 3. Putting a completed long term vision about the population
- An advanced financial sector that is capable of providing the necessary funding for various development projects. Through:
 1. Developing the financial services for private sector.
 2. Encouraging the different financial institutions to fund the medium and

small projects.

- Developing Technology that will help in providing the mechanisms to achieve the competitive advantages for the national economy. That will improve the quality of the delivered services for the citizens and organizations & attract investment.
- A strong advanced infrastructure. By providing the necessary fund to develop infrastructure, especially in Upper Egypt, Sinai, Al-Wady Al-Jadid & Suez Canal. In a way that will serve the manufacturing industries, agriculture, trade & transportation.
- An integrated development for management that aiming to develop the state administrative system. (Revising laws, work regulations, HR).
- Supportive environment for business, to attract local and foreign investments. (Increase investment for mega projects & encouraging and developing the small and medium companies, which are considered as job up-serving capacity).
- An integrated vision for energy.
 1. Revive the project of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
 2. The rationalization of energy use with a specific timetable.
- Integrated and effective management of water resources. That should be done through:
 1. A real developed partnership with the Nile Basin Countries
 2. Identifying a specific implementation programs to reduce the pollution of water resources.
 3. Improving the irrigation system in the old lands.
 4. Improving the efficiency of water usages in irrigation, industry and domestic use.
- A comprehensive sustainable plan for state Lands.
 1. That will make balance in different land uses.
 2. Coordination among all authorized sides regarding lands around the country.

Stimulus Package . Economic Road Map

- An integrated plan for National Mega Projects that targeting developing the infrastructure that support national economic.
 - Port Said south tunnel development
 - Suez Canal Axis
 - Metro
 - Rehabilitation of railways
 - Establishing a group of ports to be linked to African countries
 - Developing Nile Transport through Co-Finance among the Gov., Private Sector& local and foreign financial institutions.
- An effective civil society contributes to the efforts of economic and social development, as a major partner.

This phase starts from July 2014 to June 2017 (3 years). It's target to put the policies and the programs that achieve stability and economic independence, to be as a start point to achieve the comprehensive development vision.

The most important features in this stage:

1. Achieving a growth rate between 5 – 7 %.
2. Achieving fiscal discipline and developing the public finances of the country.
3. Stimulating the private sector to play a central role in economy.
4. Depending, mainly, on the investment that is based on the domestic savings and national capital. Beside the increased support form Arabic and foreign investment.
5. Increase the local & technological component in the plans of various sectors.
6. Giving a bigger rule on the domestic level in the economic and social development plans, through promoting the community participation in preparing and implementing the development plans.
7. Localization of information technology in all the state's sectors, particularly in sectors that affecting directly on citizens. Like Health, Education, subsidized commodities system.
8. Putting an integrated implementation plan to merge the in-formal sector into the governmental sector through a stimulus package and procedures.

The economic policies in this phase focus on:

- Increasing the private sector rule
- Economic diversification
- Strengthen the economic productive base and prepare it in order to develop the value added sectors.
- Reduce the causes of structural unemployment by the educational system in general, and particularly technical and vocational training.
- Achieve the decentralization through increasing the domestic participations.
- Developing the internal trade system through limiting the rise in commodity prices.
- Increasing the participation of different sectors like, Agricultural – Manufacturing Industries – Tourism – Communications- Transportations – Construction & Building – Information- Financials & other activities, in the economic growth and employment.
- Improving and enhancing Business environment through some procedures as:
 - fixing the laws and organizing regulations to be more transparent and less complicated.

Chapter 3: The Essential features of the proposed action plan during the medium term.

Stimulus Package . Economic Road Map

- Expand in the One-Stop-shop system to simplify the procedures.
- Simplify the judicial system, enforcement law & put a framework for bankruptcy.
- Eliminate the government bureaucracy by restructuring the administrative system and speed up in issuing the civilian jobs law.
- There is a priority in the medium plan targeting:
 - Improving the infrastructure for business in the Industry, Tourism, agriculture and construction.
 - High-speed Internet Project
 - Developing the value-added services and attract international investment in this area.
 - Financial control by giving priority to strengthening the state budget and not just reducing the budget deficit.

The most important strategic goals that the government is seeking to achieve in the medium term are as follows:

Economic growth

targeting balanced, fast, inclusive, sustainable economic growth.

- **Balanced economic growth:**
among the economic sectors, local units, the big- medium – small projects & giving the priority to the small governorates.
- **Fast economic growth:**
that reaches to 3.5% by the end of the financial year 2013/2014, reaches to 5% - 7% in 2013/2014 – 2016/2017 & to 8% - 10% within the next 5 years.
- **Inclusive economic growth:**
through an entire protection programs targeting the poor who were suffering the last few years, increasing decent jobs, providing social services & improve its quality.
- **Sustainable economic growth:**
that consider the challenges that the Egyptian economic is facing regarding resources(water – energy) & pollution.

Investment and Capital Market

- Stimulate the private sector to participate more in the developing plan.
- Concentrate on getting back the investors trust, by solving the problems they face.
- Attracting more domestic investment through awareness campaign.
- An immediate concrete development regarding the disclosure rules & trading surveillance according to the international standards.
- ??
- Activate the bond market, in order to fund Mega National Projects.
- Doubling the public investment especially in (Low-income housing, Transportation services, Educational, Telecommunication, Information & technology services).

Employment:

It's expected that the labor force will increase during 2014/2017 to more than 3% in the annual average. Employment policies are targeting to reduce the unemployment rate to less than 9%, as it was before 25th of Jan revolution, which means to provide 850 thousand jobs/ year for the new comers . to achieve that in steps:

- Developing Technical Education and Vocational Training(including the society's perception of the graduates of this education)
- The acquisition of various categories of the basic necessary skills to meet the needs of the local, regional & international labor market like information technology, communication skills and languages.
- Giving priority to career guidance, to reduce the time between graduation and finding a job.
- Reconsidering labor work law no. 12- year 2003.
- Giving a bigger role to the employment offices that are affiliated to the Ministry of Manpower & Immigration, recruitment agencies and developing fund for unemployment insurance.
- Spread the culture of the free business & starting small- medium projects.

Bank Financing:

- Banking sector tends to expand the provision of credit to the private sector, as the private sector was suffering. As the banks prefer to finance the state treasury bills, more than the private sector companies (specially the small and medium companies) .
- Credit policies tend to make a sectorial & geographical balance.

According to the regulations that Egypt Central bank puts.

Price level and inflation:

- Monetary policy is targeting to reduce the high rates of inflation.
- Providing all grantees to protect competition and prevent monopoly.
- Giving priority to develop the internal trade system, through expansion in the provision of retail and wholesale markets.
- Revising the regulation systems that are controlling this system to develop its competitiveness & efficiency, in order to attract more investment.

Social Justice:

The current government adopts the concept of a specific and comprehensive social justice includes integrated programs to reduce poverty and raise the level of basic services.

- Putting an integrated plan to fix the salaries system in Egypt, including the minimum & maximum wages. Here we should clarify that it has been approved on the minimum income of government employee to be 1200/ month, starting from Jan 2014. Also a law decree was issued, law no. 242 year 2011, to select the maximum of the employees' wage as next " it is not allowed that the total of the monthly wage/ year, (from the public money, of the Gov. employees in the state, president of the Republic, the prime minister, the ministers and their deputies, and their equivalents, subject to the labor law of the state, employees according special laws in economic and service public authorities, other legal, public, private frame persons) to be more than 35 times as theminimum less total in the same place".
- Development subsidies system through the construction of an integrated digital information system& continuing the national data base, which will benefit

citizens through the rationalization of subsidies and ensure arrival for those who deserve it, in addition to continuing applying of the smart cards system in distributing the petroleum products. Within the state plan frame work to rationalizing energy subsidies.

- Raising the level of public services that affect the daily lives of citizens in general, particularly the health and education services:
 - Through increasing the size of investment for these sectors, and achieving justice in the distributing it on the regional level.
 - Throughintegrating and localizing of ICT in these vital sectors, which will lead to enhancing and developing these services and providing it to more citizens, especially in the remote communities and far areas from urban centers. This will help to achieve the principle of transparency and reduce the chances of financial and administrative corruption in the administrative system of the state.
- Developing an integrated plan to complete developing the slums during a specific time schedule,
 - Through entering the existing slums into the urban zone.
 - Removing the deteriorating units and providing alternative units
 - stopping the unplanned growth, within the national population policy, the urban planning of cities & the urban regional national planning.
- Re-evaluation of housing policies which are followed during the previous phase, focusing on giving a strong boost to social housing, and visualize a solution for rental housing problem under the old rent laws (before 1996) in order to increase the supply of closed housing.
- Develop the system of social protection to include a larger number of especially citizens with special needs, the elderly, with the increase in social security pension a way that ensures a decent life for them.
- Conceptualize a comprehensive and sustained vision to support the Egyptian farmer, and support the efforts of civil society organizations that are working in the field of micro-finance especially in governorates.
- social justice system is linked to , the state economic vision for as achieving it provide stability for Egyptian society, which provides an attractive

Stimulus Package . Economic Road Map

environment for local and foreign investments and increase the competitiveness of the Egyptian economy, locally and globally.

Stimulus package No.1 and 2 に関する情報提供

1- Stimulus Package No. 1 Update:

The first stimulus package was launched in October 2013 in the amount of 29.7 billion LE. This was financed by half of a deposit (in the amount of 60 billion LE) that has been held by the MoF at the CBE since 1991. The remaining 30 billion LE of that deposit was used to reduce government borrowing needs. Most of the spending was allocated to infrastructure projects. Otherwise, 4.8 billion LE was allocated to healthcare and 1.2 billion LE to the settlement of arrears to contractors. At the end of February 2014, 20.1 billion LE was made available for disbursement by MoF to executing agencies and ministries (Table 1).

Table 1: First Stimulus Package in October 2013:

Item	Budget Appropriation	Actual Disbursement as of February 2014
Wages and Compensation of Employees	2.6	0
Purchases of Goods and Services	0.8	0.1
Subsidies, Grants and Social Benefits	6.2	2.2
Purchase of Non-Financial Assets (Investments)	15.8	15.8
Acquisition of Domestic and Foreign Financial Assets	4.3	2
Total	29.7	20.1

2- Stimulus Package No. 2:

The second stimulus package will be financed by a grant from the UAE, which is part of larger support package received from the Gulf countries (Table 2).

Table 2: Gulf Aid Received, July-December 2013:

Donor	Deposit at CBE	Grants	Energy Products
Saudi Arabia	2	-	1.6
United Arab Emirates	2	1	1.2
Kuwait	2	-	0.7
Qatar	-	-	0.2
Total	6	1	3.7

Table 3: Allocations of the Second Stimulus Package:

Item	Value (EGP)
Chapter 1: Wages & Compensation of Employees	10
Minimum Wage and Teachers Wage Adjustment	10
Chapter 4: Subsidies, Grants & Social Benefits	1.4
Cost of Increasing Social Solidarity Pension	1.1
Others	0.3
Chapter 6: Purchase of Non Financial Assets	15.9
Establishing 50 Thousands New Housing Units with Basic Infrastructure	10.3
Public Investments	5.6
Chapter 7: Acquisition of Foreign & Domestic Financial Assets:	6.6
Government Contribution to Suez Canal Development Project	2
The Government Share in the Egyptian Radio and TV Union (Economic /authority)	1
Other	3.6
Total	33.9

Economic Units Guide of the Financial year 2013/2014

1st Public Sector (Law No, 97- 1983)

S.	Public Sec. Com. & Banks	Companies under its command
A	Principal Banks for Development Agricultural Credit (Law no. 117-1976)	1. Principal Banks for Development Agricultural Credit- North
		2. Principal Banks for Development Agricultural Credit- South
B	Public Sectors Banks (law no. 88-2003)	1. Al- Ahly National Bank
		2. Misr (Egypt) Bank
		3. Cairo Bank (was acquired by Egypt Bank)
		4. Egyptian Arab Land Bank
C	Egyptian Co. for Fishing & Fish Equipment	
D	Arab contractors	
E	SONO Cairo company	
F	Suez Canal Companies	1. Canal Rope- Cords and natural fiber products Co.
		2. Port-Said Engineering works company
		3. Canal Company for Marine Construction
		4. Canal Mooring and Lighting Company
		5. Canal Harbor & Great Projects Co.
		6. Timsah shipbuilding Co.
		7. Canal Naval Construction Co.
G	Petroleum Companies	1. General Petroleum Company
		2. Suez Oil Processing Co.
		3. Cairo Oil Refining Co. CORC
		4. Nasr Oil Co.
		5. Al-Ameryaa Oil Refining Co
		6. Alex Oil Co.
		7. Cooperative des petrol (CO – OP)
		8. Petro Gas Co.
		9. Egypt Oil Co.
		10. Petroleum Pipe Co.

	11. Egyptian Petrochemicals Company
	12. Assiut Oil Refining Company
	13. (ASORC)

H	Military Production companies	1. Helwan Company for Castings
		2. Abu Qir Engineering Industries
		3. Abozaabal Company for Specialty Chemicals
		4. Shubra Company for Engineering Industries
		5. El-Maadi Company for Engineering Industries
		6. El-Masara Company for Engineering Industries
		7. Helwan Company for Engineering Industries
		8. Abozaabal Company for Engineering Industries
		9. Banha Company for Electronic Industries
		10. Production & Repair armored vehicles Co.
		11. Kaha Company for Chemical Industries
		12. Helwan Co. for Metallic Appliance
		13. Helwan Diesel Engines Co.
		14. Helwan Machinery & Equipment Co
		15. Heliopolis for Chemical Industries Co.
		16. Science and Technology Center of Excellence
		17. Information Systems & Computers Center (I.S.C.C)
		18. Helwan Factory for non-ferrous industries

2nd: Public Business Sector

S.	Holding Companies	S.	Companies' Name	Law No.	No. of Co.
A	<u>Holding companies which are affiliated to the Ministry the public business sector</u>	1.	Holding company for Spinning and Weaving Company	Turned from a Public sector companies to Holding companies according to the law No. 203-1991. Some companies were merged together and this is the final form	32
		2.	Holding Company for Metallurgical Industries		13
		3.	Holding Company for Food Industries		23
		4.	Holding Company for chemical Industries		19
		5.	Holding Company for Pharmaceuticals		11
		6.	The National company Building and Construction		16
		7.	Holding Company for Tourism, Hotels and Cinema		9
		8.	Holding Company for Maritime and Land Transport		16
		9.	Insurance Holding company	According to a Presidential decree No. 246-2006 on 15/7/2006	4

B	<u>Holding companies which are belonging to the Related ministries</u>	1.	Holding company of Egypt Air	Presidential decree No.137. 5/6/2002	9
		2.	Holding Company for Airports and Air Navigation	Presidential decree No. 72-16/3/2001	4
		3.	Natural Gas holding company	Presidential decree No.1009-year 2001	
		4.	Petrochemicals Holding company	Presidential decree No.128-2001	
		5.	South Valley Holding Company for Petroleum	Presidential decree No.1755-2002	
		6.	Holding Company for Biological Products and Vaccines	Presidential decree No.187-2002	3
		7.	Holding company of roads, bridges and road transport projects	Presidential decree No.274-2002	4
		8.	Holding Company for Silos and Storage	Presidential decree No.1682-2002	*
		9.	Holding Company for Drinking Water and Sanitation	Presidential decree No.135-2004	23
		10.	Holding Company for Land Reclamation, and Groundwater	Presidential decree No.106-2012	5
C	<u>Other Companies</u>	1.	Egypt Electricity Holding company		16
		2.	Telecom Egypt company	The State owns 80% from the company's shares	

S	Ministry	No.	Administrative System	No	Service Authority	No.	Local Authority	No.	Economic Authority
1	Ministry of Agricultural	2	General Bureau Desert Research Center	6	Agricultural Research Center General Authority for Agrarian Reform General Authority of Executive Organ of Improving Land Projects Public Authority for Agricultural Budget Fund General Organization for Veterinary Services (GAFRD) General Authority for Fish Resources Development	0		4	Egyptian Agricultural Organization Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit General Authority for Rehabilitation Projects and Agricultural Development General Authority for the Developing Nasser Lake
2	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	3	General Bureau Irrigation Administration Electricity & Mechanical Administration	4	Public Authority for the High Damand & Aswan Dam Egyptian Public Authority for Drainage National Water Research Center Egyptian Public Authority for Shore Protection	0		1	Egyptian Survey Authority
3	Ministry of Idustry & Foreign Trade	6	Industry General Bureau General Secretariat for Foreign Trade Industrial Control authority Productivity and Vocational Training Department Chemistry Administration Egyptian Commercial Service	6	Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality General Organization for Exports Imports & Control Egyptian Export Promotion Center Export Development Fund Egyptian Accreditation Council (EGAC) National Quality Institute	0		5	Industrial development authority Industrial Project Authority General Organization for Government Printing Offices EECA "Egypt Expo & Convention Authority" Cotton Arbitration & Testing General Organization
4	Ministry of Petroleum	1	General Bureau	1	Egyptian Mineral Resources Authority	0		0	
5	Ministry of Electricity & Energy	3	General Bureau Egyptian Atomic Energy Authority Nuclear Materials Authority	0		0		4	Hydro Power Plant Executive Authority Nuclear Materials Authority New & Renewable Energy Development Authority Electric Utility & Consumer Protection Regulatory Agency
6	Ministry of	2	General Bureau of Transportation	6	General Authority for Planning Transportation Projects	0		6	Egyptian Railways Authority

	Transportation				General Authority For Roads, Bridges & Land Transport (GARBALT) River Transport Authority General Bureau of Shipping National Institute of Transport (NT) National Authority For Tunnels (NAT)-(Metro) Egyptian Authority for Maritime Safety (EAMS)				The General Authority for Red Sea Ports The General Authority for Alexandria Port The General Authority for PortSa'ed Port The General Authority for Demyat Port General Authority for Ports & Dry Land
7	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	1	General Bureau	1	National Telecommunication Institute	0		3	National Postal Organization National Telecommunication Regulatory Authority (NTRA) Information Technology Industry Development Agency (ITIDA)
8	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1	General Bureau	2	Egyptian Meteorological Authority (EMA) Development and Support Civil Aviation Fund	0		0	
9	Ministry of Supply and Foreign Trade	2	General Bureau Assay and Weights Administration	1	Consumer Protection Agency	0		2	General Authority For Supply Commodities (GASC) Internal Trade Development Authority
10	Ministry of Finance	8	General Bureau Customs Authority State Treasury Authority Income Taxes Authority Real Estate Taxes Authority Sales Taxes Authority Mintage Authority Minister Office Sector	2	General Authority for Governmental Services Purchasing Express Transportation Vehicles Fund	0		0	
11	Ministry of Housing and Urban Communities	11	Housing General Bureau Urban Communities General Bureau The Joint Projects Executive Authority Development Central Authority Developing Greater Cairo Central Authority	4	Housing and Building National Research Center General Organization For Physical Planning (GOPP) Development's Research & Studies Fund Guarantee and Real Estate Subsidy Fund	0		27	The General Authority for Construction & Housing Cooperatives Building finance Fund New Urban Communities Authority New Menia City New Assuit City

			Building & Construction Training Body				New Teba city
			Alexanria – North Cost Development Authority				Al Obour city
			Sinai Development Authority				6 of October city
			Al-Wadi Al-Jadid Development Authority				Badr city
			The Red See Development Authority				10th of Ramadan City
			Developing the South of Upper Egypt Authority				Al Shorok City
							Al Sheikh Zayed Compound
							15 May city
							Al -Sadat City
							New Saleheya City
							Borg El-Arab city
							El Nobareya City
							New Domyat city
							Bani-Soif City
							New Gena City
							New Sohaj City
							New Fayoum City
							New Aswan City (Sohail Island)
							New Akhmeh City
							New Cairo City
							New Luxor City
							Development of North of Suez Gulf
12	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation Facilities	2	General Bureau	2	National Authority of Drinking Water & Sanitation Facilities	0	
			Drinking Water & Sanitation Executive Authority		Organizing Body of Drinking Water & Sanitation Facilities and Consumer Protection		

13	Ministry of Health	1	General Bureau	4	Hospitals & Educational Institutions General Authority	0	4	General Authority for Health Insurance
					National Organization for Drug Control and Research (NODCAR)			Treatment Institution for Cairo Governorate
					National Organization for Research & Control of Biologicals (NORCB)			Treatment Institution for Alexandria Governorate
					Egyptian Ambulance Organization (EAO)			Treatment Institution for Qalyobeya Governorate
14	Ministry of Religious Endowment	2	General Bureau & Regional Directorates	0		0	1	Egyptian Endowments Authority
			Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs					
15	Ministry of Manpower & Immigration	1	General Bureau	1	National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH)	0	0	
16	Ministry of Higher Education	4	General Bureau	23	Cairo UNI	0	0	
			Supreme Council of Universities (SCU)		Alexandria UNI			
			Missions		Ain Shams UNI			
			Academy of the Arabic Language		Assuit UNI			
					Tanta UNI			
					El Mansoura UNI			
					Al-Zaqaziq UNI			
					Helwan UNI			
					El-Monofeya UNI			
					El-Menya UNI			
					Suez Canal UNI			
					South Valley UNI			
					Banha UNI			
					Al-Fayoum UNI			
					Beni Suef UNI			
					Sohaj UNI			
					Kafr El-Shekh UNI			
					Port Said UNI			
					Damrhour UNI			
					Damietta UNI			
					Aswan UNI			
					Suez UNI			
					Al-Sadat City UNI			
17	Ministry of Education	1	General Bureau	7	National Center for Educational Research & Development (NCERD)	0	0	
					National Center For Examinations & Educational Evaluation –(NCEEE)			

			Leadership & Management Development Center (LMDC)				General Authority for Economic zone North West Gulf of Suez (SEZONE)
			Business Sector Information Center (BSIC)				
30	Ministry of Scientific Research	12	Scientific Research General Bureau	3	National Authority for Remote Sensing and Space Sciences (NARSS)	0	0
			The Academy of Scientific Research & Technology General Bureau (ASRT)		The City Of Scientific Research And Technological Applications		
			National Research Centre (NRC)		Science and Technological Development Fund (STDF).		
			Theodor Bilharz Research Institute (TBRI)				
			Central Metallurgical Research Institute (CMRDI)				
			National Institute for Standards (NIS)				
			National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (NIOF)				
			National Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics (NRIAG)				
			Egyptian Petroleum Research Institute (EPRI)				
			Electronics Research Institute (ERI)				
			Research Institute of Ophthalmology (RIO)				
			Supreme Council for Institution & Research Centers (SCIRC)				
31	Ministry of Administrative Development	2	Minister Office	0		0	1
			Sadat Academy for Administrative Science				
32	Supreme Commission for Elections	1	Supreme Commission for Elections	0			
33	Ministry of Youth	0		1	National Council for Youth	0	0
34	Ministry of Sports	0		3	National Council for Sports Specialized centers for Sports Medicine		0
					Cairo International Stadium Authority		
35	Presidency	2	General Bureau	4	Production & Service Activities Fund	0	0
			Specialized National Councils		State Information Service		

					National Council for Women		
					Alexandria Library		
36	People Assembly	2	Secretariat of Parliament	0		0	0
			The Central Auditing Agency (CAA)				
37	Shoura Council	3	Secretariat of Shoura	0		0	0
			The National Council for human Rights				
			Supreme-Council-Of-Journalism				
38	Prime Minister Office	9	General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers	7	The National Center for Planning State Land Uses	0	4
			Information & Decision Support Center (IDSC)		Developing Education Fund		
			Central Agency for Organization & Administration (CAOA)		Egyptian Competition authority		
			Administrative Control Authority		The National Council to take care of people with a disability		
			Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency		The National Council for the care of the families of the martyrs and the injured		
			Ministry of State-For- for Legal & Parliamentary Councils		Developing Slums Fund		
			Social Fund for Development (SFD)		Financial Services Institute		
			Nuclear & Radiological Regulatory Authority (ENRRA)				
			Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics (CAPMAS)				
39	Al-Azhar	7	Al-Azhar General Administration	0		0	0
			Al-Azhar UNI (educational)				
			Al-Hussen University hospital				
			Al-Zahraa University hospital				
			Bab Al-Sheryaa University hospital				
			Damitta University hospital				
			Azahar UNI Hospital in Nasr City				
40	Service Agencies & Training Centers at the Ministry of Defense	1	Vocational training centers at Ministry of Defense	1	Military Museums Fund	0	1
							General Services Device in Ministry of Defense

Gov. A. S., L. A., S. A (2)

41	Council for Population	0		1	Council for Population	0		0	
42	National Council for Childhood & Motherhood	0		1	National Council for Childhood & Motherhood	0		0	
43	National Council for Fighting & Treating Addiction	1	National Council for Fighting & Treating Addiction	0		0		0	
44	National Fund for Fighting and Treating addiction	0		1	National Fund for Fighting and Treating addiction	0		0	
Total number of units			129		115		27		76
Public investment allocation			26%		24%		3%		18%
Total number of Economic Unit		252 units (Law97-1983, Law203-1991, Presidential decree, others)							
Public investment allocation %		30%							

Egyptian Military

Civil Economic Activities

The size of the Egyptian Military economic activities is a very controversial issue. Many reports have cited “expert” estimates that are all over the map, from 5 percent to 40 percent or more. Pushed by the *New York Times* to venture a guess, *the former minister of trade, Rashid Muhammad Rashid, now in exile, offered “less than 10 percent.”* These few lines might draw a picture about the nature of these activities. There are three major military bodies engaged in civil production:

First: The Ministry of Military Production:

The Ministry has an affiliated public authority which is “The National Authority for Military Production”. The authority owns 18 manufacturing plants and it is estimated that 40% of their production is geared toward civilian markets. According to their website, they have accomplished a number of strategic projects in different sectors; among these, wastewater treatment, and steel and iron plant production line. The products of these companies include: sports machines, electronics, agricultural equipments, chemical products.

Second: Arab Organization for Industrialization (AOI):

It owns eleven factories and companies, with 70% of their production going to civilian markets. As per their official website, AOI focuses its main activities on supplying the needs of the Armed Forces in defense equipment and weapons systems, and uses its excess capacities for supporting community development plans in the fields of infrastructure, environmental protection, transportation projects etc. **AOI** civil projects and products include:

- 1- **Infrastructure Projects:** River water purification plants, seawater desalination plants, sewage & industrial drainage water treatment plants, electronic switching systems, chlorine cylinders.
- 2- **Railway & Metro Coaches & Cars:** Railway, Metro & Tram coaches & cars, railway freight cars, bogies & spare parts, railway internal fittings and accessories.
- 3- **Capital Equipment & Spare Parts:** Grain handling equipment (pneumatic grain conveyors, hoppers, dust separators), production lines equipment & machinery, spare parts (auto parts, parts for different applications), farm equipment (rice stalks press, farm tractors, loaders), industrial fans, service & industrial combustion systems, gas taps.
- 4- **Plastic & Fiberglass Products:** High- and medium-density polyethylene pipes for water, sanitary & industrial drainage and natural gas networks, fiberglass products (stadium seats, lampposts & wind turbine blades), and plastic products.

- 5- **Household Appliances & Equipment:** Color televisions & digital satellite receivers, personal computers, wood furniture, gas cylinders & bottles, water sterilization filters, solar heater
- 6- **Medical Equipment:** Sterilization equipment (autoclaves), sterilization equipment for medical purposes, hospital beds, baby incubators

Third: The National Service Products Organization:

The National Service Products Organization owns four companies that are engaged in civil manufacturing and service industries, producing a wide variety of goods: luxury jeeps, infant incubators, butane gas cylinders, and even food stuffs (pasta and poultry products). They also provide services such as domestic cleaning and gas station management.

Size of their Activity:

Contrary to the army’s reputation as a pillar of protectionism, these projects are collaborative, bringing in Gulf conglomerates, as well as Western and Asian multinationals, as partners. The military had been diversifying its holdings, through expansion into sectors like real estate development and heavy equipment leasing, in which the military’s enormous land holdings, infrastructure and capital provide major advantages, as well as the privately owned businesses that constitute what has become known as the “officer economy.” The army’s tentacles also grasped large shares of the civilian public sector as part of the “privatization” process in the 1990s. Among these examples:

- 1- Alexandria Shipyard, was turned over to the Ministry of Defense in August 2007. It now produces large merchant vessels and warships and offers its repair services to private shipping companies.
- 2- The army-controlled AOI now owns 100 percent of the General Egyptian Company for Railway Wagons and Coaches, initially offered up for privatization in 2002. But the joint investments with Gulf conglomerates and multinational corporations have given the army’s diversification project an unprecedented boost.

Vital Partner of the Egyptian Military.. Kharafi

- 1- Arab Company for Computer Manufacturing, Egypt’s only producer of computer hardware and laptops, in which Kharafi (famous Kuwaiti investor) owns 71% of shares and the AOI and Ministry of Military Production subsidiary each own 5%.

- 2- International Pipe Industry Company, via a subsidiary, Kharafi controls approximately 60% of it, and Ministry of Military Production owns 10%. This company is the largest manufacturer of oil and gas piping in the region, reporting sales of \$104 million in 2008, and former Minister of Military Production Sayyid Mish'al has described it as a "model of cooperation" between the state and private sector.
- 3- The military and Kharafi also run an operation called Maxalto, which relies on technology from the German firm Schlumberger to manufacture smart cards. In addition, there are a number of joint ventures between Kharafi's Egyptian subsidiaries and divisions of state-owned holding companies widely perceived to be under the army's aegis.

Military Investments in Maritime Sector

Egypt's military is well situated to attract foreign investment partners, in large part because the economic sectors where its influence is strongest are also those that have great profit potential. These sectors include maritime and air transport, oil and gas, and industrial-scale environmental projects like wastewater treatment and renewable energy generation. The examples of the joint ventures include:

- 1- Damietta International Port Company, in which private French, Kuwaiti and Chinese firms own a combined 70% alongside an unknown holding by the United Arab Shipping Company (a roughly 50-50 joint venture between the military-dominated Holding Company and the Kuwaiti government) and a 5% holding by the Damietta Port Authority, whose chairman is also a military officer.
- 2- The Suez Canal Authority -- headed by Adm. Ahmad 'Ali al-Fadil -- owns 12% of the shares in the Suez Canal Container Terminal Company, which began operations in 2004, and whose other shareholders include Maersk and Cosco Pacific.
- 3- Alexandria International Container Terminals, majority-owned by Hutchison Port Holdings of Hong Kong and a UAE-based private equity fund, is another major joint venture. Military interests have maintained a measure of ownership (5%) in this instance as well, through the Alexandria Port Authority.

Military Investments in Petrochemicals and Renewables

The military has holdings in Tharwa Petroleum, the only state-owned oil company in Egypt that engages in the upstream activities of exploration and development. Tharwa has several joint ventures with foreign firms, including Sino Tharwa (a drilling operation with China's state-owned Sinopec); Tharwa Breda Petroleum Services and Thekah Petroleum Company (joint ventures with the Italian firms Breda and Eni, respectively); and the Egyptian-Chinese Petroleum

Company for Manufacturing Drilling Rigs (a consortium of Egypt's Petrojet, Tharwa and Enppi, and Sichuan Honghua Petroleum Equipment).

Foreign firms have also pursued partnerships with Egypt's military producers in order to secure a piece of Egypt's roomy market for renewable energy and environmental cleanup projects. China signed a memorandum of understanding with the AOI for collaboration in solar and wind energy projects. European firms have also been active in this area. German and Danish companies have concluded licensing agreements and technology transfers with the AOI to generate wind energy, while Spanish and Canadian firms are partnering with the AOI to build a photovoltaic plant near Cairo. Other environment-related projects in which Military, Inc. is involved include wastewater treatment, waste incineration and kits for converting vehicles to operate on natural gas. A report compiled by Cairo University's Faculty of Engineering highlighted the military's capacity to manufacture the components necessary for a renewable energy industry, and many commercial attachés at foreign embassies also stress the investment potential in these areas. Such marketing devices have paid off: Germany invested 50 million euros in rice straw recycling, building two factories in collaboration with the AOI. The rice straw is to be pressed and transported under a contract concluded with another military institution, the National Service Projects Organization.

It is worth noting that the Egyptian Military holds other investments in many other sectors, the most prominent of these are wastewater treatment plants and roads. However, the values and scope of these investments can hardly be identified.

The National Authority for Military Production Final Accounts

Million EGP

Item	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2012/2013
Total Uses/Resources	320.5	825.1	277.8	264.6	247.5	845.5
Total Current Expenditure	46.9	64.7	75.9	77.2	85.9	36.7
Salaries & Wages	7	8	9	9.6	11	21.6
Current Expenses & Current Transfers	4.6	10.3	5.2	6.5	11.6	14.3
Total Current Expenditures excluding Surplus	11.6	18.3	14.2	16.1	22.6	35.9
Surplus	35.3	46.4	61.7	61.1	63.3	0.8
Current Revenues & Transfers	46.9	64.7	75.9	77.2	85.9	36.7
Total Capital Expenditures	273.6	760.4	201.9	187.4	161.6	808.8
Investment	0.7	1.1	1.2	2.3	1	0.1
Capital Transfers	272.9	759.3	200.7	185.1	160.6	808.7
Total Capital Expenditures	273.6	760.4	201.9	187.4	161.6	808.8

Source: People's Assembly, Plan and Budget Committee Report on State Budget Final Accounts, Different years.

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Indicator	Same or Almost the Same Information is Available				Not the same, but similar information, or source information is available.				Not available in public. However, it will (should) be available in XXX ministry or agency			No chance to have such information in Egypt.	Notes	
	Language	Information Source	Website	Publication Name	Language	Information Source	Website	Publication Name	Language	Information Source	Relevant Website			
Government														
Governmental System														
Government organization of Japan					Eng/Arb	State Information Service	http://www.sis.gov.eg/En/Template/CabinetTemplateArticles.aspx?CatID=275	Website information						This information is available but not in such a structured format. The number of employees in each entity should be obtained from other sources. Concerning the number of employees, this information is not available for public but it is available at the CMOA and MOF as well.
					Eng/Arb	Egypt's Government Services Portal	http://www.egpt.gov.eg/arabic/info-direct	Website information	Arabic	Central Authority for Organization & Administration	www.caooa.gov.eg			
The Fundamental Structure of the Government of Japan					Eng/Arb	State Information Service	http://www.sis.gov.eg/En/Template/CabinetTemplateArticles.aspx?CatID=275	Website information						
Administration					Eng/Arb	The Egyptian Cabinet	http://www.cabinet.gov.eg/Cabinet/Cabinet.aspx	Website information						
					Eng/Arb	Egypt's Government Services Portal	http://www.egpt.gov.eg/arabic/info-direct	Website information						The information available on the Egyptian cabinet website is only the name of ministries, but not the organizational structure of the cabinet. The information available on the Electronic Gate of the Government displays the cabinet and its affiliated entities and the name of the different ministries, each with its affiliated entities in a text format not organizational chart. This puts some limitations on the identifying the hierarchy or line of reporting of some of these entities.
Headquarters Established in the Cabinet					Eng/Arb	Egypt's Government Services Portal	http://www.egpt.gov.eg/arabic/info-direct	Website information						
Structure of Ministries at Government Headquarters					Eng/Arb	Egypt's Government Services Portal	http://www.egpt.gov.eg/arabic/info-direct	Website information						There is some sort of a uniform structure for the hierarchy of ministries, however, it might be different from one case to another. Generally, information on such structures is not available.
Important Councils					Eng/Arb	Egypt's Government Services Portal	http://www.egpt.gov.eg/arabic/info-direct	Website information						The link is still under construction; however, the title reveals that the information regarding the name of these councils and their affiliation will be available on it (but the mandate might be not be included).
Incorporated Administrative Agencies									Arabic	Ministry of Planning & Ministry of Finance	www.mof.gov.eg www.mop.gov.eg			This information is available on the budgetary database of both ministries. However, it is not available for public and it also doesn't include the date of establishment. Additionally, the information could be extracted from the budget document itself, where the section of functional classification of the budget is categorized in a similar format; still this will not include the date of the establishment. The date of establishment of each entity could be obtained from their laws of establishments.
Public Corporations	Arabic	Business Sector Information Center	http://www.bsic.gov.eg/links.asp	Website information										The website contains information on public sector corporations, public business sector corporations, economic authorities. The link of each entity opens a page of relevant information which includes mainly financial data. The data of establishment is mentioned as well.
List of Councils									Arabic	Ministry of Planning & Ministry of Finance	www.mof.gov.eg			
Public Employees														
Types and Number of Government Officials					Arabic	Central Authority for Organization and Administration (CAOA)	http://www.caooa.gov.eg/EN/Information/ID614919-0948-4F2D-9BCC-1D06518927C-1410a	Website information						The data available is the number of employees classified by budget sectors (Central Government, Local Government, Service Authorities, Economic Authorities). However, there is some information on the website that states that a more detailed database on public employees structure and distribution among different sector is available at the authority.
The fixed Number of Central Government					Arabic	Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics	Not Available online	Labor Force Statistics						
Changes in Average Age	Arabic	Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics (CAPMAS)	Not Available online	Labor Force Statistics										This publication includes the following: 1- estimate of the unemployed classified by age, gender, educational status; 2- estimate of the labor force by gender; 3- estimate of the employed by gender & Sector. The publication is not available online, except for subscribers or by purchase (hard copies)
Changes in the Composition of Staff by Education										CAPMAS & CAO				This kind of information is not publicly available; however, it should be available at CAPMAS & CAO. Similar information was once announced by Minister of Administrative Development to the parliament. This announcement could be accessed as follows: http://www.mof.gov.eg/EN/Information/ID614919-0948-4F2D-9BCC-1D06518927C-1410a
Number of Civil Servants per 1000 People	Arabic	Plan & Budget Committee (People Assembly)	Not available online	Annual Budget Report										The plan & Budget Committee in the People's Assembly (Prior to 2011) used to include in its report on the annual budget set of recommendations. One of these reports (around two years ago) tackled the issue of administrative reform, in which it included several indicators on civil servants in Egypt. Data on Egypt was obtained from CAO & CAPMAS, upon a formal request from the Parliament.
Changes in the Number of Central government Officials					Eng/Arb	CAPMAS	http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/Electronic%20Public%20Affairs%20for%20Foreign%20Media%20-%20www.capmas.gov.eg	Statistical Yearbook						The data available is the number of government employees, but not with such classification. The data could be traced from the statistics of CAPMAS. The data on government employees was collected for the first time in 1941, but not on an annual basis. Starting in 1978, the publications revealing this data are published on annual basis.
					Arabic	CAPMAS	Not Available online	Government, Public Sector & Public Business Sector Employees Bulletin						
Fixed Number of Central Government Officials					Arabic	CAPMAS	Not Available online	Civil Servants Statistics						This publication includes the number of civil servants classified by sector and administrative levels. It is worth noting that this kind of data is definitely available at MOF for budget formulation purposes; however, it is not published.
Examination for Employment of Central Government Officials														Such type of exams are not applied in the governmental administrative system. Actually, one pillar of the administrative reform that was suggested prior to 2011 was the necessity to apply a uniform examination system to civil servants recruitment. The only ministry that applies a system of uniform examinations is 'Ministry of Foreign Affairs', and this applies only to diplomatic positions not to administrative ones.
Basic Labor Rights of National Public Employee									Arabic	The parliament	Not Available online			This type of information could only be extracted from relevant laws that organize the work system of each of these categories of employees.
Basic Labor Rights of National Public Employees in other Countries														This information could only be available either from international relevant sources (e.g. International Labor Organization) or in an academic paper. (N.B. I made some search for academic sources on internet that touch the Egyptian case, but I did not find any)
Salaries Determination Mechanism														Egypt has no structured salary determination mechanism at all. The remuneration system is very distorted and spread across different laws. Additionally, some entities have special regulations that add additional incentives and salary packages to their employees. This was also another major reform measure that should have been applied.
Implementing Salary Recommendations for Central Government Officials														
Administrative Reform														
Chronology of Major Administrative Reform														This kind of representation for a reform process could hardly be available except within an academic research paper. Additionally, administrative system of the Egyptian government was not subject to such a consistent and sequenced stages of reform in a similar manner. (I searched for academic papers that provides this kind of historical overview of administrative reform but I did not reach it). The documents available on such a topic provides information on recent reform attempts (starting 2006) with no clear identification of time points or stages differentiation. These documents include: Administrative system development policies, by MSAD; Administrative Reform Plan, available on MSAD site; OECD E-Government Studies, OECD Book
Policy Evaluation														

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	Trends in National Government Bond Issue					Eng/Arb	Ministry of Finance	http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Government_Debt/21.pdf	MOF Website: Government Debt Structure							The TS available on the website of MOF starts in FY 2006/07. The TS available on the website of CBE starts in 1993; however, it still faces the same problem of the budget data which is consistency over an extended period of time.	
						English	Central Bank of Egypt	http://www.cbe.org.eg/English/EconomicResearch/11me+Series/	Online statistics								
	Ratio of General Government Gross Debt to GDP	Arabic	Plan & Budget Committee (Dawla & azanabha)	Not available online	Annual Budget Report												The mentioned report used to include some analysis on several economic and fiscal issues, the government debt was one of these issues. This kind of information could also be found in many academic papers.
	Tax Burden as a Percentage of National Income																This kind of information could be found in some academic papers. However, it would be based on estimations (not actual numbers) because this data is not available at MOF. It is worth noting that this estimation was performed once by the Plan & Budget Committee, but it is not published. Nevertheless, such a long TS could never be available for such data in Egypt. There is no TS available.
	Trends in Ratio of Taxation Burden to National Income																
	National Contribution Ratio by Country																
	Trends in Social Security Benefits									Arabic	Ministry of Finance	http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/مستوى_20%_مواطني_العمل?page/mowazna-as					Egypt's social security system is highly distorted and has been subject to several modifications all over its history at different points of time. These modifications were always carried out in partial trend, they were never linked to each other or studied in relation to each other. Accordingly, drawing such a consistent timeline for trends in social security benefits is rather difficult. However, some of this data could be collected from the state budget documents for several years where social security benefits, pensions, health insurance expenses are presented
						Arabic	CAPMAS	http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/Electronic_Statistics_2010book_National_Accounts	Statistical Yearbook								
	Trends of Government Bond Issues					Eng/Arb	Ministry of Finance Central Bank of Egypt	http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/debt/Government_Debt/21.pdf http://www.cbe.org.eg/English/Economics	MOF Website: Government Debt Structure								The TS available on the website of MOF starts in FY 2006/07. The TS available on the website of CBE starts in 1993; however, it still faces the same problem of the budget data which is consistency over an extended period of time. It is worth noting that this kind of classification for the types of bonds is not available.
	Trends of General Account Tax Revenues, Total Expenditures, and Government Bond Issues																It is not available in such a format, but it could be obtained from the aforementioned data sources (taking into consideration the comments mentioned above concerning tax revenues, total expenditures, and government bond issues).
	Trends of Accumulated Government Bonds Outstanding					Eng/Arb	Ministry of Finance Central Bank of Egypt	http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/debt/Government_Debt/21.pdf http://www.cbe.org.eg/English/Economics	MOF Website: Government Debt Structure								such a long TS is not available online, however, it should be available at two mentioned entities, especially the central bank of Egypt.
	General government Financial Balances									Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance Central Bank of Egypt	www.mof.gov.eg	www.cbe.org.eg				A similar analysis could be performed; however, it will be for a shorter TS because of the change in budget classification that took place in 2005. It is worth noting that the types of balances that were used and accounted for in the old budget classification are not the same as in the new one. According to the OECD definition, total outlays consist of current outlays plus capital outlays, where current outlays are the sum of current consumption, transfer payments, subsidies and property income paid (including interest payments). Therefore, this data could be calculated from the mentioned sources.
	General Government Total Outlays					Eng/Arb	CAPMAS	Not Available online	National Accounts								
	Fiscal Investment and Loan Program classified by Function	Arabic	Ministry of Finance	http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/2010%20%20%20pages/mowazna.aspx	State Budget												The fiscal investment classified by sector (known as functional classification) is an integrated chapter of the general state budget (ch.6). However, the loans appear in the investment plan (carried out mainly by MOPIIC) where it is classified by sector, entity, and project. It is worth
			MOPIIC	http://www.mopiac.gov.eg/MOPIC/index.aspx	Annual Plan												
	Sources of Funds in the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	Arabic	MOPIIC	Not available online	Investment Plan												The investment plan prepared by MOPIIC includes the sources of finance for each project.
	Decisions to Incorporate Administrative Agencies																This information is supposed to be available also on the website of Ministry of Local Development. However, the site is not currently working. It is worth noting that the structure of local government in Egypt could be found in many academic papers, not only the mentioned one by each researcher. The structure of the local government is not the same as in the past.
	Local Government																
	Local Entities in Japan	Arb/Eng	Academic Paper	Not available online	Decentralization Status in Egypt												This information is supposed to be available also on the website of Ministry of Local Development. However, the site is not currently working. It is worth noting that the structure of local government in Egypt could be found in many academic papers, not only the mentioned one by each researcher. The structure of the local government is not the same as in the past.
	Prefecture Population and Area	Eng/Arb	Information&Decision Support Center (IDSC)	http://www.eip.gov.eg/Indicators/Indicators.aspx	Egypt Description by Information												This book presents a wide array of information and data on all Egyptian governorates. This data includes economic, social, and geographical indicators. Additionally, IDSC has recently set a database for Egyptian Governorates. However, both the database and the book are not subject to updates. The last update for the book is for year 2006.
		Eng/Arb	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/countryprofiles/egypt	Egypt Human Development Report												The Human Development Report presents a set of data on all Egyptian governorates. The latest available report is for year 2010.
		Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Population, Housing & Establishment												This publication provides information on the governorate level, as well as its sub-levels. The latest update for that census is for year 2006.
	Population by Prefectures	Eng/Arb	Information&Decision Support Center	http://www.eip.gov.eg/Indicators/Indicators.aspx	Egypt Description by Information												The Human Development Report presents a set of data on all Egyptian governorates. The latest available report is for year 2010.
		Eng/Arb	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/countryprofiles/egypt	Egypt Human Development Report												The Human Development Report presents a set of data on all Egyptian governorates. The latest available report is for year 2010.
		Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Population, Housing & Establishment												This publication provides information on the governorate level, as well as its sub-levels. The latest update for that census is for year 2006.
	Population and Area of Local Authorities	Eng/Arb	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/countryprofiles/egypt	Egypt Human Development Report												The Human Development Report presents a set of data on all Egyptian governorates. The latest available report is for year 2010.
		Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Population, Housing & Establishment												This publication provides information on the governorate level, as well as its sub-levels. The latest update for that census is for year 2006.
	Change in Number of Cities, Towns, and Villages					Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Population, Housing & Establishment								It doesn't provide this exact information, but it could be traced all over the mentioned publication by comparing different editions with each other. However, this publication is not updated on annual basis, so the data will be available only for certain sectors of time.
						Eng/Arb	IDSC	http://www.eip.gov.eg/indicators/indicators.aspx?Action=SECTOR_SubsSector	Egypt Description by information								This publication provides the relevant information however not covering such a long period and the change should be traced for each governorate by itself.

Brief Assessment for new constitution

Brief Assessment of the Controversial

Egyptian Constitution

Egypt's new constitution was considered one of the most controversial documents over the last two years. On December 22nd, 2012, the constitution was passed by 63.8% of the people approving the text. The controversy of the constitution arise from many aspects, the first of these aspects refers to the procedures adopted for drafting the new constitution; while the second aspect is related to the content itself.

As for the first aspect, I believe that many people would agree that the constituent assembly was not representative enough for the Egyptian society, especially after the withdrawal or the resignation of many members, citing insufficient guarantees for democratic debate and procedures. Accordingly, the assembly was left dominated by the Islamists, of which most of them were actually Muslim Brotherhood. Despite the fact that some of these members (non-Muslim Brotherhood Islamists) do reflect an objective and moderated way of thinking, the huge percentage of the Muslim brotherhood inside the constituent assembly made it subject to a strong rejection from a great portion of the Egyptian society in general, and from the liberal political parties and opposition, in particular. Additionally, the way in which the head of the constitutional assembly-Judge Hossam El Ghiriani- managed the sessions was also another subject for huge criticism. It is worth noting that some of the Islamists members of the assembly themselves did confess that Mr. El-Ghiriani was not objective enough to allow non-Islamists to contribute to the discussions in the assembly meetings.

Furthermore, the acceleration of the constitution writing process has definitely undermined the transparency of the whole process and imposed high restrictions on the availability of inclusive participation. This acceleration could be signified by a number of actions. First of all, the time for drafting the Constitution has been inadequate to allow for a real participation of the Egyptian people in the constitution-making process. The Constituent Assembly was selected on 12 June 2012 and completed the Draft Constitution in five and a half months. Despite the effort exerted by the members of the constituent assembly to allow for this kind of participation through a media campaign called "*Know your Constitution*", in which individuals were allowed to submit comments and information to the Assembly, there was insufficient time for information received to be meaningfully taken into account. Additionally, the two weeks that followed the approval and publication of the final draft until the referendum was totally insufficient to assess the Draft Constitution, which contains more than 230 articles. Actually, this period was even too short to clarify the procedures for the referendum itself, including how people will vote, oversight of the

referendum and appeals regarding irregularities. Last but not least, the Constitutional decree issued by President Morsi on the 22nd of November, 2012, that stipulated the immunity of the constituent assembly against any verdict from the Supreme Constitutional Court, has emphasized the impression that the Muslim Brotherhood is trying to provide the legitimacy to what is already illegitimate.

The second aspect which is related to the content of the constitution itself could be perceived from several dimensions. In the very beginning, it is crucial to admit that the new constitution is very close to the old one in many of its articles, including the controversial ones. Some of these articles have actually used the same wording of the old constitution, with slight modifications; where most of the modifications target only the confirmation of the idea; article 10 could be drawn as an example. Additionally, the new constitution expands on individual rights and liberties and emphasizes the economic, social, and political rights of citizens in a more detailed way compared to the old constitution. For example, six articles alone are included to stress the protection of prisoners and prosecuted individuals. This could be mainly attributed to the fact that the majority of the constitution authors have had a personal experience being political prisoners during the Mubarak Era. Additions also include the right to adequate housing, clean water and food, the right of access to information and the provision of services for individuals with disabilities. Another important dimension that has to be highlighted in this respect is the limited reference to Islam, given that the constituent assembly was almost entirely composed of Islamists. After all, the assembly –especially Muslim Brotherhood members- has tried hardly to reach a draft that reflects a liberal modernized constitution with Islamic fundamentals.

However, the true criticism that could be drawn is the juxtaposition of extremely detailed provisions and, on the other hand, vague announcements. This reflects one fact that the authors of the document had a clear understanding of some aspects of political life while not interested in, or competent of, others. The ambiguity of the document resembles a common case in all developing countries, where political context shapes the meaning of constitutional texts. Actually, most of the vague announcements or controversial articles will depend on the legislation that will govern them. From another point of view, this might have been done on purpose, because the Islamists are really confident that they will always shape the majority of the parliament; hence, they will have an upper hand in drafting these legislations. This also applies to the issue of accountability; the Muslim Brotherhood tried to put all the tools of the game in their hands. The mechanisms of accountability included in the new constitution will work differently depending on who is in power (on the executive side and legislative side). If the Islamists keep winning parliamentary and presidential elections, this would imply a smooth political practice. However, if the two authorities fall in two competing hands, the accountability provisions as stated in the new constitution could result in a deadlock situation rather than a meaningful oversight. The

Brief Assessment for new constitution

other critical point of weakness in this constitution is the attempt to legitimize what is already illegitimate; the extremely broad scope of the political isolation principle introduced by the new constitution highly contradicts the concept of equality as defined by the constitution itself. Last but not least, using the constitution to manipulate a political game is totally inappropriate; this applies to the articles related to the Supreme Constitutional Court, where the constitution was used to minimize the number of its members just to get rid of political opponents.

新旧憲法の比較検討資料:新憲法の課題を洗い出すための基礎資料

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Basic Foundations							
Political Principles	One		Art.1: The Arab Republic of Egypt is a democratic state based on citizenship. The Egyptian people are part of the Arab nation and work for the realization of its comprehensive unity. Art.6: Egyptian nationality is defined by the law.	One	One	Art 1:The Arab Republic of Egypt is an independent sovereign state, united and indivisible, its system democratic. The Egyptian people are part of the Arab and Islamic nations, Africa and of its Asian reach, a positive participant in human proud of belonging to the Nile Valley and civilization. Part Two;Ch.One: Art.32: Egyptian nationality is a right, regulated by law.	
			Art.16: The State shall guarantee cultural, social and health services, and work to ensure them particularly for villages in an easy and regular manner in order to raise their standard. Art.17: The State- shall guarantee social and health insurance servic			Art.2: Islam is the religion of the state and arabic is its offical language, Principles of Islamic Sharia are the principal source of legislation. Art.3: The canon prncipples of Egyptian Christians and Jews are the main source of legislation for their personal status law, relegiuos affairs, and the selection of their spiritual leaders. Art.4:Al-Azhar is an encompassing independent Islamic institution, with exclusive autonomy over its own affairs, responsible for preaching Islam, theology and the Arabic language in Egypt and the world. Al- Azhar Seniors cholars are to be consulted in matters pertaining to Islamic law. The post of Al-Azhar Grand Sheikh is independent and cannot be dismissed. The method of appointing the Grand Sheikh from among members of the Senior Scholars is to be determined by law. The State shall ensure sufficient funds for Al-Azhar to achieve its objectives. All of the above is subject to law regulations. Part five, Chapter two: Art.219: The principles of Islamic Sharia include general evidence, foundational rules, rules of jurisprudence, and credible sources accepted in Sunni doctrines and by the larger community.	Article 2 remains vague, as compared to the articulation of 1971 constitution, with a very minor change. Additionally, article 219, which is supposed to hold an explanatory or clarifying statement to article 2, runs contrary to the spirit of Article 2, which allows for a broader and more inclusive interpretation of what constitutes the principles of Islamic sharia. They point to the specific mention of the Sunni doctrines as an attempt by conservative Islamist politicians to provide the constitutional basis for stricter legislation in the future that will incorporate more of the controversial aspects of the Islamic penal code. The opposition argue that the articulation of article 4 draws many speculations about a substantial impact of al-Azhar in future law-making and censorship. Despite the confirmed trust of all the political players in Al-Azhar in the current time, this article holds their fears that if the head of this institution (Grand Shiekh) was not intellectual and moderate enough (as the case in the meantime & all over the Mubarak era), this would definitely be a seriuos problem. Yet, it also indicates the priority of the islamists in empowering al-Azhar as an institution autonomous from state control. In future politics, it may well serve as a mechanism to check Islamist parties in power through an independent body of religious scholars.
Islamic Law	One						

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Political System	One		Art.5: The political system of the Arab Republic of Egypt is a multiparty system, within the framework of the basic elements and principles of the Egyptian society as stipulated in the Constitution. Political parties are regulated by law. Citizens have the right to establish political parties according to the law and no political activity shall be exercised nor political parties established on a religious referential authority, on a religious basis or on discrimination on grounds of gender or origin.	One	One	Art.6: The political system is based on the principles of democracy and shura (counsel), citizenship (under which all citizens are equal in rights and duties), multi-party pluralism, peaceful transfer of power, separation of powers and the balance between them, the rule of law, and respect for human rights and freedoms; all as elaborated in the Constitution. No political party shall be formed that discriminates on the basis of gender, origin or religion.	
Social and Ethical Principles (includes Human rights)	Two	One	Art.8: The State shall guarantee equality of opportunity to all citizens. Art.9: The family is the basis of the society and is founded on religion, morality and patriotism. The State is keen to preserve the genuine character of the Egyptian family-together with the values and traditions it embodies-while affirming and developing this character in the relations within the Egyptian society. Art.12: Society shall be committed to safeguarding and protecting morals, promoting genuine Egyptian traditions. It shall give due consideration, within the limits of law, to high standards of religious education, moral and national values, historical heritage of the people, scientific facts and public morality. The State is committed to abiding by these principles and promoting them.		Two	Art.8: The State guarantees the means to achieve justice, equality and freedom, and is committed to facilitating the channels of social charity and solidarity between the members of society, and to ensure the protection of persons and property, and to working toward providing for all citizens; all within the context of the law. Art.9: The State shall ensure safety, security and equal opportunities for all citizens without discrimination. Art.10: The family is the basis of the society and is founded on religion, morality and patriotism. The State is keen to preserve the genuine character of the Egyptian family, its cohesion and stability, and to protect its moral values, all as regulated by law. The State shall ensure maternal and child health services free of charge, and enable the reconciliation between the duties of a woman toward her family and her work. The State shall provide special care and protection to female breadwinners, divorced women and widows. Art.11: The State shall safeguard ethics, public morality and public order, and foster a high level of education and of religious and patriotic values, scientific thinking, Arab culture, and the historical and cultural heritage of the people; all as shall be regulated by law. Art.12: The State shall safeguard the cultural and linguistic constituents of society, and foster the Arabization of education, science and knowledge.	Article 10 was subject to criticism by liberal (according to islamists "secular") politicians because it seems to take what was a vague ideological provision as mentioned in 1971 constitution and turn it into the basis or a demand for legislation. Critics argue that the state's role to "preserve the genuine character of the Egyptian family" may infringe on personal freedoms and gives the government unnecessary and overreaching powers in defining what constitutes a "genuine" Egyptian family. They also contend that the specific mention of female breadwinners, divorced women, and widows should have been expanded to guarantee protection for all women from issues like violence, female genital mutilation, and denial of rightful inheritance. The same concerns applies to article 11, where critics argue that the state safeguarding public morality will likely infringe on personal freedoms and provide the constitutional basis for legislation that seeks to deprive citizens of certain rights on the basis of defending public morality; emphasizing that the old constitution used the term "society" not state.

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Economic Principles	Two	Two	<p>Art.4: Economy in the Arab Republic of Egypt is based on the development of economic activity, social justice, guarantee of different forms of property and the preservation of laborers' rights.</p> <p>Art.23: National economy shall be organized in accordance with a comprehensive development plan, which ensures increase of national income, fair distribution, enhancement of standard of living, elimination of unemployment, increase of work opportunities, correlation of wages with production, guarantee of minimum and maximum wages limits in such a way as to bridge income.</p> <p>Art.24: The State shall sponsor national production and shall work for realizing social and economic development.</p> <p>Art.25: Every citizen shall have a share in national revenue to be defined by the law in consideration for his work or his unexploitative ownership.</p> <p>Art.26: Workers shall have a share of management and profits of enterprises. They are committed to the development of production and the implementation of the plan in their production units, in accordance with the law. Protecting the means of production is a national duty. Workers shall be represented on the boards of directors of the public sector units by at least 50% of the number of members of these boards. The law shall guarantee for small farmers and small craftsmen 80% of the membership on the boards of directors of the agricultural co-operatives and industrial cooperatives.</p> <p>Art.27: Beneficiaries shall participate in the management of service enterprises of public interest and their supervision in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Art.28: The State shall look after co-operative establishments of all forms and encourage handicrafts with a view to developing production and income levels. The State shall endeavor to reinforce agricultural cooperatives according to modern scientific bases.</p>	One	Three	<p>Art.14: National Economy shall be organized in accordance with a comprehensive, sustainable development plan, ensuring the increase of national income, raising standard of living, eliminating poverty and unemployment, increasing work opportunities, production and national income. The development plan shall establish social justice and idarity, ensure equitable distribution, protect consumer rights, and safeguard the rights of workers, dividing development costs between capital and labor and sharing the revenues justly. Wages shall be linked to production, bridging income gaps and establishing a minimum wage that would guarantee decent living standards for all citizens, and a maximum wage in civil service positions with exemptions regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.15: Agriculture is an essential asset of the national economy. The State shall protect and increase farmland, work on the development of crops and plant varieties, develop and protect animal breeds and fisheries, achieve food security, provide the requirements of agricultural production, its good management and marketing, and support agricultural industries. The law regulates the use of land, in such a way as to achieve social justice, and protect farmers and agricultural laborer from exploitation.</p> <p>Art.17: Industry is an essential asset of the national economy. The State shall protect strategic industries, support industrial development, and import new technologies and their applications. The State shall foster small handicraft industries.</p> <p>Art.18:The natural resources of the State belong to the people, who have a right to their revenues. The State is committed to preserving such resources for future generations and putting them to good use. State property is not to be disposed of. The franchise to use, or the commitment to a public utility, can only be granted according to legal regulations. All money with no owner belongs to the State.</p> <p>Art.19: The Nile River and water resources are a national wealth. The State is committed to maintaining and developing them, and preventing abuse. The use of such resources shall be regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.21:The State guarantees and protects legitimate ownership of all kinds of public, cooperative and private property and endowments, as shall be regulated by law.</p>	<p>Critics oppose the language indicating that workers' wages will be tied to their production, believing that it contradicts the principles of workers' rights established in previous constitutions and the January 25 revolution. They argue that workers may have no control over production and that their wages must be protected from factory or business owners who may abuse the article, which links wages to production.</p>

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Economic Principles	Two	Two	<p>Art.29: Ownership shall be under the supervision of the people and the protection of the State. There are three kinds of ownership: public, cooperative and private.</p> <p>Art.30: Public ownership is the ownership of the people as represented in the ownership of the State and public legal persons.</p> <p>Art.31: Co-operative ownership is the ownership of the co-operative societies. The law guarantees its protection and self-management.</p> <p>Art.32: Private ownership shall be represented by the unexploitative capital. The law organises the performance of its social function in the service of national economy within the framework of the development plan without deviation or exploitation. It may not be in conflict, in ways of its use, with the general welfare of the people.</p> <p>Art.33: Public ownership shall have its sanctity, and its protection and reinforcement are the duty of every citizen in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Art.34: Private ownership shall be safeguarded and may not be put under sequestration except in the cases specified in the law and under a court judgment. It may not be expropriated save for the public benefit and against a fair compensation in accordance with the law. The right of inheritance to it is guaranteed.</p> <p>Art.35: Nationalisation shall not be allowed except for considerations of the public interest, in accordance with a law and against compensation.</p> <p>Art.36: Public sequestration of property shall be prohibited. Private sequestration shall not be allowed except under a court judgment.</p> <p>Art.38: The tax system shall be based on social justice.</p> <p>Art.39: Saving is a national duty protected, encouraged and organised by the State.</p>	One	Three	<p>Art.22: Public funds are inviolable. It is a national duty of the State and society to safeguard them.</p> <p>Art.23: The State shall support cooperatives in all forms and ensure their independence.</p> <p>Art.24: Private property is inviolable and has a function in the service of national economy without deviation or monopoly. The right of inheritance shall be safeguarded. Private property may not be placed under sequestration except in cases specified by law, and with a court order. Ownership of property may not be removed except in cases where the public good requires and with just compensation paid in advance. All of the above shall be regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.26: Social justice is the foundation of taxation and other public finance duties. Public taxes shall not be established, modified or repealed except by law. There shall be no exemptions except in the cases prescribed by law. No one shall be required to pay additional taxes or fees except within the limits of the law.</p> <p>Art.27: Workers shall have a share of the management and profits of enterprises. They shall be committed in turn to the development of production, to protecting its means and to the implementation of plans in their production units, in accordance with the law. Workers shall be represented on the boards of directors of public sector units within the limit of 50% of the number of members of these boards. The law shall guarantee for small farmers and small craftsmen 80% of membership on the boards of directors of agricultural and industrial cooperatives.</p> <p>Art.28: Saving is encouraged and protected by the State. The State shall also safeguard insurance and pension funds, in accordance with legal regulations.</p> <p>Art.29: Nationalization shall not be allowed except for in consideration of public interest, in accordance with the law and against fair compensation.</p> <p>Art.30: Public sequestration of property shall be prohibited. Private sequestration shall not be allowed except under a court judgment.</p>	
Human Rights& Freedoms	Three						

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Personal Rights	Three		<p>Art.40: All citizens are equal before the law. They have equal public rights and duties without discrimination on grounds of race, ethnic origin, language, religion or creed.</p> <p>Art.41: Individual freedom is a natural right and safeguarded and inviolable. Save for the case of being caught red-handed, no person may be arrested, inspected, detained or his freedom restricted or prevented from free movement except under an order necessitated by investigations and preservation of the security of the society. Such order shall be given by the competent judge or the Public Prosecution in accordance with the provisions of the law. The law shall determine the period of custody.</p> <p>Art.42: Any person arrested, detained or his freedom restricted shall be treated in such a manner that preserves his human dignity. No physical or moral harm shall be inflicted upon him. He may not be detained or imprisoned in places other than those defined by laws regulating prisons. Any statement proved to have been made by a person under any of the aforementioned forms of duress or coercion or under the threat thereof, shall be considered invalid and futile.</p> <p>Art.43: No person may be subjected to any medical or scientific experiment without his free consent.</p>	Two	One	<p>Art.31: Dignity is the right of every human being, safeguarded by the State. Insulting or showing contempt toward any human being shall be prohibited.</p> <p>Art.33: All citizens are equal before the law. They have equal public rights and duties without discrimination.</p> <p>Art.34: Individual freedom is a natural right, safeguarded and inviolable.</p> <p>Art.35: Except in cases of flagrante delicto, no person may be arrested, inspected, detained or prevented from free movement except under a court order necessitated by investigations. Any person arrested or detained must be informed of the reasons in writing within 12 hours, be presented to the investigating authority within 24 hours from the time of arrest, be interrogated only in the presence of a lawyer, and be provided with a lawyer when needed. The person arrested or detained, and others, have the right of appeal to the courts against the measure of arrest. If a decision is not provided within a week, release becomes imperative. The law regulates the rules for temporary detention, its duration and its causes, and cases of entitlement to compensation, whether for temporary detention or for a sentence carried out that a court final ruling has revoked.</p> <p>Art.36: Any person arrested, detained or whose freedom is restricted in any way, shall be treated in a manner preserving human dignity. No physical or moral harm shall be inflicted upon that person. Only places that are humanely and hygienically fit, and subject to judicial supervision, may be used for detention. The violation of any of the above is an offense punishable by law. Any statement proved to have been made by a person under any of the aforementioned forms of duress or coercion or under the threat thereof, shall be considered invalid and futile.</p>	

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
political rights			<p>Art.46: The State shall guarantee the freedom of belief and the freedom of practice of religious rites.</p> <p>Art.:47: Freedom of opinion is guaranteed. Every individual has the right to express his opinion and to disseminate it verbally, in writing, illustration or by other means within the limits of the law. Self-criticism and constructive criticism is a guarantee for the safety of the national structure.</p> <p>Art.48: Freedom of the press, printing, publication and mass media shall be guaranteed. Censorship on newspapers is forbidden. Warning, suspension or abolition of newspapers by administrative means are prohibited. However, in case of declared state of emergency or in time of war, limited censorship may be imposed on newspapers, publications and mass media in matters related to public safety or for purposes of national security in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Art.49: The State shall guarantee the freedom of scientific research and literary, artistic and cultural creativity and provide necessary encouraging means for its realisation.</p> <p>Art.54: Citizens shall have the right to peaceable and unarmed private assembly, without the need for prior notice. Security men shall not attend such private meetings. Public meetings, processions and gatherings are allowed within the limits of the law.</p> <p>Art.55: Citizens shall have the right to association as defined in the law. It is prohibited to establish societies whose activities are hostile to the social system, clandestine or have a military character is prohibited.</p> <p>Art.62: Citizens shall have the right to vote and express their opinions in referendums according to the provisions of the law. Their participation in public life is a national duty. The law shall regulate the right of candidacy to the People's Assembly and the Shura Council according to the electoral system it specifies. The law may adopt a system that combines between the individual and the party- list systems at such ratio as may be specified by the law. Such system may also include a minimum limit for the women's participation in both councils.</p>	Two	Two	<p>Art.43: Freedom of belief is an inviolable right. The State shall guarantee the freedom to practice religious rites and to establish places of worship for the divine religions, as regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.44: Insult or abuse of all religious messengers and prophets shall be prohibited.</p> <p>Art.45: Freedom of thought and opinion shall be guaranteed. Every individual has the right to express an opinion and to disseminate it verbally, in writing or illustration, or by any other means of publication and expression.</p> <p>Art.46: Freedom of creativity in its various forms is the right of every citizen. The State shall advance science, literature and the arts, care for creators and inventors, protect their creations and innovations, and work to apply them for the benefit of society. The State shall take the necessary measures to preserve the nation's cultural heritage and promote cultural services.</p> <p>Art.47: Access to information, data, documents and statistics, and the disclosure and circulation thereof, is a right guaranteed by the state, in a manner that does not violate the sanctity of private life or the rights of others, and that does not conflict with national security. The law regulates the rules for filing and archiving public documents, the means of access to information, the means of complaint when access is refused, and the consequent accountability.</p> <p>Art.55: Citizen participation in public life is a national duty; every citizen shall have the right to vote, run for elections, and express opinions in referendums, according to the provisions of the law. The State is responsible for the inclusion of the name of every citizen who is qualified to vote in the voters' database without waiting for an application. The State shall ensure the fairness, validity, impartiality and integrity of referendums and elections. Interference in anything of the above is a crime punishable by law.</p> <p>Art.50: Citizens have the right to organize public meetings, processions and peaceful demonstrations, unarmed and based on the notification regulated by law. The right to private assembly is guaranteed without the need for prior notice. Security personnel shall not attend or intercept such private meetings.</p> <p>Art.51: Citizens have the right to establish associations, civil institutions and parties, subject to notification only. Such institutions shall operate freely, and be deemed legal persons. Authorities may not disband them or their administrative bodies without a court order, in the manner prescribed by the law.</p>	<p>Liberals argue that article 43 has granted the principle of religious freedom only to what is defined in Egypt as the three divine or heavenly religions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. This implies that small religious minorities such as the Bahais will continue to be deprived of legal protection.</p> <p>Also article 44, opposition claim that it entails a vague articulation and can only lead to deprivation of freedoms. They say that it is unclear what exactly constitutes insult or abuse of prophets, which institution or individuals will be responsible for judging the matter, and how the offending incidences will be prohibited.</p>

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Press Freedom			<p>Art.206: The Press is a popular, independent authority exercising its mission in accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution and the law.</p> <p>Art.207: The Press shall exercise its true mission freely and independently in the service of society through all means of expression. It shall thus express trends of public opinion, while contributing to its formation and orientation within the framework of the basic components of society, the safeguard of the liberties, rights and public duties and respect of the sanctity of the private lives of citizens, as stipulated in the Constitution and defined by law.</p> <p>Art.208: The freedom of the press is guaranteed and press censorship is forbidden. Also forbidden is to threaten, suppress, or foreclose a newspaper through administrative measures, as stipulated in the Constitution and defined by law.</p> <p>Art.209: The freedom to issue newspapers and their ownership by public or private or political judicial persons or by political parties is safeguarded in accordance with the law. The financing and ownership of newspapers are subject to the supervision of the people, as stipulated in the Constitution and defined by law.</p> <p>Art.210: Journalists have the right to obtain news and information according to the regulations set by law. Their activities are not subject to any authority other than the law.</p> <p>Art.211: The Supreme Council of the Press shall deal with matters concerning the press. The law shall define its composition, competencies and its relationship with the State authorities. The Supreme Press Council shall exercise its competencies with a view to consolidating the freedom and independence of the press, to uphold the basic foundations of society, and to guarantee sound of national unity and social peace as stipulated in the constitution and defined by law.</p> <p>Art.206: The Press is a popular, independent authority</p>			<p>Art.48: Freedom of the press, printing, publication and mass media shall be guaranteed. The media shall be free and independent to serve the community and to express the different trends in public opinion, and contribute to shaping and directing in accordance with the basic principles of the State and society, and to maintain rights, freedoms and public duties, respecting the sanctity of the private lives of citizens and the requirements of national security. The closure or confiscation of media outlets is prohibited except with a court order. Control over the media is prohibited, with the exception of specific censorship that may be imposed in times of war or public mobilization.</p> <p>Art.49: Freedom to publish and own newspapers of all kinds is a guaranteed subject of notification for every natural or juridical Egyptian person. The establishing of radio stations, television broadcasting and digital media is regulated by law.</p>	<p>The description granted to the press as an independent popular authority was abolished; something that was highly provoking to the press institutions and writers. The Articles emphasizing freedom of press were reduced to only two articles lacking many of the guarantees that were granted to press according to the 1971 constitution.</p>

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Economic and Social Rights (Includes the Provision of Social Safety Nets)			<p>Art.16: The State shall guarantee cultural, social and health services, and work to ensure them particularly for villages in an easy and regular manner in order to raise their standard.</p> <p>Art.17: The State- shall guarantee social and health insurance services and all citizens have the right in accordance with the law to pension in cases of incapacity, unemployment and old age.</p> <p>Art.18: Education is a right guaranteed by the State. It is obligatory in the primary stage and the State shall work to extend obligation to other stages. The State shall supervise all branches of education and shall guarantee the independence of universities and scientific research centers, with a view to linking all this with society and production requirements.</p>	Two	Three	<p>Art.58: High-quality education is a right guaranteed by the State for every citizen. It is free throughout its stages in all government educational institutions, obligatory in the primary stage, and the State shall work to extend obligation to other stages. The State supports and encourages technical education, oversees education in all its forms, and dedicates to it a sufficient ratio of the GDP. All educational institutions, public and private, local and otherwise shall abide by the State educational plans and goals, in a way that realizes the link between education and the needs of society and production.</p> <p>Art.61: The State shall develop a comprehensive plan to eradicate illiteracy across ages, for males and females, to be executed with social participation within 10 years from the date of the onstitution enforcement.</p> <p>Art.62: Healthcare is a right of every citizen, and the State shall allocate to it a sufficient percentage of the GDP. The State shall provide healthcare services and health insurance in accordance with just and high standard system, to be free of charge for those who are unable to pay. All health facilities shall provide various forms of medical treatment to every citizen in cases of emergency or life danger. The State shall supervise all health facilities, inspect them for quality of services, and monitor all materials, products and means of healthrelated publicity. Legislations to regulate such supervision shall be drafted.</p> <p>Art.64: Work is a right, duty and honor for every citizen, guaranteed by the State on the basis of the principles of equality, justice and equal opportunities. There shall be no forced labor except in accordance with law. Public employees shall work in the service of the people. The State shall employ citizens on the basis of merit, without nepotism or mediation. Any violation is a crime punishable by law. The State guarantees for every worker the right to fair pay, vacation, retirement and social security, healthcare, protection against occupational hazards, and the application of occupational safety conditions in the workplace, as prescribed by law. Workers may not be dismissed except in the cases prescribed by law. The right to peaceful strike is regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.66: The State shall provide social insurance services. All citizens unable to support themselves and their families in cases of incapacity, unemployment and old age have the right to social insurance guaranteeing a minimum sustenance.</p> <p>Art.67: The State shall provide an adequate pension for small-scale farmers, agricultural workers, casual workers, and all who do not have access to the social insurance system. All are subject to law regulations.</p> <p>Art.72: The State shall provide for people with disabilities health, economic and social care, and shall provide them with employment opportunities, raise social awareness toward them, and adapt public facilities to suit their needs.</p>	<p>The articulation of article 61, with setting a certain deadline of eradication of illiteracy is considered a threat of deligitimation of the executive body in case of failure to keep such a deadline. Others argued that the constitution is not supposed to be down to this level of details.</p> <p>The articulation of Article 64 allows for "forced labor" if "in accordance ith law", Critics argue that forced labor should never be allowed under any condition, with or without a law.</p>

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Legislative Authority							
The Lower House of Parliament			<p>Art.86: The People's Assembly shall exercise the legislative power and approve the overall policy of the State, the public plan of economic and social development and the overall budget of the State. It shall exercise control over the work of the executive authority in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.</p> <p>Art.87: The law shall determine the constituencies into which the State shall be divided and the number of elected members of the People's Assembly must be at least 350 persons, of whom at least one half shall be workers and peasants elected by direct secret public balloting. The definition of worker and peasant shall be provided by law. The President of the Republic may appoint a number of members not exceeding ten.</p> <p>Art.88: The conditions to be satisfied by members of the People's Assembly and provisions for election and referendum shall be defined by law. Balloting shall be conducted on one single day. An independent and impartial higher committee shall supervise elections in the manner regulated by the law. The law shall set out the functions, method of formation and guarantees for the committee, which shall have among its members current and former members of judicial bodies. This committee shall form general committees to supervise elections in constituencies as well as committees to administer the balloting process and vote tallying and sorting committees. The general committees shall be composed of members of judicial bodies and vote tallying and sorting shall be made under the supervision of the general committees in accordance with the rules and procedures stipulated by the law.</p> <p>Art.89: Employees of the State and of the public sector may run for membership in the People's Assembly. The member of the People's Assembly shall devote himself on a full time basis to membership of the Assembly except in cases specified by the law. His post or work shall be held over for him in accordance with the provisions of the law.</p>	Three			
				<p>Art.82: The legislative power shall consist of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council. Each shall exercise their respective authorities as set out in the Constitution.</p> <p>Art.87: The Court of Cassation shall have final jurisdiction over the validity of memberships of both Houses. Challenges shall be submitted to the court within a period not exceeding 30 days from the announcement of the final election results, and a verdict shall be passed within 60 days from the date of receipt of the challenge. Where a membership is deemed invalid, it becomes void from the date the verdict is reported to Parliament.</p> <p>Art.88: Throughout his or her tenure, no Member of a Legislative House may, in person or through an intermediary, purchase or rent any State property, lease or sell to or barter with the State any part of their own property, or conclude a contract with the State as vendor, supplier or contractor. Members shall provide financial disclosures and present them to their Council, at the start and at the end of their tenure, as well as at the end of each year. If, in relation to their membership of a Legislative House, members should receive cash or in-kind gifts, such gifts shall go into the Public Treasury. All of the above is subject to regulation by law.</p> <p>Art.93: The sessions of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council shall be held in public. However, closed sessions may be held at the request of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, or at least 20 of its members. The House of Representatives or Shura Council shall then decide whether the debate on the question submitted thereto shall take place in public or closed sessions.</p> <p>Art.101: The President of the Republic, the Cabinet, and every member of the House of Representatives shall have the right to propose laws. Every draft law shall be referred to a specialist committee of the House of Representatives, which shall study it and submit a report, to the council. Draft laws presented by members of the House of Representatives shall not be referred to that committee before being first endorsed by the Proposals Committee and approved for consideration by the House of Representatives. Reasons for rejection must be presented if the Proposals Committee does not endorse a proposal for consideration. A draft law proposed by a member but rejected by the House of Representatives may not be presented again during the same session.</p>	One		

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
The Lower House of Parliament			<p>Art.93: The People's Assembly shall be the only authority competent to decide upon the validity of membership of its members. The Court of Cassation shall be competent to scrutinize the validity of challenges submitted to the Assembly, upon referral thereto it by the Speaker of the Assembly. Challenges shall be referred to the Court of Cassation within fifteen days from the date of coming to the knowledge of the Assembly. Scrutiny shall be completed within ninety days from the date of referral of challenge to the Court of Cassation. The result of the scrutiny and the decision reached by the Court shall be submitted to the Assembly to decide upon the validity of the challenge within sixty days from the date of submission of the result of scrutiny to the Assembly. Membership shall be deemed invalid only upon a decision taken by a majority of two-thirds of the Assembly members.</p> <p>Art.95: No member of the People's Assembly shall, during his tenure, purchase or rent any State property; lease or sell to or barter with the State any part of his property, or conclude a contract with the State in his capacity as vendor, supplier or contractor.</p> <p>Art.106: The meetings of the People's Assembly shall be in public. However, a meeting in camera may be held at the request of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, or at least twenty of its members. The Assembly shall then decide whether the debate on the question submitted thereto shall take place in a public meeting or in a meeting in camera.</p> <p>Art.107: The meeting of the Assembly shall be not considered valid unless attended by the majority of its members. In cases other than those requiring a majority, the Assembly shall adopt its resolution by an absolute majority of the members present.</p> <p>Voting on draft laws shall be made on an article-by-article basis. In case of a tie vote, the question on which the debate had taken place shall be rejected.</p> <p>Art.108: The President of the Republic shall have the right, in case of necessity and under exceptional circumstances and, based on the authorization of the People's Assembly upon the approval of a majority of two thirds of its members, to issue resolutions having the force of law. The authorization shall be made for a limited period of time and shall define subjects of resolutions and the grounds upon which they are based. The resolutions shall be submitted to the People's Assembly in the first meeting after the end of the authorization period. If they are not submitted or if submitted but not approved by the Assembly, they shall cease to have the force of law.</p> <p>Art.109: The President of the Republic and every member of the People's Assembly shall have the right to propose laws.</p>			<p>Art.102: Neither of the Legislative Houses may pass a bill without seeking voting. Each Council has the right to apply amendments and break down existing clauses or suggested amendments. Each bill passed by one of the Councils shall be passed on to the other, which in turn shall not delay it for more than 60 days, excluding the legislative recess. It shall not be considered a law unless passed by both Councils.</p> <p>Art.103: If a legislative dispute arises, a joint committee shall be formed, selected by each Council from among its members and based on the nominations of its General Committee. The joint committee shall then propose the wording of the disputed clauses. The proposals are then presented to each Council; if an agreement is not reached, the case is taken to the House of representatives to reach a decision based on a two-thirds majority vote.</p> <p>Art.113: The House of Representatives shall have at least 350 members, elected by direct, secret public balloting. A candidate for parliamentary elections must be an Egyptian citizen, enjoying civil and political rights, holder of at least a certificate of basic education, and 25 years old or older at the time of candidacy. Other requirements of candidacy, the provisions for election, the fairly representative division of constituencies, shall be defined by law.</p> <p>Art.126: The House of Representatives may decide to withdraw its confidence from the Prime Minister, a deputy of the Prime Minister, or any one of the ministers. A motion of no confidence may be submitted only after an interpellation, upon proposal by one-tenth of the House of Representatives' members. The House of Representatives should reach a decision within seven days from the date of debating the motion. Withdrawal of confidence needs a majority vote from the members of the House of Representatives. In all case, a no confidence motion may not be passed in connection with an issue that had already been decided upon in the same juridical term. If the House of Representatives decides to withdraw confidence from the Prime Minister or a minister, and the Cabinet announced its solidarity with him before the vote, then that Cabinet is obliged to offer its resignation. If the no confidence resolution concerns a certain member of the government, that member is obliged to resign their office.</p> <p>Art.127: The President of the Republic may not dissolve the House of Representatives except by a causative decision and following a public referendum. A House of Representatives may not be dissolved during its first annual session, nor for the same cause for which the immediately previous House of Representatives was dissolved.</p>	

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
The Lower House of Parliament			<p>Art.126: The Ministers shall be responsible collectively for the general policy of the State before the People's Assembly; also every Minister shall be responsible for the acts of his Ministry. The People's Assembly may decide to withdraw its confidence from any of the Prime Minister's deputies or from many of the Ministers or their deputies. A motion of no confidence shall not be submitted except after an interpellation. Such a motion should be proposed by one-tenth of the Assembly's members. The Assembly should not decide on such a motion until after at least three days from the date of its presentation. Withdrawal of confidence shall be made by the majority of the members of the Assembly.</p> <p>Art.127: The People's Assembly may, at the request one-tenth of its members, hold the Prime Minister accountable. Such a decision should be taken by the majority of members of the Assembly. It may be taken only subject to an interpellation addressed to the government, and after at least three days from the date of its presentation. If such accountability is determined, the Assembly shall submit a report to the President, including the elements of the subject, the conclusions reached on the matter and the underlying reasons. The President may accept the resignation of the government or return such a report to the Assembly within ten days. Should the Assembly, by a majority of two thirds of its members, once again endorse its decision, the President shall accept the resignation of the government. If the Assembly rejects a proposal for holding the Prime Minister accountable, withdrawal of confidence may not be further requested in a matter that had been decided upon by the Assembly in the same session.</p> <p>Art.128: If the Assembly withdraws confidence from any of the Prime Minister's deputies or of the Ministers or of their deputies, they shall resign their office. The Prime Minister shall submit his resignation to the President of the Republic if he is found accountable before the People's Assembly.</p> <p>Art.134: The Prime Minister, his deputies, the Ministers and their deputies may become members of the People's Assembly. Those who are not members may attend the sessions and committees of the Assembly.</p> <p>Art.136: The President of the Republic may not dissolve the People's Assembly unless it is necessary. Should the Assembly be dissolved over a certain matter, the new Assembly may not be dissolved on the same matter. The decision shall include a call to voters for new elections of the People's Assembly latest within sixty days from the date of issuing the decision of dissolution. The new Assembly shall convene within the ten days following the completion of elections.</p>				

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
The Upper house of the Parliament	Seven	One	<p>Art.194: The Shura Council shall have the competence to make such studies and proposals as it may deem necessary promote national unity and social peace and to protect the basic constituents and supreme values of society, public rights, freedoms and duties. Approval by the Council shall be required for the following:</p> <p>1- Proposals of amending one or more articles of the Constitution provided that the discussion and approval of amendment therein shall be subject to the provisions of Article 189. 2- Draft laws complementary to the Constitution stipulated in Articles 5, 6, 48, 62, 76, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 160, 163, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 183, 196, 197, 198, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210 and 211 of the Constitution; 3- Treaties of peace and alliance and all treaties conducive to changes in State territory or related to sovereignty rights. Should dispute arise between the People's Assembly and the Shura Council over these subjects, the Speaker of the People's Assembly shall submit the matter to a joint committee to be formed comprising the speakers of both councils and seven members of each council to be selected by its respective general committee in order to propose a text for provisions subject of dispute. The final text agreed upon by the committee shall be reviewed by both assemblies. Should the text be disapproved by either council, the matter shall be submitted to both councils in a joint meeting under the chairmanship of the People's Assembly Speaker to be held at the venue specified thereby and attended by at least the majority of members of both councils. If the committee does not reach a unified text, the two assemblies may, in their joint meeting, approve the text approved by either council. Subject to the special majority as required by the Constitution, decision in each of both councils as well as in their joint meeting, shall be made by the majority of members present. In all cases, voting shall be made without discussion.</p> <p>Art.195: The Shura Council shall be consulted in the following: 1- draft public plan for social and economic development; 2- draft laws referred thereto by the President; and 3- matters related to public State policy or Arab or foreign affairs policy referred to the Council by the President; and The Assembly shall communicate its opinion such matters to the President and the People's Assembly.</p> <p>Art.196: The Shura Council shall be composed of a number of members defined by the law, not less than 132 members. Two thirds of the members shall be elected by direct secret public balloting, half of whom at least must be workers and farmers. The President of the Republic shall appoint the other third.</p>	Three	One	<p>Art.128: The Shura Council shall have at least 150 members, elected by direct secret ballot. The President of the Republic may appoint a number of members not exceeding one-tenth of the number of elected members.</p> <p>Art.129: A candidate for the Shura Council must be an Egyptian citizen enjoying civil and political rights, a holder of, at least, a certificate of higher education, and, at the time of candidacy, should not be less than 35 years old. Other requirements of candidacy, the provisions for election, and the division of constituencies shall be defined by law.</p> <p>Art.131: In the case of the dissolution of House of Representatives, the Shura Council shall carry out their joint legislative responsibilities. Any bills passed by the Shura Council during the period of House of Representatives' dissolution shall be presented to the new House of Representatives for consideration as soon as it is convened. In the absence of both Legislative Houses, and where there is a requirement for urgent measures, the President of the Republic may issue decrees that have the force of law, which shall then be presented to the House of Representatives and the Shura Council - as the case may be - within 15 days from the start of their sessions. If such decrees were not presented to the Councils, or if they were presented but not approved, their force of law is retrospectively revoked, unless the Council affirms their validity for the previous period, or chooses to settle the consequent effects in some other manner.</p>	The mandate of the Shura Council is particularly unclear and the necessity of a bicameral parliamentary system cannot be inferred from the constitution.

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
The Upper house of the Parliament	Seven	One	<p>Art.197: The law shall determine the electoral constituencies of the Shoura Assembly, the number of members in every constituency, and the necessary conditions stipulated in the elected or appointed members of the Shoura Assembly.</p> <p>Art.198: The term of membership of the Shura Council is six years, whereas renewed election and appointment of 50% of the total number of members, whether elected or appointed, is every three years as defined by law. It is always possible to re-elect or re-appoint those membership has expired.</p> <p>Art.200: No member may hold office in both People's Assembly and the Shura Council at one and the same time.</p> <p>Art.201: The Prime Minister and his deputies, the ministers and government officials shall not be held accountable to the Shura Council .</p>	Three	One		
The Budget			<p>Art.114: The People's Assembly shall approve the public economic and social development plan. The manner of the preparation of the plan and of its submission to the people's Assembly shall be determined by the law.</p> <p>Art.115: The draft public budget shall be submitted to the People's Assembly at least three months before the beginning of the fiscal year. It shall not be considered in effect unless approved thereby. The draft budget shall be put to vote on a chapter-by-chapter basis. The People's Assembly may modify the expenditures contained in the draft budget, excluding those proposed to honour a specific liability on the State. Should the modification result in an increase in total expenditure, the People's Assembly shall agree with the government on means to secure resources of revenues so as to re-balance between revenues and expenditures. The budget shall be issued by a law, which may include modification in any existing law to the extent necessary to realize such balance. If the new budget is not approved before the beginning of the new fiscal year, the earlier budget shall remain in effect until the new budget has been approved. The law shall define the method of budget preparation as well as the fiscal year.</p> <p>Art.116: The approval of the People's Assembly shall be considered necessary for the transfer of any funds from one chapter of the budget to another, as well as for any expenditure not included therein or in excess of its estimates, and this shall be issued by a law.</p> <p>Art.117: The provisions regulating the budgets and accounts of public enterprises and authorities shall be prescribed by law.</p>			<p>Art.115: The House of Representatives shall hold the legislative power, and be responsible for approving the general policy of the State, the public plan for economic and social development and the Overall Budget of the State. It shall exercise control over the work of the executive authority, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. The procedures for drafting the public plan for economic and social development, and presenting it to the House of Representatives, are determined by law.</p> <p>Art.116: The Overall Budget of the state must include all revenue and expenditure without exception. The draft Overall Budget shall be submitted to the House of Representatives at least 90 days before the beginning of the fiscal year. It shall not be considered in effect unless approved thereby, and it shall be put to vote on a chapter-by-chapter basis. The House of Representatives may modify the expenditures in the draft Budget, except those proposed to honor a specific liability. Should the modification result in an increase in total expenditure, the House of Representatives shall agree with the government on means to secure revenue resources to achieve the balance between revenues and expenditures. The Budget shall be issued in a law, which may include modification in any existing law to the extent necessary to realize such balance. If the new budget is not approved before the beginning of the new fiscal year, the earlier budget shall remain in effect until the new budget has been approved. The specifics of the fiscal year, the method of budget preparation, the provisions of the budgets of institutions, public bodies, and their accounts, shall be defined by law.</p> <p>Art.117: The approval of the House of Representatives is necessary for the transfer of any funds from one chapter of the Budget to another, as well as for any expenditure not included therein or in excess of its estimates; the approval shall be issued in a law.</p> <p>Art.118: The basic rules for collection of public funds and the procedure for their disbursement shall be regulated by law.</p>	

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
The Budget			<p>Art.118: The final account of the State budget shall be submitted to the People's Assembly within a period not exceeding six months from the end of the fiscal year. It shall be put to vote on a chapter-by-chapter basis and shall be issued by a law. The annual report of the Central Auditing Authority and its observations shall be submitted to the People's Assembly. The Assembly has the right to request the Central Auditing Organization for any data or other pertinent reports.</p> <p>Art.119: The imposition, modification or abolition of public taxes cannot be effected except in the cases decreed by law. No one may be exempted from their payment except in the cases specified by the law. No one may be required to pay additional taxes or imposts except in the cases specified by law.</p> <p>Art.120: The basic rules for collection of public funds and the procedure for their disbursement shall be regulated by the law.</p> <p>Art.121: The Executive Authority shall not contract a loan or commit itself to a project entailing expenditure of funds from the State Treasury in the course of a subsequent period, unless approved by the People's Assembly.</p> <p>Art.122: The law shall determine rules governing the granting of salaries, pensions, indemnities, subsidy and bonuses from the State Treasury. It shall also regulate cases for exception from such rules, and the authorities in charge of application.</p>			<p>Art.119: The rules governing salaries, pensions, indemnities, subsidies and bonuses taken from the State Treasury are regulated by law; so are the cases for exception from such rules, and the authorities in charge of their application.</p> <p>Art.120: The Executive Authority shall not contract a loan, obtain a fund, or commit itself to a project entailing expenditure from the State Treasury for a subsequent period, except with the House of Representatives' approval.</p> <p>Art.121: The final account of the Overall Budget shall be submitted to the House of Representatives within a period not exceeding six months from the end of the fiscal year. The annual report of the Central Auditing Organization and the latter's observations on the final account are to be attached. The final account of the Overall Budget shall be put to vote on a chapter-by-chapter basis and shall be issued by a law. The House of Representatives has the right to request from the Central Auditing Organization any additional data or pertinent reports.</p> <p>Art.122: The House of Representatives may form a special committee or entrust one of its existing committees to examine the activities of any administrative department or institution or public enterprise, for the purpose of fact-finding regarding a specific issue and informing the House of Representatives of the actual financial, administrative or economic status, or for conducting investigations into a past activity; the House of Representatives shall decide on the appropriate course of action. In order to carry out its mission, such a committee would be entitled to collect the evidence it deems necessary and to summon individuals for interviews. All executive and administrative bodies shall respond to demands by the committee and put under its disposal all the documents and evidence required.</p> <p>Chapter Three: The Economic and Social Council</p> <p>Art.207: The Economic and Social Council supports the participation of society categories in the preparation of economic, social and environmental policies, and enhances societal dialogue. The Government, the House of Representatives and the Shura Council shall consult the Economic and Social Council on these policies and any related draft laws. The Council shall be formed by a minimum number of 100 members who shall be selected by their elected organizations; namely: syndicates, unions & associations of farmers, workers, professionals, and any other society categories provided that the representation of workers and farmers shall not be less than 50% of the Council members. Membership of this Council may not be combined with membership of the Cabinet or any of the Legislative Councils. The Law shall define how to form the Council and to elect its President; in addition to its working system and the means of submitting its recommendations to the State authorities.</p>	

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Presidential Authority	Five	One	<p>Art.73: The Head of State is the President of the Republic. He shall ensure sovereignty of the people, respect for the Constitution and rule of law, protection of national unity and the social justice and shall tend to the boundaries between authorities in such way as to ensure that each shall perform its role in national action.</p> <p>Art.74: Should there emerge an instant and brave risk that threatens national unity or safety of the motherland or obstructs the performance by State institutions of their constitutional role, the President shall take urgent measures to confront such risk after soliciting the opinion of the Prime Minister and the Speakers of the People's Assembly and the Shura Council and deliver a statement to the people. A referendum on these measures taken thereby shall be conducted within sixty days of the date of adopting such measures. The People's Assembly and the Shura Council may not be dissolved during the time of exercising these authorities.</p> <p>Art.75: The person to be elected President of the Republic should be an Egyptian citizen born to Egyptian parents and should enjoy civil and political rights. His age must not be less than 40 Gregorian years.</p> <p>Art.76: The President shall be elected by direct, public, secret ballot. For an applicant to be accepted as a candidate to presidency, he shall be supported by at least 250 elected members of the People's Assembly, the Shura Council and local popular councils on governorate level, provided that those shall include at least 65 members of the People's Assembly, 25 of the Shura Council and ten of every local council in at least 14 governorates. The number of members of the People's Assembly, the Shura Council and local popular councils on governorate level supporting candidature shall be raised in pro rata to any increase in the number of any of these councils. In all cases, support may not be given to more than one candidate. Procedures related to this process shall be regulated by the law. Political parties, founded at least five consecutive years before the starting date of candidature and have been operating uninterruptedly for this period, and whose members have obtained at least 3% of the elected members of both the People's Assembly and the Shura Council in the latest election or an equivalent percentage of such total in one of the two assemblies, may each nominate for presidency a member of their respective higher board, according to their own by-laws, provided he has been a member of such board for at least one consecutive year.</p>	Three	Two (sec. 1)	<p>Art.132: The President is the Head of State and chief of the executive authority. He looks after the interests of the people, safeguards the independence and territorial integrity of the motherland, and observes the separation between powers. He carries out his responsibilities in the manner prescribed in the Constitution.</p> <p>Art.131: In the case of the dissolution of House of Representatives, the Shura Council shall carry out their joint legislative responsibilities. Any bills passed by the Shura Council during the period of House of Representatives' dissolution shall be presented to the new House of Representatives for consideration as soon as it is convened. <u>In the absence of both Legislative Houses, and where there is a requirement for urgent measures, the President of the Republic may issue decrees that have the force of law, which shall then be presented to the House of Representatives and the Shura Council - as the case may be - within 15 days from the start of their sessions. If such decrees were not presented to the Councils, or if they were presented but not approved, their force of law is retrospectively revoked, unless the Council affirms their validity for the previous period, or chooses to settle the consequent effects in some other manner.</u></p> <p>Art.133: The President of the Republic shall be elected for a period of four calendar years, commencing on the day the term of his predecessor ends. The President may be reelected only once. The process of the presidential election begins at least 90 days before the end of the presidential term. The result is to be announced at least 10 days before the end of term. The President of the Republic may not hold any partisan position for the duration of the presidency.</p> <p>Art.134: A presidential candidate must be an Egyptian citizen born to Egyptian parents, must have carried no other citizenship, must have civil and political rights, cannot be married to a non-Egyptian, and at the time of nomination cannot be younger than 40 Gregorian years.</p> <p>Art.135: A prerequisite for nomination to the presidency is a recommendation by at least 20 elected members of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council, or endorsements from at least 20000 citizens who have the right to vote, in at least 10 governorates, with a minimum of 1000 endorsements from each governorate. No one shall be allowed to endorse more than one candidate, as shall be regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.136: The President of the Republic is elected by direct secret ballot, with an absolute majority of valid votes. The procedures for electing the President of the Republic shall be regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.145: The President of the Republic shall represent the State in foreign relations and shall conclude treaties and ratify them after the approval of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council. Such treaties shall have the force of law after ratification and publication, according to established procedures. Approval must be acquired from both Legislative Houses with a two-thirds majority of their members for any treaty of peace, alliance, and all treaties related to the rights of sovereignty. No treaty contrary to the provisions of the Constitution shall be approved.</p>	Articles 148 and 150 provide opportunities for a populist president to rule by decree and popular referenda, effectively sidelining parliament.

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Presidential Authority	Five	One	<p>As an exception to the provisions of the afore-mentioned paragraph, the afore-mentioned political parties whose members obtained at least one seat in any of the People's Assembly or the Shura Council in the latest election may nominate in any presidential elections to be held within ten years starting from May 1, 2007, any member of its higher board, according to their own by-laws, provided he has been a member of such board for at least one consecutive year.</p> <p>Candidature applications shall be submitted to an independent committee, named the Presidential Election Committee. The committee shall be composed of the head of the Supreme Constitutional Court as a chairman and the head of the Cairo Court of Appeal, the most senior deputy of the head of the Supreme Constitutional Court, the most senior deputy of the head of the Court of Cassation, the most senior deputy of the State Council and five public figures, recognized for impartiality. Three of the fore-mentioned public figures shall be selected by the People's Assembly and the other two by the Shura Council upon a recommendation of the bureaus of both houses for a period of five years. The law shall determine who will act on behalf of the chairman or any member of the committee, should there be some reason for their absence. This committee shall exclusively have the following competences:</p> <p>1- to declare the initiation of candidature and supervise procedures for declaring the final list of candidates; 2- to generally supervise balloting and vote-counting procedures; 3- to announce elections results; 4- to decide on all appeals, challenges and all matters related to its competences, including conflict of jurisdiction; 5- to draw up by-laws regulating its modus operandi and method of practicing its competences. The committee's resolutions shall be passed with a majority of at least seven members. Its resolutions shall be final, self-enforcing and incontestable by any means or before any authority whatsoever. Its resolutions may not be challenged through construing or stay of execution. The law regulating presidential elections shall determine other competences for the committee. The law shall also determine regulating rules governing the nomination of a candidate to replace another one who has vacated his seat for some reasons other than assignment within the period between the starting date of candidature and before the termination of voting. Voting shall be conducted in one single day. The Presidential Election Committee shall establish committees to administer stages of the voting and ballot-counting process.</p>	Three	Two (sec. 1)	<p>Art.146: The President of the Republic shall be the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The President is not to declare war, or send the Armed Forces outside State territory, except after consultation with the National Defense Council and the approval of the House of Representatives with a majority of its members.</p> <p>Art.148: The President of the Republic shall declare, after consultation with the Cabinet, a state of emergency in the manner regulated by law. Such proclamation must be submitted to the House of Representatives within the following seven days. If the declaration takes place when the House of Representatives is not in session, a session is called for immediately. In case the House of Representatives is dissolved, the matter shall be submitted to the Shura Council, all within the period specified in the preceding paragraph. The declaration of a state of emergency must be approved by a majority of members of each Council. The declaration shall be for a specified period not exceeding six months, which can only be extended by another similar period upon the people's approval in a public referendum. The House of Representatives cannot be dissolved while a state of emergency is in place.</p> <p>Art.150: The President of the Republic may call for a referendum on important issues relating to the supreme interests of the State. If the call for the referendum included more than one issue, voting should be on each of them. The result of a referendum shall be binding to all state authorities and the general public in all cases.</p> <p>Art.208:The National Electoral Commission is exclusively responsible for managing referendums in addition to the presidential, parliamentary and local elections, starting from the preparation of a database of voters, the division of constituencies, the determination and the announcement of electoral funding and expenditure permissions, besides any other procedures till the announcement of results. The Commission may be entrusted with supervising the elections of syndicates and any other organizations. All of the above shall be regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.209: The National Electoral Commission shall be administered by a board that consists of 10 members selected equally from the Deputies of the Court of Cassation, the Head of the Courts of Appeal, the Deputies of the State Council, the State Affairs and Administrative Prosecution, The election shall take place by the Supreme Judicial Council and the councils of these bodies according to the conditions without their members. The delegation shall be to a full-time work for one term of six years. The presidency of the Commission shall go to its longest-serving member from the Court of Cassation. Elections shall be held to renew half of the Commission members every three years. The Commission may refer to public figures or specialists deemed to have relevant expertise in the field of elections. The Commission shall have an executive body. All of the above shall be regulated by law.Part Five;Ch.Three:</p> <p>Art.226: The current presidential term comes to an end four years from the date of the President taking office. He may be re-elected only once.</p>	

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Presidential Authority	Five	One	<p>The committee shall establish main committees to be composed of members of the judiciary to supervise the process in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be decided by the committee. Election of the president shall be declared when candidates have obtained an absolute majority of the number of valid votes. In the event that none of the candidates has obtained such majority, election shall be repeated, at least after seven days, between the two candidates who have obtained the largest number of votes. Should another candidate obtain a number of valid votes equal to those of the second, he shall take part in the re-election. In this case, the candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes will be declared winner. Voting for electing the president shall be effected, even though one single candidate has applied or even if he was the only candidate remaining due to assignment of the rest of candidates or due to failure to field another candidate in lieu of the one vacating his seat. In this case, the candidate who has obtained the absolute majority of the number of valid votes shall be declared winner. The law shall regulate procedures to be followed in the event the candidate has failed to obtain this majority. The President shall submit the draft law regulating the presidential election to the Supreme Constitutional Court following endorsement by the People's Assembly and before promulgation, to determine compliance with the Constitution. The Court shall return its ruling in this connection within fifteen days from date of submission thereto. Should the court decide that one or more provisions of the draft law are unconstitutional, the President shall return it to the People's Assembly to put this ruling into effect. In all cases, the court's ruling shall be binding to all parties and all state authorities. The law shall be published in the Official Gazette within three days from date of issuance.</p> <p>Art.77: The term of the Presidency is six Gregorian years starting from the date of the announcement of the result of elections. The President of the Republic may be re-elected for other successive terms.</p> <p>Art.78: Procedures for the choice of a new President of the Republic shall begin sixty days before the expiration of the term of the President in office. The new President shall be selected at least one week before the expiration of the term. Should the election of the new president be announced before the end of the term of his predecessor, his presidential term shall start from the second day following the end of such a term. Should this term expire without the choice of the new President being made for any reason whatsoever, the former President shall continue to exercise his functions until his successor has been elected.</p>				

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Presidential Authority	Five	One	<p>Art.112: The President of the Republic shall have the right to promulgate or veto laws.</p> <p>Art.139: The President may appoint one or more vice-presidents, define their mandates and relieve them of their posts. The rules relating to the calling into account of the President of the Republic shall be applicable to vice-presidents.</p> <p>Art.147: In case it becomes necessary, when the People's Assembly is not in session, to take undelayable measures, the President of the Republic shall issue decrees in their respect, which shall have the force of law. Such decisions shall be submitted to the People's Assembly within fifteen days from their date of issuance if the Assembly is standing. In case of dissolution or suspension of the Assembly, they shall be submitted at its first meeting. Should they not be submitted, decrees having the force of laws shall retroactively cease to have legal effect without need to issue a resolution in this respect. Should they be submitted but not ratified they shall retroactively cease to have legal effect, unless the Assembly has considered them as valid and effective for the preceding period or has otherwise resolved their resulting effects.</p> <p>Art.148: The President of the Republic shall proclaim a state of emergency in the manner prescribed by the law. Such proclamation must be submitted to the People's Assembly within the following fifteen days so that the Assembly may take a decision thereon. In case of the dissolution of the People's Assembly, the matter shall be submitted to the new Assembly at its first meeting. In all cases, the proclamation of the state of emergency shall be for a limited period, which may not be extended unless by approval of the Assembly.</p> <p>Art.150: The President of Republic shall be the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. He shall be the authority to declare war, subject to approval by the People's Assembly.</p> <p>Art.151: The President of Republic shall conclude treaties and communicate them to the People's Assembly, accompanied with a suitable clarification. They shall have the force of law upon being concluded, ratified and published according to established procedure. However, peace treaties, alliance pacts, commercial and maritime and all treaties resulting on modifications in the State territory, related to sovereignty rights, or change State Treasury with certain charges nor provided for in the budget, shall require approval by the People's Assembly.</p> <p>Art.152: The President of the Republic may call the people for referendum on important matters affecting the supreme interests of the country.</p>				

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題		
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要			
Presidential Authority	Five	One	Part Six: Art.190: The term of the present President of the Republic shall be terminated at the end of six years from the date of announcing his election as President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.						
The Government	Five	Three	Art.141: The President shall appoint and remove from office the Prime Minister. Appointment and removal from office of deputy-prime ministers, ministers and deputy-ministers and relieving them of their posts shall be made by a presidential decree subject to consultation with the Prime Minister. Art.153: The government shall be the supreme executive and administrative authority of the State. It shall consist of the Prime Minister, his deputies, the Ministers and their deputies. The Prime Minister shall supervise the work of the government. Art.133: The Prime Minister shall submit to the People's Assembly his cabinet programme within sixty days of the date of its formation or in its First meeting should it not be in session. If the Assembly does approve this programme by the majority of its members, the President may accept the resignation of the cabinet. Should the Assembly not approve the program of the new cabinet, the President of the Republic may dissolve the Assembly or accept the resignation of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister and the ministers and other members of the government may deliver statements before the People's Assembly or any of its committees as regards a subject matter within its competency. The Assembly or the committee shall discuss this statement and express any remarks regarding it. Art.154: An appointed Minister or deputy-Minister should be an Egyptian, not less than 35 Gregorian years of age, and should enjoy full civil and political rights. Art.156: The Cabinet shall exercise the following functions in particular: a) Lay down the public policy of the State, control its implementation in collaboration with the President of the Republic in accordance with laws and Presidential decrees; b) Direct, coordinate and follow up the works of the ministries, their affiliated organs, and the public organizations and corporations; c) Issue administrative and executive decisions in accordance with the laws and decrees, and supervise their implementation; d) Prepare the draft laws and decrees. e) Prepare the draft general budget of the State; f) Prepare the overall plan; g) Contract and grant loans in accordance with the rules of the Constitution; h) Supervise the implementation of laws, maintain State security and protect the rights of the citizens and the interests of the State.	Three	Two (sec. 2)	Art.139: The President of the Republic appoints the Prime Minister, who shall be assigned by the President the task of forming the Cabinet and presenting its programme to the House of Representatives within 30 days at most. If the Cabinet is not granted parliamentary confidence, the President shall appoint another Prime Minister from the party that holds the majority of seats in the House of Representatives. If the Cabinet of that appointed Prime Minister does not obtain parliamentary confidence within a similar period, the House of Representatives then appoints a Prime Minister who shall be assigned by the President the task of forming a Cabinet, provided that this Cabinet obtains parliamentary confidence within a similar period. Otherwise, the President of the Republic shall dissolve the House of Representatives and calls for the elections of a new House of Representatives within 60 days from the date the dissolution is announced. In all cases, the sum of the periods set forth in this Article should not exceed 90 days. In the case of dissolution of the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister shall present the Cabinet and its plan to the new House of Representatives at its first session. Art.155: The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister's deputies and the Ministers. The Prime Minister heads, oversees the work, and directs the Cabinet to practice its jurisdictions. Art.156: No person shall be appointed to the position of Prime Minister or any other position in the Cabinet who shall not be an Egyptian citizen, and been enjoying civil and political rights, and who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and shall not have carried the citizenship of any other country unless renounced within a year of reaching the age of eighteen. No Cabinet member shall, during holding his office, be a member in either the House of the Representatives or the Shura Council; in case a House or Council member is appointed to government, his place in Parliament is vacated and the provisions of Article 113 of the Constitution should be applied. Art.159: The Cabinet shall, in particular, practice the following jurisdiction:1-To collaborate with the President of the Republic to lay down and oversee the implementation of the public policy of the State; 2- To direct, coordinate and follow up on the work of the ministries and their affiliated public bodies and organizations; 3-To prepare draft laws and decrees; 4-to issue administrative decisions in accordance with the law, and to monitor their implementation; 5-To prepare the draft Overall Budget of the State; 6-To prepare the draft economic and social development plan of the state; 7-To contract and grant loans in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; 8-To supervise the implementation of laws, maintain state security and protect the rights of the citizens and the interests of the State.			

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
The Government	Five	Three	<p>Art.159: The President of the Republic and the People's Assembly shall have the right to bring a minister to count for crimes committed thereby during the performance, or because of, the duties of his post. The decision of the People's Assembly to charge a minister shall be adopted upon a proposal submitted by at least one-fifth of its members. Indictment shall be issued only by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the Assembly.</p> <p>Art.159: The President of the Republic and the People's Assembly shall have the right to bring a minister to count for crimes committed thereby during the performance, or because of, the duties of his post. The decision of the People's Assembly to charge a minister shall be adopted upon a proposal submitted by at least one-fifth of its members. Indictment shall be issued only by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the Assembly.</p>	Three	Two (sec. 2)	<p>Art.166: The President of the Republic, the Prosecutor General, and the House of Representatives, with a motion signed by at least one-third of the members of the House, shall have the right to accuse the Prime Minister or any of the members of the Cabinet concerning crimes committed during their term of office or related to their posts. In all cases, charges shall not only be brought except with the approval of the two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives. An accused member of the Cabinet shall be relieved of his post until a verdict is reached. The end of his term of service shall not preclude the start or the resumption of prosecution.</p>	
The Judiciary	Five	Four & Five	<p>Art.165: The Judiciary Authority shall be independent. It shall be exercised by courts of justice of different kinds and classes, which shall issue their judgments in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Art.166: Judges shall be independent, subject to no other authority but the law. No authority may intervene in cases or in justice affairs.</p> <p>Art.167: The law shall determine judiciary authorities and their functions, organize the way of their formation, define conditions and procedures for the appointment and transfer of their members.</p> <p>Art.168: Judges shall not be removed from office. The law shall regulate disciplinary actions with regard to them.</p> <p>Art.171: The law shall regulate the organization of the State Security Courts, and define their competencies and requirement to be satisfied by those who occupy the office judge in them.</p> <p>Art.172: The State Council shall be an independent judiciary body and shall have the competence to decide in administrative disputes, and disciplinary actions. The law shall determine its other competencies.</p> <p>Art.173: Every judicial body shall administer its own affairs. A council, comprising chiefs of judicial bodies and chaired by the President, shall be formed to administer their common affairs. The law shall define its composition, competencies, and working modalities.</p> <p>Chapter V: Supreme Constitutional Court</p> <p>Art.174: The Supreme Constitutional Court shall be an independent, self-standing judiciary body, in the Arab Republic of Egypt, seated in Cairo.</p>	Three	Two	<p>Art.168: The Judicial Authority shall be independent, vested in the courts at all levels and kinds, which shall issue their judgments in accordance with the law. The jurisdiction of the Judicial Authority shall be defined by law. Interference in the affairs of the judiciary is a crime that is not forfeited by passing of time.</p> <p>Art.169: Each judiciary body shall administer its own affairs; each body shall have an independent budget and be consulted on the draft laws governing its affairs, by the means that are regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.170: Judges shall be independent, should not be dismissed, should not be subjected to any authority other than the law, and shall be equal in rights and duties. The conditions and the procedures of the appointment of the judges and the disciplinary actions against them are defined and regulated by the law. When delegated, their delegation shall be absolute, to the destinations and in the positions defined by the law; all in a manner that preserves the independence and the accomplishment of the duties of the judiciary.</p> <p>Art.173: The Public Prosecution is an integral part of the judiciary, to investigate, press and follow charges in all criminal cases except what is exempted by law. Other competencies shall be defined by law. The Public Prosecution is conducted by a Prosecutor General appointed by the President of the Republic, based on the selection of the Supreme Judicial Council from among the Deputies to the President of the Court of Cassation, the Presidents of the Court of Appeals and Assistant Prosecutor Generals, for a period of four years, or for the period remaining until retirement age, whichever comes first, and only once during the judge's career.</p>	<p>The opposition argue that article 169 that makes the internal affairs and independent budgets of judiciary bodies subject to legislation is a major obstacle towards the sovereignty of the judicial branch. They also contend that it allows the legislative branch to overreach and influence the judicial branch through legislation, which runs contrary to the principle of separation of powers.</p> <p>As for article 176, the opposition and especially legal scholars and judicials argue that the Supreme Constitutional Court in particular was targeted by the constitution's authors. Recruitment in that court was reduced to the ten most senior judges, which resulted in the exclusion of Tahaney El-Gebali—the 11th most senior judge, only female member of the SCC, and staunch opponent of Islamists.</p>

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
The Judiciary	Five	Four & Five	<p>Art.175: The Supreme Constitutional Court shall exclusively undertake the judicial control of the constitutionality of the laws and regulations, and shall undertake in the manner prescribed by the law the interpretation of legislative texts. The law shall determine the other competencies of the court, and regulate the procedure to be followed before it.</p> <p>Art.176: The law shall regulate the manner of the formation of the Supreme Constitutional Court, and define requirements to be satisfied by its members, rights and immunities.</p> <p>Art.177: Members of the Supreme Constitutional Court shall not be removed from office. The Court shall call to account its members, in the manner prescribed by the law.</p> <p>Art.178: The judgment issued by the Supreme Constitutional Court in constitutional cases and its decisions on the interpretation of legislative texts, shall be published in the Official Gazette. The law shall regulate the effects resulting from a decision on the unconstitutionality of a legislative text.</p>	Three	Two	<p>Art.174: The State Council is an independent judicial body that exclusively undertakes adjudicating in administrative disputes and disputes pertaining to the implementation of its decisions. It also undertakes disciplinary proceedings and appeals, adjudicates in legal issues to be determined by law, reviews and drafts bills and resolutions of legislative character referred to it, and reviews contracts in which the State is a party. Other competencies shall be determined by law.</p> <p>Section 4: The Supreme Constitutional Court</p> <p>Art.175: The Supreme Constitutional Court is an independent judicial body, seated in Cairo, which exclusively undertakes the judicial control of the constitutionality of laws and regulations. The law defines other competencies and regulates the procedures to be followed before the court.</p> <p>Art.176: The Supreme Constitutional Court is made up of a president and ten members. The law determines judicial or other bodies that shall nominate them and regulates the manner of their appointment and the requirements to be satisfied by them. Appointments take place by a decree from the President of the Republic.</p>	
General Provisions	Four		<p>Art.65: The State shall be subject to law. The independence and immunity of the judiciary are two basic guarantees to safeguard rights and freedoms.</p>	Two	Three	<p>Art.74: Sovereignty of the law shall be the basis of rule in the State. The independence and immunity of the judiciary are two basic guarantees to safeguard rights and freedoms.</p>	

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Local Administration	Five	Three	<p>Art.161: The Arab Republic of Egypt shall be divided into administrative units that are considered as judicial persons, including governorates, cities and villages. Other administrative units that are judicial persons may be established whenever required for public interest. The law guarantees support for decentralization and regulates means of empowering administrative units, including the provision, promotion and good administration of local services and utilities.</p> <p>Art.162: Local People's Councils shall be gradually devolution, on the level of administrative units, by direct election, providing that at last half of their members shall be workers and peasants. The law shall define for the gradual devolution of authority to them. Heads and deputy-heads, of the Councils shall be selected from among their members by means of election.</p> <p>Art.163: The law shall define method of formation, competencies, financial resources, guarantees for members, relations with the People's Assembly and the government, and the role of the Local People's Councils, in preparing and implementing the development plan and in controlling various activities.</p>	Three	Two	<p>Art.183: The State is divided into administrative units that are considered as judicial persons and include governorates, provinces, cities, districts and villages. One administrative unit may comprise more than one village or district. Other administrative units that are judicial persons may be established, all as regulated by law, in a manner that supports decentralization, empowering administrative units in providing local services and facilities, improving them and managing them well.</p> <p>Art.184: The State shall provide what the Local Unit should need in terms of technical, administrative and financial assistance, shall ensure equitable distribution of facilities, services and resources, and shall work to bring development levels and living standards in these units to a common standard, as regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.185: The income of Local Units shall include additional taxes and fees of local nature. The Unit shall follow the same rules and procedures in the collection of public funds as followed by the State. All of the above shall be regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.188: Every Local Unit shall elect a Local Council by direct, secret ballot for a term of four years. The condition for the membership candidate of the local council is that his age shouldn't be less than- at the opening day of nomination- Twenty-one years Representatives from the executive apparatus of the Local Unit shall form part of the Council but have no counted vote. Every Council elects its President and Deputy from among its elected members. Conditions and procedures for nomination and election are regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.191: Every Local Council shall be in charge of its own budget and final accounts, in the manner regulated by law.</p> <p>Part Five;Ch.Three:</p> <p>Art.235: The existing Local Administration system shall remain in place until the system laid down in this Constitution is applied gradually over the 10 years following the date of adoption thereof.</p>	

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比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
National Security and Defence	Five	Seven	<p>Art.180: The State alone shall establish the Armed Forces which shall belong to the people. Their duty shall be to protect the country, its territorial integrity and security. No organization or group may establish military or para-military formations.</p> <p>Art.181: Public mobilization shall be organized in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Art.182: A council shall be established, the National Defense Council, to be presided by the President of the Republic, which shall undertake the examination of the matter pertaining to the methods of ensuring the safety and security of the country. The law shall prescribe its other competences.</p> <p>Art.183: The law shall regulate the military judiciary, and define their competences in the framework of the principles in the Constitution.</p>	Three	Two	<p>Art.193: The National Security Council shall be created, presided over by the President of the Republic and including in its membership the Prime Minister, the Speakers of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Health, the Chief of the General Intelligence Services, and the Heads of the Committees of Defense and National Security in the House of Representatives and the Shura Council. The Council adopts strategies for establishing security in the country; facing disasters and crises of all kinds and taking necessary measures to contain them; and identifying sources of threat to Egyptian national security, whether at home or abroad, and undertaking necessary actions to address them on the official and popular levels. Other competencies and regulations are defined by law.</p> <p>Art.194: The Armed Forces shall belong to the people. Their duty is to protect the country, and preserve its security and territories. It is the State alone that shall create these forces. No individual, entity, organization or group is allowed to create military or para-military. The Armed Forces shall have a Supreme Council as regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.195: The Minister of Defense is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, appointed from among its officers.</p> <p>Art.196: The law regulates public mobilization and defines the conditions of service, promotion and retirement in the Armed Forces. The Judicial Committees for the officers and personnel of the Armed Forces are alone responsible for adjudicating in all administrative disputes pertaining to decisions affecting them.</p> <p>Art.197: A National Defense Council shall be created, presided over by the President of the Republic and including in its membership the Speakers of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Interior, the Chief of the General Intelligence Service, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, the Commander of the Navy, the Air Forces and Air Defense, the Chief of Operations for the Armed Forces and the Head of Military Intelligence. The Council is responsible for matters pertaining to the methods of ensuring the safety and security of the country and to the budget of the Armed Forces. It shall be consulted about draft laws related to the Armed Forces. Other competencies are to be defined by law. The President of the Republic may invite whoever is seen as having relevant expertise to attend the Council's meetings without having their votes counted.</p> <p>Art.198: The Military Judiciary is an independent judiciary that adjudicates exclusively in all crimes related to the Armed Forces, its officers and personnel. Civilians shall not stand trial before military courts except for crimes that harm the Armed Forces. The law shall define such crimes and determine the other competencies of the Military Judiciary. Members of the Military Judiciary are autonomous and cannot be dismissed. They share the immunities, securities, rights and duties stipulated for members of other judiciaries.</p>	<p>Critics argue that the proposed National Defense Council as stipulated in article 197 will continue to shroud Egypt's military institutions and its massive economic ventures in secrecy and keep them above the law. They argue that the language of the text allows the council to be in control of all aspects of the military's budget. They also contend that it makes vague the extent of the consultative nature of the body when it comes to draft legislation and whether that interferes with the legislative branch's sovereignty. Critics also point to the fact that Article 182 in the 1971 constitution, which established the National Defense Council, did not grant it responsibility for the armed forces' budget. Additionally, Articles 193, 197, and 194 call for the creation of several national security councils, with different membership formats (pitting civilian government officials and military personnel) but obviously overlapping and diffuse mandates. As for article 198, Critics rejects the language allowing for military trials of civilians in crimes that harm the armed forces, arguing that such a standard can be applied loosely and will continue to provide the justification for military trials of civilians.</p>

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Amendment of the Constitution	Six		Art.189: The President of the Republic, as well as the People's Assembly, may request the amendment of one or more of the Constitution articles. The articles to be revised and the reasons justifying such amendment shall be specified in the request for amendment. In case the request emanates from the People's Assembly, it should be signed by at least one third of the Assembly members. In all cases, the Assembly shall discuss the amendment in principle, and the decision in this respect shall be taken by the majority of its members. If the request is rejected, the amendment of the same particular articles may not be requested again before the expiration of one year from the date of such rejection. If the People's Assembly approves the principle of revision, the articles requested to be mended shall be discussed after two months from the date of the said approval. If the modification is approved by two-thirds of the members of the Assembly, it shall be referred to the people for a plebiscite. If the amendment is approved, it shall be considered in force from the date of the announcement of the result of the plebiscite.	Five	One	Art.217: The amendment of one or more of the articles of the Constitution may be requested by the President of the Republic or the House of Representatives. The request shall specify the articles to be amended and the reasons for such amendments. If such a request is initiated by the House of Representatives, it shall be signed by at least five House of Representatives Members. In all cases, the House of Representatives and the Shura Council shall debate the request within 30 days from the date of its receipt; each council shall issue its decision to accept the request in whole or in part by two-thirds majority of its members. If the request is rejected, the same amendments may not be requested again before the next legislative term. Art.218: If the amendment request is approved by both Houses, each of them shall discuss the text of the articles to be amended within 60 days from the date of approval; if approved by a two-thirds majority of each House, the amendment shall be put to public referendum within 30 days from the date of approval. The amendment shall be effective from the date of announcement of the referendum result.	Articles 217 and 218 establish high hurdles for amendments including two-thirds majority votes in both chambers of parliament and a public referendum.
			Art.62: Citizens shall have the right to vote and express their opinions in referendums according to the provisions of the law. Their participation in public life is a national duty. The law shall regulate the right of candidacy to the People's Assembly and the Shura Council according to the electoral system it specifies. The law may adopt a system that combines between the individual and the party- list systems at such ratio as may be specified by the law. Such system may also include a minimum limit for the women's participation in both councils. Art.87: The law shall determine the constituencies into which the State shall be divided and the number of elected members of the People's Assembly must be at least 350 persons, <u>of whom at least one half shall be workers and peasants elected by direct secret public balloting. The definition of worker and peasant shall be provided by law. The President of the Republic may appoint a number of members not exceeding ten.</u>			Art.224: Elections of the House of Representatives, Shura Council and local councils shall be held in accordance with the system of individual candidacy, a list-based system, a combination of the two, or any other electoral system defined by law. Art.229: Procedures for the first parliamentary elections shall begin within 60 days of this Constitution coming into effect, the first legislative term shall be held within 10 days from the date of announcing the final result of the elections. In this House of Representatives, farmers and workers shall have a minimum of 50% representation. A worker means anyone who is hired by another for a fee or salary. A farmer means anyone who has taken agriculture as a profession for a minimum of 10 years preceding parliamentary nomination. The standards and regulations required for a candidate to be considered a farmer or a worker shall be determined by law. Art.231: The first legislative elections following the adoption of this Constitution shall be held in the following manner: Two-thirds of the seats are to be won by a list-based electoral system and one-third by individual candidacy, with parties and independent candidates allowed to run in each.	
Election System	Three			Five	Two		

Comparison of new & old Constitutions (before the revolution vs. constitution on 2013)

比較の視点	Old constitution			New constitution			新憲法における課題
	Part	章	概要	Part	章	概要	
Political Isolation (Ban)			Not Available			Art.232: Leaders of the dissolved National Democratic Party shall be banned from political work and prohibited to run for presidential or legislative elections for a period of 10 years from the date of the adoption of this Constitution. Leadership includes everyone who was a member of the Secretariat of the Party, the Policies Committee or the Political Bureau, or was a member of the People's Assembly or the Shura Council during the two legislative terms preceding the 25 January revolution.	Some of the opposition perceive this kind of ban as a very harsh punishment; given the broad scope of people it includes and the long time period for this kind of isolation. They argue that in such a way we would be punishing the country itself by depriving it from many efficient contribution that could be made by these people.
Relation with other Laws	Six		<p>PART VI: General and Transitional Provisions</p> <p>Art.187: Provisions of the laws shall apply only from the date of their entry into force, and shall have no retroactive effect. However, provisions to the contrary may be made, in other than criminal matters, with the approval of the majority of the members of the People's Assembly.</p> <p>Art.188: All laws shall be published in the Official Gazette within two weeks from the date of their issuance. They shall be put in force after a month following the date of their publication unless another date is fixed for that.</p> <p>Art.191: All the provisions of the laws and regulations prior to the proclamation of this Constitution shall remain valid and in force. However, they may be repealed or amended in this Constitution.</p>	Five	Two	<p>Art.222: Provisions stipulated by laws and regulations prior to the proclamation of this Constitution shall remain valid and in force. They may not be amended or repealed except in accordance with the regulations and procedures prescribed in the Constitution.</p> <p>Art.223: Laws shall be published in the Official Gazette within 15 days from the date of their issuance, to be effective 10 days from the day following the date of publication, unless the law has specified a different date. Provisions of the laws shall apply only from the date of their enforcement and shall have no retroactive effect. However, in other than the criminal and tax articles, law may stipulate otherwise upon the approval of a two-third majority of the members of the House of Representatives.</p> <p>Art.236: Constitutional declarations issued by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and by the President of the Republic from 11 February 2011 to the date of the adoption of this Constitution are hereby repealed, while their consequent effects shall remain valid and in force and may not in any way be appealed against.</p>	

Egypt's draft constitution 2013 - unofficial translation

Saturday, January 11, 2014 11:30 AM

Aswat Masriya brings you an unofficial translation of Egypt's draft constitution, produced by the the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (**International IDEA**), which is an intergovernmental organization that supports sustainable democracy worldwide:

* * * * *

In the Name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

Preamble

This is Our Constitution

Egypt is the gift of the Nile and the gift of Egyptians to humanity.

Blessed with a unique location and history, the Arab nation of Egypt is the heart of the whole world. It is the meeting point of its civilizations and cultures and the crossroads of its maritime transportation and communications. It is the tip of Africa on the Mediterranean and the estuary of its greatest river: the Nile.

This is Egypt, an immortal homeland to Egyptians, and a message of peace and love to all peoples.

In the beginning of history, the dawn of human conscience rose and shone forth in the hearts of our great ancestors, uniting their good intention to build the first central state that regulated and organized the life of Egyptians on the banks of the Nile. It is where they created the most amazing wonders of civilization, and where their hearts looked up to the heavens before earth knew the three revealed religions.

Egypt is the cradle of religions and the banner of glory of the revealed religions.

On its land, Moses grew up, the light of God appeared, and the message descended on Mount Sinai.

On its land, Egyptians welcomed Virgin Mary and her baby and offered up thousands of martyrs in defense of the Church of Jesus.

When the Seal of the Messengers Mohamed (Peace and Blessings Be Upon Him) was sent to all mankind to perfect the sublime morals, our hearts and minds were opened to the light of Islam. We were the best soldiers on Earth to fight for the cause of God, and we disseminated the message of truth and religious sciences across the world.

This is Egypt; a homeland that we live in as much as it lives in us.

In the modern age, minds were enlightened, humanity became mature, and nations and peoples progressed on the path of science, raising the banners of freedom and equality. Mohamed Ali founded the modern Egyptian state with a national army as its pillar. Refaa, the son of Al-Azhar, prayed that the homeland become "a place of common happiness for its people." We, Egyptians, strived to keep up with the pace of development, and offered up martyrs and made sacrifices in several uprisings and revolutions until our patriotic army delivered victory to the sweeping popular will in the "Jan 25 – June 30" Revolution that called for bread, freedom and human dignity within a framework of social justice, and brought back the homeland's free will.

This revolution is but an extension to a process of national struggle whose brightest symbols were Ahmed Oraby, Mostafa Kamel, and Mohamed Farid. It was the capstone of two great revolutions in our modern history:

The 1919 revolution that had rid Egypt and the Egyptians of the British guardianship, and had established the principle of citizenship and equality between the people of the same country. Its leader, Saad Zaghloul, and his successor, Mosfata El-Nahas, walked the path of democracy, asserting that

"Truth is above power and the nation is above the government". During this revolution, Talaat Harb laid down the cornerstone of the national economy.

The July 23, 1952 revolution that was led by the leader Gamal Abdel Nasser and was embraced by the popular will achieved the dream of generations for evacuation and independence. As a result, Egypt affirmed its Arab allegiance, opened up to its African continent and Muslim world, supported liberation movements across continents, and took firm steps on the path of development and social justice.

This revolution represents an extension of the revolutionary march of Egyptian patriotism, and supports the strong bond between the Egyptian people and their patriotic army that bore the trust and responsibility of protecting the homeland. Thanks to it, we achieved victory in our greatest battles including driving off the 1956 Tripartite Aggression and the glorious victory of October that granted President Sadat a special place in our recent history.

Compared to major revolutions in the history of mankind, the Jan 25 - June 30 Revolution is a unique revolution, because of the heavy popular participation involved -- which was estimated to be in the tens of millions -- and the significant role of youth who aspire to a brighter future, the masses who transcended class and ideology to reach out to more expansive patriotic and human horizons, the manner in which the people's army protected the popular will and the blessings granted to it by Al-Azhar and the patriotic church. It is also unique because of its peacefulness and ambition to achieve freedom and social justice together.

This revolution is a sign and a good omen. It is a sign of a past that is still present and a good omen of a future to which all humanity aspires.

The world has almost forgotten about an age that was torn by conflicts of interest between the east and the west, and the north and the south; an age where disputes and wars erupted between classes and peoples, where risks grew, threatening the existence of mankind and life on Earth, which God created for us. Humanity hopes to move from the age of maturity to the age of wisdom to build a new world where truth and justice prevail, and where freedoms and human rights are protected. We, Egyptians, believe that our revolution is an opportunity to return to help write a new history for mankind.

We believe that we are capable of using the past as an inspiration, stirring up the present, and making our way to the future. We are capable of developing this homeland that develops us.

We believe that every citizen is entitled to live in this homeland in safety and security, and that every citizen is entitled to a today and a tomorrow.

We believe in democracy as a path, a future, and a way of life; in political multiplicity; and in the peaceful transfer of power. We affirm the right of the people to make their future. They, alone, are the source of authority. Freedom, human dignity, and social justice are a right of every citizen. Sovereignty in a sovereign homeland belongs to us and future generations.

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We are now drafting a Constitution that embodies the dream of generations of a prosperous united society and of a fair state that achieves the aspirations of today and tomorrow for individuals and society.

We are now drafting a Constitution that completes building a modern democratic state with a civil government.

We are drafting a Constitution that closes the door for any corruption or tyranny, heals the wounds of the past from the time of the old Eloquent Peasant to the victims of negligence and the martyrs of the revolution in our time, and relieves our people of the injustice they have suffered from for long.

We are drafting a Constitution that affirms that the principles of Islamic Sharia are the principle source of legislation, and that the reference for interpretation thereof is the relevant texts in the collected rulings of the Supreme Constitutional Court.¹

We are drafting a Constitution that paves the way to the future for us, and which is in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which we took part in the drafting of and approved.

We are drafting a Constitution that maintains our freedom and protects the nation against every threat against it or against our national unity.

We are drafting a Constitution that achieves equality between us in rights and duties with no discrimination.

We are the citizens. We are the Egyptian people, sovereigns in a sovereign homeland. This is our will and this is the Constitution of our revolution.

This is our Constitution.

* * * * *

Chapter One: The State

Article 1 Nature of the Republic

The Arab Republic of Egypt is a sovereign state, united and indivisible, where nothing is dispensable, and its system is democratic republic based on citizenship and the rule of law.

Egypt is part of the Arab nation and enhances its integration and unity. It is part of the Muslim world, belongs to the African continent, is proud of its Asian dimension, and contributes to building human civilization.

Article 2 Islam, Principles of Islamic Sharia

Islam is the religion of the state and Arabic is its official language. The principles of Islamic Sharia are the principle source of legislation.

Article 3 Christian and Jewish religious affairs

The principles of the laws of Egyptian Christians and Jews are the main source of laws regulating their personal status, religious affairs, and selection of spiritual leaders.

Article 4 Sovereignty

Sovereignty belongs to the people alone, which exercises it and protects it. They are the source of power. They safeguard their national unity, which is based on the principle of equality, justice and equal opportunity between citizens, as provided in this Constitution.

Article 5 Political system

The political system is based on political and partisan multiplicity, the peaceful transfer of power, the separation and balance of powers, authority going with responsibility, and respect for human rights and freedoms, as set out in the Constitution.

Article 6 Citizenship

Citizenship is a right to anyone born to an Egyptian father or an Egyptian mother. Being legally recognized and obtaining official papers proving his personal data is a right guaranteed and organized by law.

Requirements for acquiring citizenship are specified by law.

Chapter Two: Basic Components of Society

Section One: Social Components

Article 7 Al-Azhar

Al-Azhar is an independent scientific Islamic institution, with exclusive competence over its own affairs.

It is the main authority for religious sciences, and Islamic affairs. It is responsible for preaching Islam and disseminating the religious sciences and the Arabic language in Egypt and the world.

The state shall provide enough financial allocations to achieve its purposes.

Al-Azhar's Grand Sheikh is independent and cannot be dismissed. The method of appointing the Grand Sheikh from among the members of the Council of Senior Scholars is to be determined by law.

Article 8 Social solidarity

Society is based on social solidarity.

The state commits to achieving social justice, providing the means to achieve social solidarity to ensure a decent life for all citizens, in the manner organized by law.

Article 9 Equal opportunity

The state ensures equal opportunity for all citizens without discrimination.

Article 10 Family as the basis of society

Family is the basis of society and is based on religion, morality, and patriotism. The state protects its cohesion and stability, and the consolidation of its values.

Article 11 The place of women, motherhood and childhood

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The state commits to achieving equality between women and men in all civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

The state commits to taking the necessary measures to ensure appropriate representation of women in the houses of parliament, in the manner specified by law. It grants women the right to hold public posts and high management posts in the state, and to appointment in judicial bodies and entities without discrimination.

The state commits to the protection of women against all forms of violence, and ensures women empowerment to reconcile the duties of a woman toward her family and her work requirements.

The state ensures care and protection and care for motherhood and childhood, and for breadwinning, and elderly women, and women most in need.

Article 12 Right to work, forced labor

Work is a right, a duty, and an honor guaranteed by the state. There can be no forced labor except in accordance with the law and for the purpose of performing a public service for a defined period of time and in return for a fair wage, without prejudice to the basic rights of those assigned to the work.

Article 13 Worker Rights

The state commits to protecting worker rights, and works on building balanced work relationships between the two sides of the production process. It ensures means for collective negotiations and works on protecting workers against the risks of work, ensures that conditions for professional security, safety and health are met, and prohibits arbitrary dismissal. All the foregoing is as organized by law.

Article 14 State employment

Public posts are a right for citizens on the basis of merit, with no favoritism or mediation. Public posts are an assignment in service of the people. The state ensures the rights and protection of civil servants, and that they shall perform their duties in service of the interests of the people. They may not be dismissed outside of disciplinary action except in those situations set out by law.

Article 15 Right to strike

Striking peacefully is a right which is organized by law.

Article 16 Martyrs and wounded of the revolution

The state commits to honoring the martyrs of the nation, caring for the wounded of the revolution, elderly war veterans, the wounded, and families of those missing in war, as well as their equals, and the wounded in security operations, their wives, children and parents. It works on providing them with job opportunities. The foregoing will be organized by law.

The state encourages the contribution of civil society to achieving these objectives.

Article 17 Social security services

The state provides social security services.

All citizens who have no access to the social security system have the right to social security to ensure a decent life, if they are unable to support themselves and their families in the event of incapacity to work, old age or unemployment.

The state works to provide appropriate pensions to small farmers, agricultural workers, hunters and informal labor in accordance with the law.

Insurance and pension funds are private and enjoy all forms of protection afforded to public funds.

Together with their returns, they are a right of their beneficiaries. They shall be invested in a safe manner and managed by an independent entity, in accordance with the law.

The state guarantees funds for insurance and pensions.

Article 18 Health care

Every citizen is entitled to health and to comprehensive health care with quality criteria. The state guarantees to maintain and support public health facilities that provide health services to the people, and work on enhancing their efficiency and their fair geographical distribution.

The state commits to allocate a percentage of government expenditure that is no less than 3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to health. The percentage will gradually increase to reach global rates.

The state commits to the establishment of a comprehensive health care system for all Egyptians covering all diseases. The contribution of citizens to its subscriptions or their exemption therefrom is based on their income rates.

Denying any form of medical treatment to any human in emergency or life-threatening situations is a crime.

The state commits to improving the conditions of physicians, nursing staff, and health sector workers, and achieving equity for them.

All health facilities and health related products, materials, and health-related means of advertisement are subject to state oversight. The state encourages the participation of the private and public sectors in providing health care services as per the law.

Article 19 Education

Every citizen has the right to education with the aim of building the Egyptian character, maintaining identity, planting the roots of scientific thinking, developing talents, promoting innovation and establishing civilizational and spiritual values and the concepts of citizenship, tolerance and non-discrimination. The state commits to uphold its aims in education curricula and methods, and to provide education in accordance with global quality criteria.

Education is obligatory until the end of the secondary stage or its equivalent. The state grants free education in different stages in state educational institutions as per the law.

The state commits to allocating a percentage of government spending that is no less than 4% of the GDP for education. It will gradually increase this until it reaches global rates.

The state oversees education to ensure that all public and private schools and institutes abide by its educational policies.

Article 20 Technical education, professional training

The state commits to encourage and develop technical education and professional training and expand all types thereof in accordance with global quality criteria, in keeping with the needs of the labor market.

Article 21 Academic independence

The state guarantees the independence of universities, scientific and linguistic academies. It commits to providing university education in accordance with global quality criteria, and to developing free university education in state universities and institutes as per the law.

The state allocates a percentage of the government expenditure that is no less than 2% of Gross National Product (GNP). It will gradually increase until it reaches global rates.

The state works on encouraging the establishment of non-profit public universities. The state guarantees the quality of education in private and public universities, their commitment to global quality criteria, preparing their educational and research cadres, and allocating a sufficient percentage of its returns to develop the educational and research process.

Article 22 Teachers

Teachers and members of the teaching staff and their assistants are the main pillar of education. The state guarantees the development of their academic competencies and professional skills, and care for their financial and moral rights in order to ensure the quality of education and achieve its objectives.

Article 23 Scientific research

The state grants the freedom of scientific research and encourages its institutions as a means to achieving national sovereignty, and building a knowledge economy. The state sponsors researchers and inventors, and allocates a percentage of government expenditures that is no less than 1% of Gross National Product to scientific research. It will gradually increase until it reaches global rates.

The state commits to provide effective means of contribution for the private and public sectors and the contribution of expatriate Egyptians to the development of scientific research.

Article 24 Arabic language, religious education and national history

The Arabic language, religious education, and national history in all its stages are core subjects in public and private education. Universities are committed to teaching human rights, and professional morals and ethics relating to various academic disciplines.

Article 25 Illiteracy

The state commits to developing a comprehensive plan to eradicate alphabetical and digital illiteracy for all citizens from all age groups. It commits to developing implementation mechanisms with the participation of civil society institutions according to a specific timeline.

Article 26 Civil titles

The institution of civil titles is prohibited.

Section Two: Economic Components

Article 27 Economic system

The economic system aims at achieving prosperity in the country through sustainable development and social justice to guarantee an increase in the real growth rate of the national economy, raising the standard of living, increasing job opportunities, reducing unemployment rates and eliminating poverty.

The economic system is committed to the criteria of transparency and governance, supporting competitiveness, encouraging investment, achieving balanced growth with regards to geography, sector and the environment; preventing monopolistic practices, taking into account the financial and commercial balance and a fair tax system; regulating market mechanisms; guaranteeing different types of ownership; and achieving balance between the interests of different parties to maintain the rights of workers and protect consumers.

The economic system is socially committed to ensuring equal opportunities and a fair distribution of development returns, to reducing the gaps between incomes by setting a minimum wage and pension to ensure a decent life, and setting a maximum wage in state agencies for whoever works for a wage as per the law.

Article 28 Production and service based economy activity

Economic production, service-based and information-based activities are key components of the national economy. The state commits to protecting them, increasing their competitiveness, providing an environment that attracts investment, and works on increasing production, encouraging exports, and regulating imports.

The state gives special attention to small and medium enterprises in all fields. It works on regulating and training the informal sector.

Article 29 Agriculture

Agriculture is a basic component of the national economy.

The state commits to protecting and increasing land under cultivation, and incriminating encroachments thereon. It works on developing the countryside, raising the standard of living of its inhabitants and protecting it from agricultural risks, and works on developing agricultural and animal production, and encouraging industries based thereon.

The state commits to providing the requirements of agricultural and animal production and buying basic agricultural crops at appropriate prices to achieve a profit margin for farmers in agreement with agricultural unions, syndicates and agricultural associations. The state also commits to the allocation of a percentage of reclaimed lands to small farmers and youth graduates, and to the protection of farmers and agricultural workers against exploitation. All the foregoing will take place in the manner organized by law.

Article 30 Fisheries

The state commits to protecting fisheries, protecting and supporting fishermen, and empowering them to carry out their work without causing damages to eco-systems, in the manner organized by law.

Article 31 Information Space Security

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The security of information space is an integral part of the system of national economy and security. The state commits to taking the necessary measures to preserve it in the manner organized by law.

Article 32 Natural resources

Natural resources belong to the people. The state commits to preserving such resources, to their sound exploitation, to preventing their depletion, and to take into consideration the rights of future generations to them.

The state commits to making the best use of renewable energy resources, motivating investment, and encouraging relevant scientific research. The state works on encouraging the manufacture of raw materials, and increasing their added value according to economic feasibility.

Disposing of the state's public property is forbidden. Granting the right to exploit natural resources or a concession to a public utility shall take place by law for a period not exceeding 30 years.

Granting the right to exploit quarries and small mines and salterns, or granting a concession to a public utility shall take place for a period not exceeding 30 years based on a law.

The law sets the provisions for disposing of state private property, and the rules and procedures regulating such.

Article 33 Ownership

The state protects ownership, which is three types: Public ownership, private ownership, and cooperative ownership.

Article 34 Public Property

Public property is inviolable and may not be infringed upon. It is the duty of every citizen to protect it in accordance with the law.

Article 35 Private property

Private property is protected. The right to inherit property is guaranteed. Private property may not be sequestered except in cases specified by law, and by a court order. Ownership of property may not be confiscated except for the public good and with just compensation that is paid in advance as per the law.

Article 36 Private sector's social responsibility

The state encourages the private sector to perform its social responsibility in serving the national economy and society.

Article 37 Cooperative Property

Cooperative property is protected. The state cares for cooperatives, and the law guarantees its protection and support, and ensures its independence.

It cannot be dissolved, nor its boards, except by court order.

Article 38 Taxation

The taxation system and other public levies aim to develop state resources, and achieve social justice and economic development.

Public taxes cannot be established, modified, or cancelled except by law. There can be no exemptions except in cases prescribed by law. It is prohibited to require anyone to pay additional taxes or fees except within the limits of the law.

When imposing taxes, it must be taken into account that the tax system has multiple sources. The taxes imposed on the incomes of individuals are progressive multi-tier taxes that according to their tax capacity. The tax system ensures the promotion of heavy labor industries, and incentivizing their role in economic, social, and cultural development.

The state commits to the development of the tax system, and adoption of modern systems to achieve efficiency, ease and accuracy in tax collection. The law specifies the methods and tools to collect taxes, fees, and any other sovereign returns, and what is deposited in the state treasury.

Paying taxes is a duty, and tax evasion is a crime.

Article 39 Savings

Saving is a national duty that is protected and encouraged by the state. The state safeguards savings in accordance with the law.

Article 40 Confiscation of property

Public confiscation of property is prohibited.

Private confiscation is prohibited except based on a court judgment.

Article 41 Housing

The state commits to the implementation of a housing program that aims at achieving balance between population growth rates and the resources available, maximizing investment in human energy, and improving its features, within the framework of achieving sustainable development.

Article 42 Workers' share in management

Workers have a share in the management of projects and their profits. They are committed to developing production and implementing the plan in their production units as per the law. Maintaining the tools of production is a national duty.

Workers' representatives on the boards of public sector units are 50 percent of the number of elected members. Their representation on the boards of public business sector companies takes place in accordance with the law.

The law regulates the representation of small farmers and small craftsmen that is no less than 80 per cent of the boards of directors of agricultural, industrial and trade cooperatives.

Article 43 Suez Canal

The state commits to protecting, developing and maintaining the Suez Canal as an international waterway that it owns. It is also committed to the development of the canal sector as a significant economic pillar.

Article 44 The Nile

The state commits to protecting the Nile River, maintaining Egypt's historic rights thereto, rationalizing and maximizing its benefits, not wasting its water or polluting it. The state commits to protecting its mineral water, to adopting methods appropriate to achieve water safety, and to supporting scientific research in this field.

Every citizen has the right to enjoy the Nile River. It is prohibited to encroach upon it or to harm the river environment. The state guarantees to remove encroachments thereon. The foregoing is regulated by law.

Article 45 Seas, Beaches, lakes, waterways, mineral water and natural reserves

The state commits to protecting its seas, beaches, lakes, waterways, mineral water, and natural reserves.

It is prohibited to encroach upon, pollute, or use them in a manner that contradicts their nature. Every citizen has the right to enjoy them as regulated by law. The state also commits to the protection and development of green space in urban areas; the protection of plants, livestock and fisheries; the protection of endangered species; and the prevention of cruelty to animals. All the foregoing takes place as regulated by law.

Article 46 Environment

Every individual has the right to live in a healthy, sound and balanced environment. Its protection is a national duty. The state is committed to taking the necessary measures to preserve it, avoid harming it, rationally use its natural resources to ensure that sustainable development is achieved, and guarantee the rights of future generations thereto.

Section Three: Cultural Components

Article 47 Cultural identity

The state is committed to protecting Egyptian cultural identity with its diverse civilizational origins.

Article 48 Right to culture

Culture is a right of every citizen that is guaranteed by the state. The state is committed to support it and provide all types of cultural materials to the different groups of people without discrimination based on financial capacity, geographical location, or anything else. The state gives special attention to remote areas and the groups most in need.

The state encourages translation from and to Arabic.

Article 49 Monuments

The state commits to protecting and preserving antiquities and their areas, and to maintaining them, renovating them, working to retrieve those that have been taken, and organizing and supervising excavations thereof.

It is prohibited to give away any of them as gifts or exchange them.

Attacks upon them and trafficking in them is a crime for which there is no statute of limitations.

Article 50 Material and moral civilizational and cultural heritage

Egypt's material and moral civilizational and cultural heritage of all types and from all of the Pharaonic, Coptic, Islamic, and modern periods are a national and human heritage that the state commits to protect and maintain. The same applies to the modern architectural, literary and artistic cultural stock.

Any attack thereon is a crime punishable by law. The state gives special attention to maintain the components of cultural diversity.

Chapter Three: Public Rights, Freedoms and Duties

Article 51 Human dignity

Dignity is a right for every person that may not be infringed upon. The state shall respect, guarantee and protect it.

Article 52 Torture

All forms of torture are a crime with no statute of limitations.

Article 53 Equality in public rights and duties

Citizens are equal before the law, possess equal rights and public duties, and may not be discriminated against on the basis of religion, belief, sex, origin, race, color, language, disability, social class, political or geographical affiliation, or for any other reason.

Discrimination and incitement to hate are crimes punishable by law.

The state shall take all necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, and the law shall regulate the establishment of an independent commission for this purpose.

Article 54 Personal freedom

Personal freedom is a natural right which is safeguarded and cannot be infringed upon. Except in cases of in flagrante delicto, citizens may only be apprehended, searched, arrested, or have their freedoms restricted by a causal judicial warrant necessitated by an investigation.

All those whose freedoms have been restricted shall be immediately informed of the causes therefor, notified of their rights in writing, be allowed to immediately contact their family and lawyer, and be brought before the investigating authority within twenty-four hours of their freedoms having been restricted.

Questioning of the person may only begin once his lawyer is present. If he has no lawyer, a lawyer will be appointed for him. Those with disabilities shall be provided all necessary aid, according to procedures stipulated in the law.

Those who have their freedom restricted and others possess the right of recourse before the judiciary.

Judgment must be rendered within a week from such recourse, otherwise the petitioner shall be immediately released.

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The law shall regulate preventive detention, its duration, causes, and which cases are eligible for compensation that the state shall discharge for preventative detention or for execution of a penalty that had been executed by virtue of a judgment that is overruled by a final judgment.

In all cases, the accused may be brought to criminal trial for crimes that he may be detained for only in the presence of an authorized or appointed lawyer.

Article 55 Due process

All those who are apprehended, detained or have their freedom restricted shall be treated in a way that preserves their dignity. They may not be tortured, terrorized, or coerced. They may not be physically or mentally harmed, or arrested and confined in designated locations that are appropriate according to humanitarian and health standards. The state shall provide means of access for those with disabilities.

Any violation of the above is a crime and the perpetrator shall be punished under the law.

The accused possesses the right to remain silent. Any statement that is proven to have been given by the detainee under pressure of any of that which is stated above, or the threat of such, shall be considered null and void.

Article 56 Supervision of prisons

Prison is a house for reform and rehabilitation.

Prisons and detention centers shall be subject to judicial oversight. All that which violates the dignity of the person and endangers his health is forbidden.

The law shall regulate the provisions to reform and rehabilitate those who have been convicted, and to facilitate a decent life once they are released.

Article 57 Private life

Private life is inviolable, safeguarded and may not be infringed upon.

Telegraph, postal, and electronic correspondence, telephone calls, and other forms of communication are inviolable, their confidentiality is guaranteed and they may only be confiscated, examined or monitored by causal judicial order, for a limited period of time, and in cases specified by the law.

The state shall protect the rights of citizens to use all forms of public means of communication, which may not be arbitrarily disrupted, stopped or withheld from citizens, as regulated by the law.

Article 58 Inviolability of homes

Homes are inviolable. Except in cases of danger, or if a call for help is made, they may not be entered, searched, monitored or wiretapped except by causal judicial warrant specifying the place, time and purpose thereof. All of the above is to be conducted in cases specified by the law, and in the manner prescribed. Upon entering or searching homes, those inside shall be notified and informed of the warrant issued in this regard.

Article 59 Right to safety

Every person has the right to a secure life. The state shall provide security and reassurance for citizens, and all those residing within its territory.

Article 60 Inviolability of the human body

The human body is inviolable. Any assault, defilement or mutilation thereof is a crime punishable by law.

Organ trafficking is forbidden, and no medical or scientific experiment may be performed thereon without the documented free consent of the subject, according to the established principles of the medical field as regulated by law.

Article 61 Tissue and organ donation

Donation of tissues and organs is a gift of life. Every human has the right to donate his body organs during his lifetime or after his death by virtue of a documented consent or will. The state commits to the establishment of a mechanism to regulate the rules for organ donation and transplant in accordance with the law.

Article 62 Freedom of movement

Freedom of movement, residence and emigration is guaranteed.

No citizen may be expelled from state territory or banned from returning thereto.

No citizen may be banned from leaving state territory placed under house arrest or banned from residing in a certain area except by a causal judicial order for a specified period of time, and in cases specified by the law.

Article 63 Forced migration

All forms of arbitrary forced migration of citizens are forbidden. Violations of such are a crime without a statute of limitations.

Article 64 Freedom of belief

Freedom of belief is absolute.

The freedom of practicing religious rituals and establishing places of worship for the followers of revealed religions is a right organized by law.

Article 65 Freedom of thought

Freedom of thought and opinion is guaranteed.

All individuals have the right to express their opinion through speech, writing, imagery, or any other means of expression and publication.

Article 66 Freedom of research

Freedom of scientific research is guaranteed. The state shall sponsor researchers and inventors and protect and work to apply their innovations.

Article 67 Artistic and literary creation

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Freedom of artistic and literary creation is guaranteed. The state shall undertake to promote art and literature, sponsor creators and protect their creations, and provide the necessary means of encouragement to achieve this end.

No lawsuits may be initiated or filed to suspend or confiscate any artistic, literary, or intellectual work, or against their creators except through the public prosecution. No punishments of custodial sanction may be imposed for crimes committed because of the public nature of the artistic, literary or intellectual product. The law shall specify the penalties for crimes related to the incitement of violence, discrimination between citizens, or impugning the honor of individuals.

In such cases, the court may force the sentenced to pay punitive compensation to the party aggrieved by the crime, in addition to the original compensations due to him for the damages it caused him. All the foregoing takes place in accordance with the law.

Article 68 Access to information and official documents

Information, data, statistics and official documents are owned by the people. Disclosure thereof from various sources is a right guaranteed by the state to all citizens. The state shall provide and make them available to citizens with transparency. The law shall organize rules for obtaining such, rules of availability and confidentiality, rules for depositing and preserving such, and lodging complaints against refusals to grant access thereto. The law shall specify penalties for withholding information or deliberately providing false information.

State institutions shall deposit official documents with the National Library and Archives once they are no longer in use. They shall also protect them, secure them from loss or damage, and restore and digitize them using all modern means and instruments, as per the law.

Article 69 Intellectual property rights

The state shall protect all types of intellectual property in all fields, and shall establish a specialized body to uphold the rights of Egyptians and their legal protection, as regulated by law.

Article 70 Freedom of the press

Freedom of press and printing, along with paper, visual, audio and digital distribution is guaranteed.

Egyptians -- whether natural or legal persons, public or private -- have the right to own and issue newspapers and establish visual, audio and digital media outlets. Newspapers may be issued once notification is given as regulated by law. The law shall regulate ownership and establishment procedures for visual and radio broadcast stations in addition to online newspapers.

Article 71 Freedom of publication

It is prohibited to censor, confiscate, suspend or shut down Egyptian newspapers and media outlets in any way. Exception may be made for limited censorship in time of war or general mobilization.

No custodial sanction shall be imposed for crimes committed by way of publication or the public nature thereof. Punishments for crimes connected with incitement to violence or discrimination amongst citizens, or impugning the honor of individuals are specified by law.

Article 72 Independence of press institutions

The state shall ensure the independence of all press institutions and owned media outlets, in a way that ensures their neutrality and expressing all opinions, political and intellectual trends and social interests; and guarantees equality and equal opportunity in addressing public opinion.

Article 73 Freedom of House

Citizens have the right to organize public meetings, marches, demonstrations and all forms of peaceful protest, while not carrying weapons of any type, upon providing notification as regulated by law.

The right to peaceful, private meetings is guaranteed, without the need for prior notification. Security forces may not attend, monitor or eavesdrop on such gatherings.

Article 74 Freedom to form political parties

Citizens have the right to form political parties by notification as regulated by the law. No political activity may be exercised or political parties formed on the basis of religion, or discrimination based on sex, origin, sect or geographic location, nor may any activity be practiced that is hostile to democracy, secretive, or which possesses a military or quasi-military nature.

Parties may only dissolved by a judicial ruling.

Article 75 Right to establish associations

Citizens have the right to form non-governmental organizations and institutions on a democratic basis, which shall acquire legal personality upon notification.

They shall be allowed to engage in activities freely. Administrative agencies shall not interfere in the affairs of such organizations, dissolve them, their board of directors, or their board of trustees except by a judicial ruling.

The establishment or continuation of non-governmental organizations and institutions whose structure and activities are operated and conducted in secret, or which possess a military or quasi-military character are forbidden, as regulated by law.

Article 76 Right to form syndicates

The establishment of federations and syndicates on a democratic basis is a right guaranteed by law.

Such federations and syndicates will possess legal personality, be able to practice their activities freely, contribute to improving the skills of its members, defend their rights and protect their interests.

The state guarantees the independence of all federations and syndicates. The boards of directors thereof may only dissolved by a judicial ruling.

Syndicates may not be established within governmental bodies.

Article 77 Trade unions

The law shall regulate the establishment and administration of professional syndicates on a democratic basis, guarantee their independence, and specify their resources and the way members are recorded and held accountable for their behavior while performing their professional activities, according to ethical codes of moral and professional conduct.

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No profession may establish more than one syndicate. Receivership may not be imposed nor may administrative bodies intervene in the affairs of such syndicates, and their boards of directors may only be dissolved by a judicial ruling. All legislation pertaining to a given profession shall be submitted to the relevant syndicate for consultation.

Article 78 Housing

The state guarantees citizens the right to decent, safe and healthy housing, in a way that preserves human dignity and achieves social justice.

The state shall draft a national housing plan that upholds environmental particularity, and guarantees the contribution of personal and collaborative initiatives in its implementation. The state shall also regulate the use of state lands and provide them with basic facilities, as part of a comprehensive urban planning framework for cities and villages and a population distribution strategy. This must be done in a way that serves the public interest, improves the quality of life for citizens and preserves the rights of future generations.

The state shall draft a comprehensive, national plan to address the problem of informal areas that includes providing infrastructure and facilities and improving quality of life and public health. The state shall also guarantee the provision of necessary resources to implement the plan within a specified time frame.

Article 79 Food

Each citizen has the right to healthy, sufficient amounts of food and clean water. The state shall provide food resources to all citizens. It also ensures food sovereignty in a sustainable manner, and guarantees the protection of agricultural biological diversity and types of local plants to preserve the rights of generations.

Article 80 Rights of the child

A child is considered to be anyone who has not reached 18 years of age. Children have the right to be named and possess identification papers, have access to free compulsory vaccinations, health and family care or an alternative, basic nutrition, safe shelter, religious education, and emotional and cognitive development.

The state guarantees the rights of children who have disabilities, and ensures their rehabilitation and incorporation into society.

The state shall care for children and protect them from all forms of violence, abuse, mistreatment and commercial and sexual exploitation.

Every child is entitled to early education in a childhood center until the age of six. It is prohibited to employ children before they reach the age of having completed their primary education, and it is prohibited to employ them in jobs that expose them to risk.

The state shall establish a judicial system for child victims and witnesses. No child may be held criminally responsible or detained except in accordance with the law and the time frame specified therein. Legal aid shall be provided to children, and they shall be detained in appropriate locations separate from adult detention centers.

The state shall work to achieve children's best interest in all measures taken with regards to them.

Article 81 Rights of the disabled

The state shall guarantee the health, economic, social, cultural, entertainment, sporting and education rights of dwarves and people with disabilities. The state shall provide work opportunities for such individuals, and allocate a percentage of these opportunities to them, in addition to equipping public utilities and their surrounding environment. The state guarantees their right to exercise political rights, and their integration with other citizens in order to achieve the principles of equality, justice and equal opportunities.

Article 82 Youth

The state guarantees the care of youth and young children, in addition to helping them discover their talents and developing their cultural, scientific, psychological, creative and physical abilities, encouraging them to engage in group and volunteer activity and enabling them to take part in public life.

Article 83 The elderly

The state shall guarantee the health, economic, social, cultural and entertainment rights of the elderly, provide them with appropriate pensions to ensure them a decent standard of living, and empower them to participate in public life. The state shall take into account the needs of the elderly while planning public utilities. It also encourages civil society organizations to participate in caring for the elderly.

All the foregoing takes place as organized by law.

Article 84 Sports

The state guarantees the right of everyone to practice physical sports. State institutions and society shall work to discover and sponsor gifted athletes and take necessary measures to encourage the practice of sport.

The law shall regulate the affairs of sports and civil sports bodies in accordance with international standards, and how to settle sporting disputes.

Article 85 Right to address public authorities

Each individual has the right to address public authorities in writing and in signature. No address shall be made in the name of groups except for legal persons.

Article 86 Duty to safeguard national security

Preservation of national security is a duty, and the commitment of all to uphold such is a national responsibility ensured by law. Defense of the nation and protecting its land is an honor and sacred duty.

Military service is mandatory according to the law.

Article 87 Citizen participation in public life

The participation of citizens in public life is a national duty. Every citizen has the right to vote, run in elections, and express their opinion in referendums. The law shall regulate the exercise of these rights.

Performance of these duties may be exempted in cases specified by the law.

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The state shall enter the name of every citizen in the voter registration database without request from the citizen himself, once the citizen meets voting requirements. The state shall also purge this database periodically in accordance with the law. The state guarantees the safety, neutrality and fairness of referendum and election procedures. The use of public funds, government agencies, public facilities, places of worship, business sector establishments and non-governmental organizations and institutions for political purposes and electioneering is forbidden.

Article 88 Egyptians living abroad

The state shall protect the interests of Egyptians living abroad, protect them, guarantee their rights and freedoms, enable them to perform their public duties towards the state and society, and engage them in the nation's development.

The law shall regulate their participation in elections and referendums in a way consistent with their particular circumstances, without being restricted by the provisions on voting, counting of ballots and announcing of results set forth in this Constitution. This shall be done with the granting of guarantees that ensure the fairness and neutrality of the election and referendum process.

Article 89 Slavery, oppression, trafficking

Slavery and all forms of oppression and forced exploitation against humans are forbidden, as is sex trafficking and other forms of human trafficking, all of which are punishable by law.

Article 90 Charitable Endowment

The state shall encourage the charitable endowment system to establish and sponsor scientific, cultural, health, and social institutions and others and to ensure their independence. Its affairs shall be managed in accordance with the conditions set by the person who created the endowment. This will be regulated by law.

Article 91 Asylum

The state shall grant political asylum to any foreigner who has been persecuted for defending the interests of peoples, human rights, peace or justice.

Extradition of political refugees is forbidden. All of the above is according to the law.

Article 92 Limitations clause

Rights and freedoms of individual citizens may not be suspended or reduced.

No law that regulates the exercise of rights and freedoms may restrict them in such a way as infringes upon their essence and foundation.

Article 93 International agreements and conventions

The state is committed to the agreements, covenants, and international conventions of human rights that were ratified by Egypt. They have the force of law after publication in accordance with the specified circumstances.

Chapter Four: Rule of Law

Article 94 Rule of law

The rule of law is the basis of governance in the state.

The state is subject to the law, while the independence, immunity and impartiality of the judiciary are essential guarantees for the protection of rights and freedoms.

Article 95 Punishment

Penalties are personal. Crimes and penalties may only be based on the law, and penalties may only be inflicted by a judicial ruling. Penalties may only be inflicted for acts committed subsequent to the date on which the law enters into effect.

Article 96 Due process

The accused is innocent until proven guilty in a fair court of law, which provides guarantees for him to defend himself.

The law shall regulate the appeal of felony sentences.

The state shall provide protection to the victims, witnesses, accused and informants as necessary and in accordance with the law.

Article 97 Right to litigate

Litigation is a safeguarded right guaranteed to all. The state shall bring together the litigating parties, and work towards speedy judgment in cases. It is forbidden to grant any act or administrative decision immunity from judicial oversight. Individuals may only be tried before their natural judge. Extraordinary courts are forbidden.

Article 98 Right to defense

The right of defense either in person or by proxy is guaranteed. The independence of lawyers and the protection of their rights are ensured as a guarantee for the right of defense.

For those who are financially incapable, the law guarantees the means to resort to justice and defend their rights.

Article 99 Violation of personal freedom

Any assault on the personal freedoms or sanctity of the life of citizens, along with other general rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the law, is a crime with no statute of limitations for both civil and criminal proceedings. The injured party may file a criminal suit directly.

The state guarantees just compensation for those who have been assaulted. The National Council for Human Rights shall inform the prosecutor's office of any violation of these rights, and also possesses the right to enter into an ancillary civil lawsuit on the side of the injured party at its request. This is as specified within the law.

Article 100 Implementation of court decisions

Court decisions shall be issued and implemented in the name of the people. The state guarantees the means of implementing them as regulated by the law. Refraining from implementing or impeding implementation by the competent public servants is a crime that is punishable by law. The prevailing party in such a case may file a criminal suit directly with the competent court. Upon

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the request of the prevailing party, the public prosecution must raise criminal proceedings against the public servant who refrained from implementing the decision or impeded it.

Chapter Five: The Ruling System

Section One: Legislative Authority (House of Representatives)

Article 101 Mandate

The House of Representatives is entrusted with legislative authority, and with approving the general policy of the state, the general plan of economic and social development and the state budget. It exercises oversight over the actions of the executive authority. All the foregoing takes place as set out by the Constitution.

Article 102 Composition

The House of Representatives is composed of no less than four hundred and fifty members elected by direct, secret public balloting.

A candidate for the membership of the House must be an Egyptian citizen, enjoying civil and political rights, a holder of at least a certificate of basic education, and no younger than 25 years old on the day that candidacy registration is opened.

Other requirements of nomination, the electoral system, and the division of electoral districts are defined by law, taking into account fair representation of population and governorates and equal representation of voters. The majoritarian system, proportional list, or a mixed system of any ratio may be used.

The President of the Republic may appoint a number of members that does not exceed 5%. The method of their nomination is to be specified by law.

Article 103 Nature of Membership

A member of the House of Representatives devotes himself to the tasks of membership and his post is kept in accordance with the law.

Article 104 Oath

Prior to the start of his tenure, a member of the House of Representatives takes the following oath: "I swear by Almighty God to loyally uphold the republican system, to respect the Constitution and the law, to fully look after the interests of the people, and to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the nation."

Article 105 Remuneration

Members shall receive a remuneration defined by law. In the event that the remuneration is modified, the modification does not come into effect until the legislative term following the one when it was adopted begins.

Article 106 Term

The term of membership in the House of Representatives is five calendar years, commencing from the date of its first session.

Elections for a new House are held during the 60 days preceding the end its term.

Article 107 Validity of Membership

The Court of Cassation has jurisdiction over the validity of membership of members of the House of Representatives. Challenges shall be submitted to the Court within a period not exceeding 30 days from date on which the final election results are announced. A verdict must be passed within 60 days from the date on which the challenge is filed.

In the event a membership is deemed invalid, it becomes void from the date on which the verdict is reported to the House.

Article 108 Vacancy

If a House of Representatives member's seat becomes vacant at least six months before the end of his term, the vacant position must be filled in accordance with the law within 60 days from the date on which the vacancy is first reported by the House.

Article 109 Restrictions on economic activity, financial disclosure

No House of Representatives member may, throughout his tenure, whether in person or through an intermediary, purchase or rent any piece of state property, or any public-law legal persons, public sector companies, or the public business sector. Nor is he allowed to lease, sell or barter with the state any part of his own property, nor conclude a contract with the state as vendors, suppliers, contractors or others. Any such actions shall be deemed void.

A member must submit a financial disclosure upon taking office, upon leaving it and at the end of every year.

If, because of or in relation to his membership, he should receive cash or in-kind gifts, ownership thereof reverts to the state treasury.

The foregoing is organized by law.

Article 110 Revoking membership

The membership of any member may only be revoked if a member has lost trust, status or any of the conditions for membership on the basis of which he was elected, or if the duties of membership have been violated.

The decision to revoke membership is issued by a two-thirds majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

Article 111 Resignation of members

The House of Representatives accepts the resignation of its members, which must be submitted in writing, and to be accepted must not be submitted after the House has started procedures to revoke membership against the resigning member.

Article 112 Opinions of members

A House of Representatives member cannot be held accountable for any opinions he expresses relating to his work in the House or its committees.

Article 113 Criminal action against members

It is prohibited, except in cases of in flagrante delicto, to take criminal action, according to articles of felonies and misdemeanors, against a member without prior permission from the House of Representatives. If not in session, permission must be granted by the House of Representatives' Bureau, and the House must be notified of the decision as soon as it is in session.

In all cases, if a request for permission to take legal action against a member does not receive a response within 30 days, the permission is to be considered granted.

Article 114 Seat

The seat of the House of Representatives is in Cairo.

However, in exceptional circumstances, the House may hold meetings elsewhere, at the request of the President of the Republic or one-third of the House's members.

Any meetings of the House that do not conform with the foregoing are invalid, including any decisions that may have been passed.

Article 115 Ordinary session

The President of the Republic convokes the House of Representatives for its ordinary annual session before the first Thursday of October. If such convocation is not made, the House is required by the Constitution to meet on said day.

The ordinary session continues for at least nine months. The President of the Republic brings the annual session to a close with the approval of the House only after the state's general budget has been adopted.

Article 116 Extraordinary session

It is possible for the House of Representatives to be called to an extraordinary meeting to look into an urgent matter based on a request by the President of the Republic, or upon a request signed by at least 10 members from the House.

Article 117 Speaker, deputy speakers

The House of Representatives elects, in the first meeting of its regular annual session, a speaker and two deputy speakers for the full legislative term. If either seat becomes vacant, the House elects a replacement. The House's rules of procedure set out the rules and procedures of election. If any of them violate the commitments of his post, one-third of the members of the House may make a request to relieve him of his post. The decision is issued by a two-thirds majority of members.

In all cases, neither the speaker nor any of the two deputies may be elected for more than two consecutive legislative terms.

Article 118 Rules of procedure

The House of Representatives establishes its own rules of procedure regulating its work, the manner of practicing its functions, and maintaining order therein. The rules of procedure are issued by virtue of a law.

Article 119 Internal order

The House of Representatives maintains its internal order, a responsibility that is assumed by the Speaker of the House.

Article 120 Public sessions

The sessions of the House of Representatives are held in public.

The House may hold a closed session based on a request by the President of the Republic, the Speaker of the House, or at least 20 of its members. The House will decide by majority whether the debate in question takes place in a public or a closed session.

Article 121 Quorum and voting

The meetings of the House and the resolutions it passes are not considered valid unless attended by the majority of its members.

In cases other than those requiring a special majority, resolutions are adopted based on an absolute majority of the members present. In case of a tie of vote, the matter in deliberation is considered rejected.

Laws are approved by an absolute majority of the attendees, provided that they constitute no less than one third of the members of the House.

Laws complementing the Constitution are issued based on the approval of two thirds of the members of the House. Laws regulating the presidential, parliamentary, and local elections, political parties, the judiciary, and judicial bodies, and those organizing the rights and duties stipulated in the Constitution are deemed complementary to it.

Article 122 Proposing bills

The President of the Republic, the Cabinet, and every member of the House of Representatives has the right to propose laws.

Every bill presented by the government or by one-tenth of the members of the House is referred to a specialized committee of the House to study and submit a report about it to the House. The committee may seek the opinion of experts on the matter.

No bill presented by a member can be referred to the special committee before being permitted by the proposals committee and approved by the House. If the proposals committee refuses a bill, it must give a reason for its decision.

Any bill or proposed law rejected by the House may not be presented again during the same legislative term.

Article 123 Presidential veto

The President of the Republic has the right to issue or object to laws.

If the President of the Republic objects to a draft law approved by the House of Representatives, it must be referred back to the House within 30 days of the House's being notified thereof. If the draft law is not referred back to the House within this period, it is considered a law and is issued.

If it is referred back to the House within the aforementioned period, and is approved again by a majority of two-thirds of its members, it is considered a law and is issued.

Article 124 State budget

The state budget includes all of its revenue and expenditure without exception. The draft budget is submitted to the House of Representatives at least 90 days before the beginning of the fiscal year. It is not considered in effect unless approved thereby, and it is put to vote on a chapter-by-chapter basis.

The House may modify the expenditures in the draft budget law, except those proposed to honor a specific state liability.

Should the modification result in an increase in total expenditure, the House shall reach an agreement with the government on the means to secure revenue resources to achieve a balance between them.

The budget is issued in a law, which may include modification to any existing law to the extent necessary to realize such balance.

In all cases, the budget law may not include any text that incurs new burdens on citizens.

The specifics of the fiscal year, the method of budget preparation, the provisions of the budgets of institutions, public bodies, and their accounts are defined by law.

The approval of the House of Representatives is necessary for the transfer of any funds from one chapter of the budget to another, as well as for any expenditure not included therein or in excess of its estimates. The approval is issued in a law.

Article 125 Final account

The final account of the state budget is submitted to the House of Representatives within a period not exceeding 6 months from the end of the fiscal year. The annual report of the Central Auditing Organization and the latter's observations on the final account must be submitted therewith.

The final account of the state budget is put to vote on a chapter-by-chapter basis and is issued by law.

The House has the right to request from the Central Auditing Organization any additional data or other reports.

Article 126 Collection and disbursement of public funds

The basic rules for collection of public funds and the procedure for their disbursement are regulated by the law.

Article 127 Executive authority

The executive authority may not contract a loan, obtain funding, or commit itself to a project that is not listed in the approved state budget entailing expenditure from the state treasury for a subsequent period, except with the approval of the House of Representatives.

Article 128 Salaries, pensions, indemnities, subsidies, and bonuses

The rules governing salaries, pensions, indemnities, subsidies, and bonuses taken from the state treasury are regulated by law, as are the cases for exception from such rules, and the authorities in charge of their application.

Article 129 Submitting questions

Every member of the House of Representatives may submit questions to the Prime Minister, to one of his deputies, to a minister, or their deputies on any matter that falls under their mandate. It is obligatory for them to respond to these questions during the same term.

The member may withdraw his question at any time. A question may not be converted into an interpellation in the same session.

Article 130 Addressing interrogations

Every member of the House of Representatives may address interpellations to the Prime Minister, to the Prime Minister's deputies, to ministers, or to their deputies in relation to matters that fall under their mandate.

Debate on an interpellation takes place at least seven days and no more than 60 days after its submission, except in cases of urgency as decided by the House and with the government's consent.

Article 131 Withdrawal of confidence

The House of Representatives may decide to withdraw confidence from the Prime Minister, a deputy of the Prime Minister, ministers, or their deputies.

A motion of no confidence may be submitted only after an interpellation, upon proposal by at least one-tenth of the members of the House of Representatives. The House issues its decision after debating the interpellation. A withdrawal of confidence requires a majority of members.

In all cases, a no confidence motion may not be made in connection with an issue that has already been decided upon in the same term.

If the House decides to withdraw confidence from the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, a minister, or their deputies and the government has announced its solidarity with him before the vote, then that government is obliged to offer its resignation. If the no confidence resolution concerns a certain member of the government, that member is obliged to resign his office.

Article 132 Discussion of public issues

Any 20 members of the House of Representatives at least may request the discussion of a public issue to obtain clarification on the government's policy in its regard.

Article 133 Discussion of public issues by members

Any member of the House of Representatives may propose to the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, any minister, or their deputies the discussion of a public issue.

Article 134 Urgent briefing or statements

Every member of the House of Representatives may request an urgent briefing or a statement from the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister's deputies, any minister, or his deputies in relation to urgent matters of public importance.

Article 135 Fact-finding

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The House of Representatives may form a special committee or entrust one of its existing committees to examine a public matter, or the activities of any administrative department, public agency or public enterprise, for the purpose of fact-finding regarding a specific issue and informing the House of Representatives of the actual financial, administrative or economic status, for conducting investigations into a past activity, or for any other purpose; the House decides on the appropriate course of action.

In order to carry out its mission, such a committee would be entitled to collect the evidence it deems necessary and to summon individuals to give statements. All bodies shall respond to the committee's requests and place at its disposal all the documents, evidence, or anything otherwise required.

In all cases, every member of the House of Representatives is entitled to obtain any data or information pertaining to undertaking his work at the House from the executive authority.

Article 136 Attendance of sessions by the prime minister, his deputies, ministers and their deputies

The Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers and their deputies may attend the sessions of either the House of Representatives or of any of their committees. Their attendance is obligatory if requested by the House. They may be assisted by high-ranking officials of their choice.

They are to be heard whenever they request to speak. They must answer questions pertaining to issues that are in discussion, but cannot vote when votes are taken.

Article 137 Dissolution of the House of Representatives

The President of the Republic may not dissolve the House of Representatives except when necessary by a causal decision and following a public referendum. The House of Representatives may not be dissolved for the same cause for which the previous House was dissolved.

The President of the Republic must issue a decision to suspend parliamentary sessions and hold a referendum on dissolution within no more than 20 days. If voters agree by a majority of valid votes, the President of the Republic issues the decision of dissolution, and calls for early parliamentary elections to take place within no more than 30 days from the date of the decision's issuance. The new House convenes within the 10 days following the announcement of the referendum results.

Article 138 Submitting proposals and complaints

Citizens may submit written proposals to the House of Representatives regarding public issues. Citizens may also submit complaints to the House of Representatives to be referred to the relevant ministers. If the House requests it, the minister must provide clarifications, and the citizen who submitted the complaint is to be informed of the result.

Section Two: Executive Authority

Subsection One: The President of the Republic

Article 139 Mandate

The President of the Republic is the head of state and head of the executive branch of government. He defends the interests of the people, safeguards the independence, territorial integrity and safety of the nation, and abides by the provisions of the Constitution and carries out his responsibilities in the manner prescribed therein.

Article 140 Term, election, prohibition on partisan positions

The President of the Republic is elected for a period of four calendar years, commencing on the day the term of his predecessor ends. The President may only be reelected once.

The procedures for electing the President of the Republic begin at least 120 days before the end of the presidential term. The result is to be announced at least 30 days before the end of term.

The President of the Republic may not hold any partisan position for the duration of the presidency.

Article 141 Conditions for candidacy

A presidential candidate must be an Egyptian born to Egyptian parents, and neither he, his parents or his spouse may have held other citizenship. He must have civil and political rights, must have performed the military service or have been exempted therefrom by law, and cannot be younger than 40 years on the day that candidacy registration is opened. Other requirements for candidacy are set out by law.

Article 142 Conditions for candidacy

To be accepted as a candidate for the presidency, candidates must receive the recommendation of at least 20 elected members of the House of Representatives, or endorsements from at least 25,000 citizens who have the right to vote, in at least 15 governorates, with a minimum of 1,000 endorsements from each governorate.

In all cases, no one can endorse more than one candidate. This is organized by law.

Article 143 Election

The President of the Republic is elected by direct secret ballot, with an absolute majority of valid votes.

The procedures for electing the President of the Republic are regulated by law.

Article 144 Oath

Before assuming the functions of the presidential office, the President of the Republic takes the following oath before the House of Representatives: "I swear by Almighty God to loyally uphold the republican system, to respect the Constitution and the law, to fully uphold the interests of the people and to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the nation."

In case of the absence of the House of Representatives, the oath is to be taken before the General Assembly of the Supreme Constitutional Court.

Article 145 Remuneration

The salary of the President of the Republic is stipulated by law. The President cannot receive any other salary or remuneration. No modification to the salary may come into effect during the presidential term during which it is approved. The president may not engage throughout the presidential term, whether in person or through an intermediary, in an independent profession or commercial, financial or industrial activity, nor is the President allowed to buy or rent any piece of state property, public-law legal persons or public sector companies, nor lease, sell or barter with the state any part of his own property, nor conclude a contract with the state as vendor, supplier, contractor or other as set out by law. Any such actions shall be considered null and void.

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The President must submit a financial disclosure upon taking office, upon leaving it, and at the end of each year. The disclosure is to be published in the Official Gazette.

Throughout the presidential term, the President of the Republic may not award himself any orders, badges or medals. If because of or in relation to the presidential post, the President receives, in person or through an intermediary, cash or in-kind gifts, ownership thereof reverts to the state treasury.

Article 146 Government formation

The President of the Republic assigns a Prime Minister to form the government and present his program to the House of Representatives. If his government does not obtain the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives within no more 30 days, the President appoints a Prime Minister based on the nomination of the party or the coalition that holds a plurality of seats in the House of Representatives. If his government fails to win the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives within 30 days, the House is deemed dissolved, and the President of the Republic calls for the elections of a new House of Representatives within 60 days from the date the dissolution is announced.

In all cases, the sum of the periods set forth in this Article shall not exceed 60 days.

In the event that the House of Representatives is dissolved, the Prime Minister presents the government and its program to the new House of Representatives at its first session.

In the event that the government is chosen from the party or the coalition that holds a plurality of seats at the House of Representatives, the President of the Republic may, in consultation with the Prime Minister, choose the Ministers of Justice, Interior, and Defense.

Article 147 Governmental exemption

The President of the Republic may exempt the government from carrying out its tasks, provided that the House of Representatives approves of such with a majority.

The President of the Republic may conduct a cabinet reshuffle after consultation with the Prime Minister and the approval of the House of Representatives with an absolute majority of attendees that is no less than one third of its members.

Article 148 Delegation of authorities

The President of the Republic may delegate some of his authorities to the Prime Minister, his deputies, the ministers, or the governors. None of them may delegate others. This will be organized by law.

Article 149 Convening of government

The President of the Republic may call the government to meeting to discuss important matters, and presides over the meetings that he attends.

Article 150 The state's general policy

The President of the Republic, jointly with the Cabinet, sets the general policy of the state and oversees its implementation as set out by the Constitution.

The President of the Republic may deliver a statement on the state's general policy before the House of Representatives at the opening of its regular session.

The President may make other statements or convey other messages to the House.

Article 151 Foreign relations

The President of the Republic represents the state in foreign relations and concludes treaties and ratifies them after the approval of the House of Representatives. They shall acquire the force of law upon promulgation in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

With regards to any treaty of peace and alliance, and treaties related to the rights of sovereignty, voters must be called for a referendum, and they are not to be ratified before the announcement of their approval in the referendum.

In all cases, no treaty may be concluded which is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution or which leads to concession of state territories.

Article 152 The president and the armed forces

The President of the Republic is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The President cannot declare war, or send the armed forces to combat outside state territory, except after consultation with the National Defense Council and the approval of the House of Representatives with a two-thirds majority of its members.

If the House of Representatives is dissolved, the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) must be consulted and the approval of the Cabinet and National Defense Council must be obtained.

Article 153 Appointment of civil and military personnel and diplomats

The President of the Republic appoints civil and military personnel and diplomatic representatives and dismisses them, and confirms political representatives to foreign countries and organizations in accordance with the law.

Article 154 State of emergency

The President of the Republic declares, after consultation with the Cabinet, a state of emergency in the manner regulated by law. Such proclamation must be submitted to the House of Representatives within the following seven days to consider it.

If the declaration takes place when the House of Representatives is not in regular session, a session is called immediately in order to consider the declaration.

In all cases, the declaration of a state of emergency must be approved by a majority of members of the House of Representatives. The declaration is for a specified period not exceeding three months, which can only be extended by another similar period upon the approval of two-thirds of House members. In the event the House of Representatives is dissolved, the matter is submitted to the new House in its first session.

The House of Representatives cannot be dissolved while a state of emergency is in force.

Article 155 Pardon and amnesty

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The President of the Republic may issue a pardon or mitigate a sentence after consulting with the Cabinet.

General amnesty may only be granted in a law, which is ratified by a majority of members of the House of Representatives.

Article 156 Decrees that have the force of law

In the event that the House of Representatives is not in session, and where there is a requirement for urgent measures that cannot be delayed, the President of the Republic convenes the House for an emergency session to present the matter to it. In absence of the House of Representatives, the President of the Republic may issue decrees that have the force of law, provided that these decrees are then presented to the House of Representatives, discussed and approved within 15 days from the date the new House convenes. If such decrees are not presented to the House and discussed, or if they are presented but not approved, their legality is revoked retroactively, without the need to issue a decision to that effect, unless the House affirms their validity for the previous period, or chooses to settle the consequent effects.

Article 157 Referendum

The President of the Republic may call for a referendum on issues relating to the supreme interests of the country without prejudice to the provisions of the Constitution.

If the call for a referendum relates to more than one issue, the people must vote on each individual issue.

Article 158 Resignation

The President of the Republic may submit his resignation to the House of Representatives. If the House is dissolved, he submits it to the General Assembly of the Supreme Constitutional Court.

Article 159 Prosecution

A charge of violating the provisions of the Constitution, high treason or any other felony against the President of the Republic is to be based on a motion signed by at least a majority of the members of the House of Representatives. An impeachment is to be issued only by a two-thirds majority of the members of the House of Representatives and after an investigation to be carried out by the Prosecutor General.

If there is an impediment, he is to be replaced by one of his assistants.

As soon as an impeachment decision has been issued, the President of the Republic ceases all work; this is treated as a temporary impediment preventing the President from carrying out presidential duties until a verdict is reached in the case.

The President of the Republic is tried before a special court headed by the president of the Supreme Judicial Council, and with the membership of the most senior deputy of the president of the Supreme Constitutional Court, the most senior deputy of the president of the State Council, and the two most senior presidents of the Court of Appeals; the prosecution to be carried out before such court by the

Prosecutor General. If an impediment exists for any of the foregoing individuals, they are replaced by order of seniority. The court verdicts are irrevocable and not subject to challenge.

The law organizes the investigation and the trial procedures. In the case of conviction, the President of the Republic is relieved of his post, without prejudice to other penalties.

Article 160 Vacancy

If on account of a temporary impediment, the President of the Republic is rendered unable to carry out the presidential functions, the Prime Minister acts in his place.

If the Presidential office becomes vacant, due to resignation, death, permanent disability to work or any other reason, the House of Representatives announces the vacancy of the office. If the vacancy occurs for any other reason, the House announces it with a two-thirds majority. The House notifies the National Elections Commission, the Speaker of the House of Representatives temporarily assumes presidential powers.

In the event the House of Representatives is dissolved, the General Assembly of the Supreme Constitutional Court and its chairman replace the House of Representatives and its Speaker.

In all cases, a new president must be elected during a period not exceeding 90 days from the date the office becomes vacant. In such a case, the presidential term commences as of the date the result of elections is announced.

The interim President is not allowed to run for this office, request any amendment to the Constitution, dissolve the House of Representatives or dismiss the government.

Article 161 Withdrawal of confidence

The House of Representatives may propose to withdraw confidence from the President of the Republic and hold early presidential elections upon a causal motion signed by at least a majority of the members of the House of Representatives and the approval of two-thirds of its members. The motion may only be submitted once for the same cause during the presidential term.

Upon the approval of the proposal to withdraw confidence, the matter of withdrawing confidence from the President of the Republic and holding early presidential elections is to be put to public referendum by the Prime Minister. If the majority approves the decision to withdraw confidence, the President of the Republic is to be relieved from his post, the office of the President of the Republic is to be deemed vacant, and early presidential elections are to be held within 60 days from the date the referendum results are announced. If the result of the referendum is refusal, the House of Representatives is to be deemed dissolved, and the President of the Republic is to call for electing a new House of Representatives within 30 days of the date of dissolution.

Article 162 Priority of presidential elections

If the vacancy of the presidential office occurs at the same time that a referendum or the election of the House of Representatives is being held, the presidential elections are given priority. The existing parliament continues in place until the completion of the presidential elections.

Subsection Two: The Government

Article 163 Composition, Prime Minister's mandate

The government is the supreme executive and administrative body of the state and it consists of the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister's deputies, the ministers, and their deputies.

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The Prime Minister heads the government, oversees its work, and directs it in the performance of its functions.

Article 164 Conditions for candidacy

A person appointed to the position of Prime Minister or any other position in the government must be an Egyptian citizen of Egyptian parents, and he and his spouse may not have held the citizenship of any other country, must enjoy civil and political rights, must have performed the military service or have been exempted therefrom, and must be at least 35 years old at the time of appointment.

Anyone appointed as a member of the government is required to be an Egyptian, enjoying his civil and political rights, have performed the military service or have been exempted therefrom, and to be at least 30 years old at the time of appointment.

It is prohibited to hold a position in the government in addition to membership in the House of Representatives. If a member of the House is appointed to the government, his place in the House becomes vacant as of the date of this appointment.

Article 165 Oath

Before assuming their duties, the Prime Minister and members of government take the following oath before the President of the Republic: "I swear by Almighty God to loyally uphold the republican system, to respect the Constitution and the law, to fully uphold the interests of the people and to safeguard the independence, territorial integrity and safety of the nation."

Article 166 Remuneration

The salary of the Prime Minister and members of government are stipulated by law. They cannot receive any other salary or remuneration, nor engage throughout the term of their posts, whether in person or through an intermediary, in independent professions, or commercial, financial or industrial activities.

Nor are they allowed to buy or rent any piece of state property, public-law legal persons or public sector companies, nor lease, sell or barter any of their property with the state, nor conclude a contract with the state as vendors, suppliers, contractors or others as set out by law. Any such actions are deemed null and void.

The Prime Minister and members of government must submit a financial disclosure upon taking office, upon leaving it and at the end of each year. The disclosure is to be published in the Official Gazette.

If, because of or in relation to their posts, they should receive cash or in-kind gifts, ownership thereof reverts to the state treasury. The foregoing is organized by law.

Article 167 Governmental mandate

The government exercises the following functions in particular:

1. Collaborate with the President of the Republic in setting the public policy of the state and overseeing its implementation.
2. Maintain the security of the nation, and protect the rights of citizens and the interests of the state.

3. Direct, coordinate and follow up on the work of the ministries and their affiliated public bodies and organizations.

4. Prepare draft laws and decrees.

5. Issue administrative decisions in accordance with the law, and monitor their implementation.

6. Prepare the draft general plan of the state.

7. Prepare the draft annual state budget law.

8. Contract and grant loans in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

9. Implement laws.

Article 168 Ministerial mandate

The minister draws up his ministry's general policy, supervises its implementation and offers guidance and oversight, in collaboration with the competent bodies and within the framework of the state's public policy.

Higher management posts in every ministry include a permanent undersecretary to ensure achieving institutional stability and increasing the level of efficiency in the implementation of its policy.

Article 169 Statements before the House of Representatives

A member of government may make a statement before the House of Representatives, or one of its committees, concerning any matters within their mandate.

The House or the committee may discuss such a statement and convey its position regarding it.

Article 170 Regulations to enforce laws

The Prime Minister issues necessary regulations for the enforcement of laws, in such a manner that does not involve any disruption, modification, or exemption from their enforcement, and has the right to vest others with the authority to issue them, unless the law designates who should issue the necessary regulations for its own implementation.

Article 171 Regulations to create and organize public utilities

The Prime Minister issues the regulations necessary for the creation and organization of public utilities and interests upon the approval of the government.

Article 172 Disciplinary regulations

The Prime Minister issues disciplinary regulations upon the approval of the government.

Article 173 Investigation and trial

The Prime Minister and members of the government are subject to the general rules organizing investigation and trial procedures, if they commit crimes while exercising the functions of their posts or because of them. The end of their term of service does not preclude the start or resumption of prosecution.

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In case of a charge of high treason against any member of the government, the provisions stipulated in article 159 of the Constitution apply.

Article 174 Resignation

If the Prime Minister offers his resignation, the letter of resignation must be presented to the President of the Republic. If a minister offers his resignation, it must be presented to the Prime Minister.

Subsection Three: Local Administration

Article 175 Administrative units

The state is divided into local administrative units that have legal personality. They include governorates, cities and villages. Other administrative units that have legal personality may be established, if the public interest requires such.

When establishing or abolishing local units or amending their boundaries, economic and social conditions shall be taken into account. The foregoing is organized by law.

Article 176 Empowerment of administrative units

The state ensures support for administrative, financial, and economic decentralization. The law organizes empowering administrative units in providing, improving, and managing public utilities well, and defines the timeline for transferring powers and budgets to the local administration units.

Article 177 Needs of local units

The state guarantees that it will satisfy the local units' needs in terms of scientific, technical, administrative and financial assistance, and ensures the equitable distribution of facilities, services and resources, and works to bring development levels in these units to a common standard and achieve social justice between these units. This will be organized by law.

Article 178 Finances of local units

Local units have independent financial budgets.

Local units' resources include, in addition to the resources allocated to them by the state, original and additional taxes and fees of a local nature. The unit follows the same rules and procedures in the collection of public funds as followed by the state.

The foregoing is regulated by law.

Article 179 Selection of governors and heads of local units

The law regulates the manner in which governors and heads of other local administrative units are selected, and defines their mandate.

Article 180 Election of local councils

Every local unit elects a local council by direct, secret ballot for a term of four years. A candidate must be no younger than 21 years old. The law regulates other conditions for candidacy and procedures of election, provided that one quarter of the seats are allocated to youth under 35 years old, one quarter is allocated for women, workers and farmers are represented by no less than 50

percent of the total number of seats, and these percentages include a proper representation of Christians and people with disability.

Local councils are responsible for developing and implementing the development plan, monitoring the activity's different aspects, exercising the tools of monitoring the executive authority such as proposals, and submitting questions, briefing motions, interpellations and others, and withdrawing confidence from the heads of local units, in the manner organized by law.

The law defines the mandate of other local councils, their financial sources, guarantees of its members, and their independence.

Article 181 Local council decisions

Local council decisions that are issued within the council's mandate are final. They are not subject to interference from the executive authority, except to prevent the council from overstepping these limits, or causing damage to the public interest or the interests of other local councils.

Any dispute over the jurisdiction of these local councils in villages, centers or towns is settled by the governorate-level local council. Disputes over the jurisdiction of governorate-level local councils are dealt with as a matter of urgency by the General Assembly of the Legal Opinion and Legislation Departments of the State Council. The foregoing is organized by law.

Article 182 Budgets and final accounts of local councils

Every local council is in charge of its own budget and final accounts, in the manner organized by law.

Article 183 Dissolution of local councils

It is prohibited to dissolve local councils as part of a comprehensive administrative procedure.

The manner to dissolve and reelect them is organized by law.

Section Three: The Judicial Authority

Subsection One: General Provisions

Article 184 The judiciary

The judiciary is independent. It is vested in the courts of justice of different types and degrees, which issue their judgments in accordance with the law. Its powers are defined by law. Interference in judicial affairs or in proceedings is a crime to which no statute of limitations may be applied.

Article 185 Judicial bodies

All judicial bodies administer their own affairs. Each has an independent budget, whose items are all discussed by the House of Representatives. After approving each budget, it is incorporated in the state budget as a single figure, and their opinion is consulted on the draft laws governing their affairs.

Article 186 Judicial independence

Judges are independent, cannot be dismissed, are subject to no other authority but the law, and are equal in rights and duties. The conditions and procedures for their appointment, secondment,

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delegation and retirement are regulated by the law. It also regulates their disciplinary accountability. They may not be fully or partly delegated except to bodies and to perform tasks that are identified by law, provided that all the foregoing maintains the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and judges and prevents conflicts of interest. The rights, duties and guarantees granted to them are specified by law.

Article 187 Public sessions

Court sessions are public, unless, for reasons of public order or morals, the court deems them confidential. In all cases, the verdict is given in an open session.

Subsection Two: The Judiciary and Public Prosecution

Article 188 Mandate

The judiciary adjudicates all disputes and crimes except for matters over which another judicial body is competent. Only the judiciary settles any disputes relating to the affairs of its members, and its affairs are managed by a higher council whose structure and mandate are organized by law.

Article 189 Public prosecution

The public prosecution is an integral part of the judiciary. It is responsible for investigating, pressing charges and prosecuting all criminal cases except what is exempted by law. The law establishes the public prosecution's other competencies.

Public prosecution is carried out by a Prosecutor General who is selected by the Supreme Judicial Council from among the Deputies to the President of the Court of Cassation, the Presidents of the Court of Appeals or the Assistant Prosecutor Generals, by virtue of a presidential decree for a period of four years, or for the period remaining until retirement age, whichever comes first, and only once during a judge's career.

Subsection Three: The State Council

Article 190 Mandate

The State Council is an independent judicial body that is exclusively competent to adjudicate in administrative disputes, disciplinary cases and appeals, and disputes pertaining to its decisions. It also solely competent to issue opinions on the legal issues of bodies to be determined by law, review and draft bills and resolutions of a legislative character, and review draft contracts to which the state or any public entity is a party. Other competencies are to be determined by law.

Section Four: The Supreme Constitutional Court

Article 191 Independence, seat, budget, General Assembly

The Supreme Constitutional Court is an independent judicial body. It is based in Cairo. If necessary, it may convene anywhere else in the country with the approval of the Court's General Assembly. It has an independent budget whose items are all discussed by the House of Representatives. After it is approved, it is incorporated in the state budget as a single figure. The Court's General Assembly is responsible for governing the Court's affairs and is consulted on the draft laws related to the Court's affairs.

Article 192 Jurisdiction

The Supreme Constitutional Court is exclusively competent to decide on the constitutionality of laws and regulations, interpret legislative texts, and adjudicate in disputes pertaining to the affairs of its members, in disputes between judicial bodies and entities that have judicial mandate, in disputes pertaining to the implementation of two final contradictory rulings, one of which is issued by any judicial body or an agency with judicial mandate and the other issued by another body, and in disputes pertaining to the implementation of its rulings and decisions.

The law defines the Court's other competencies and regulates the procedures that are to be followed before the Court.

Article 193 Composition

The Court is made up of a president and a sufficient number of deputies to the president.

The Commissioners Authority of the Supreme Constitutional Court is composed of a president and a sufficient number of presidents in the authority, advisors and assistant advisors.

The General Assembly chooses the Court's President from among the most senior three vice-presidents of the court. It also chooses the vice-presidents and the members of its Commissioners Authority, who are appointed by a decree from the President of the Republic. The foregoing takes place in the manner defined by the law.

Article 194 President and vice-presidents

The President and the vice-presidents of the Supreme Constitutional Court, and the head and members of its Commissioners Authority are independent, cannot be dismissed, and are subject to no other authority but the law. The law sets out the conditions that they must meet. The Court is responsible for their disciplinary accountability as set out by law. They are entitled to all the rights, duties and guarantees granted to other members of the judiciary.

Article 195 Publication of rulings and decisions

The Official Gazette publishes the rulings and decisions issued by the Supreme Constitutional Court.

They are binding to everyone and to all state authorities. They enjoy absolute authenticity in their regard.

The effects of a decision that a legislative text is unconstitutional are organized by law.

Section Five: Judicial Bodies

Article 196 State Cases Authority

The State Cases Authority is an independent judicial body. It undertakes the legal representation of the state in lawsuits and disputes to which the state is party. It may propose settling of disputes at any stage of litigation in accordance with the law. It also conducts technical supervision the cases undertaken by the departments of legal affairs at the state's administrative body. It authors the draft contracts referred to it by administrative bodies and to which the state is party. The foregoing is organized by law.

Its other competencies are defined by law. Its members have all of the securities, rights and duties assigned to other members of the judiciary. Their disciplinary accountability is organized by law.

Article 197 Administrative Prosecution

The Administrative Prosecution is an independent judicial body. It investigates financial and administrative irregularities, and those referred to it. Regarding these irregularities, it has the authorities vested in the administration body to inflict disciplinary penalties. Challenging its decisions takes place before the competent disciplinary court at the State Council. It also initiates and conducts proceedings and disciplinary appeals before the State Council courts in accordance with the law. All the foregoing is organized by law.

Other competencies are defined by law. Its members share securities, rights and duties assigned to other members of the judiciary. Their disciplinary accountability is organized by law.

Section Six: The Legal Profession

Article 198 Guarantees, prohibition against arrest

The legal profession is an independent profession. It participates with the judiciary in achieving justice and the rule of law, and ensuring the right to defense. It is practiced independently by lawyers, and lawyers of public sector and public business sector agencies and companies. While undertaking the right of defense before courts, all lawyers enjoy the guarantees and protection granted to them by law, which also apply to them before investigation and trial authorities. Except in cases of flagrante delicto, arresting or detaining lawyers while exercising their right of defense is prohibited. The foregoing is organized by law.

Section Seven: Aides to the Judiciary

Article 199 Judicial experts, forensic medicine experts, and members of the notary public

Judicial experts, forensic medicine experts, and notary publics undertake their work independently. The law ensures the necessary guarantees and protection for them to perform their work, as organized by law.

Section Eight: The Armed Forces and the Police Force

Subsection One: The Armed Forces

Article 200 Mandate

The armed forces belong to the people. Their duty is to protect the country, and preserve its security and territories. The state is exclusively mandated to establish armed forces. No individual, entity, organization or group is allowed to create military or para-military structures, groups or organizations.

The armed forces have a Supreme Council as regulated by law.

Article 201 Commander in Chief of the armed forces

The Minister of Defense is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, appointed from among its officers.

Article 202 Public mobilization, administrative disputes

The law regulates public mobilization and defines the conditions of service, promotion and retirement in the armed forces.

The judicial committees for officers and personnel of the armed forces are exclusively competent for adjudicating in all administrative disputes pertaining to decisions affecting them. The law regulates the rules and procedures for challenging the decisions of these committees.

Subsection Two: The National Defense Council

Article 203 Composition, mandate

A National Defense Council is established, presided over by the President of the Republic and including in its membership the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Interior, the Chief of the General Intelligence Service, the Chief of Staff of the armed forces, the Commanders of the Navy, the Air Forces and Air Defense, the Chief of Operations for the armed forces and the Head of Military Intelligence.

The Council is responsible for looking into matters pertaining to the methods of ensuring the safety and security of the country, for discussing the armed forces' budget, which is incorporated as a single figure in the state budget. Its opinion must be sought in relation to draft laws on the armed forces. Its other competencies are defined by law.

When discussing the budget, the head of the financial affairs department of the armed forces and the heads of the Planning and Budgeting Committee and the National Security Committee at the House of Representatives shall be included. The President of the Republic may invite whoever is seen as having relevant expertise to attend the Council's meetings without having their votes counted.

Subsection Three: The Military Judiciary

Article 204 Definition, mandate, military trial of civilians

The Military Judiciary is an independent judiciary that adjudicates exclusively in all crimes related to the armed forces, its officers, personnel, and their equals, and in the crimes committed by general intelligence personnel during and because of the service.

Civilians cannot stand trial before military courts except for crimes that represent a direct assault against military facilities, military barracks, or whatever falls under their authority; stipulated military or border zones; its equipment, vehicles, weapons, ammunition, documents, military secrets, public funds or military factories; crimes related to conscription; or crimes that represent a direct assault against its officers or personnel because of the performance of their duties.

The law defines such crimes and determines the other competencies of the Military Judiciary.

Members of the Military Judiciary are autonomous and cannot be dismissed. They share the securities, rights and duties stipulated for members of other judiciaries.

Subsection Four: The National Security Council

Article 205 Composition, mandate

The National Security Council is established. It is presided over by the President of the Republic and includes in its membership the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Health, the Chief of the General Intelligence

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Services, and the Heads of the Committees of Defense and National Security in the House of Representatives.

The Council adopts strategies for establishing security in the country and facing disasters and crises of all kinds, takes necessary measures to contain them, identifies sources of threat to Egyptian national security, whether at home or abroad, and undertakes necessary actions to address them on the official and popular levels.

The Council may invite whoever is seen as being of relevant expertise to attend its meetings without having their votes counted.

Other competencies and regulations are defined by law.

Subsection Five: The Police Force

Article 206 Mandate

The police force is a statutory civil body that is in the service of the people. Its loyalty is to the people. It ensures safety and security to citizens, preserves public order and morality. It is committed to undertake the duties imposed on it by the Constitution and the law, and to respect human rights and basic rights.

The state guarantees that members of the police force perform their duties. Guarantees for that are organized by law.

Article 207 Supreme Police Council

The Supreme Police Council is composed from among the most senior officers of the police force and the head of the Legal Opinion Department at the State Council. The Council assists the Minister of Interior in organizing the police force and managing the affairs of its members. Its other competences are identified by law. It must be consulted in any laws pertaining to it.

Section Nine: The National Elections Commission

Article 208 Mandate

The National Elections Commission is exclusively responsible for managing referenda and presidential, parliamentary and local elections, which includes the preparation and update of a database of voters, proposal and division of constituencies, setting regulations for and overseeing electoral campaigns, funding, electoral expenditure declaration thereof, and managing the procedures for out-of-country voting by expatriate Egyptians, and other procedures, up to the announcements of results.

The foregoing is regulated by law.

Article 209 Structure, composition

The National Elections Commission is administered by a board made up of 10 members selected equally from among the vice-presidents of the Court of Cassation, the presidents of the Courts of Appeal, the vice-president of the State Council, the State Affairs and Administrative Prosecution, who are to be selected by the Supreme Judicial Council and special councils of the aforementioned judicial bodies depending on the circumstances, provided that they are not members in them. They are appointed by decree from the President of the Republic. They are selected to exclusively work

at the Commission for one term of at least six years. The Commission's presidency belongs to its most senior member from the Court of Cassation.

Half of the members of the council are replaced every three years.

The Commission may refer to public figures, specialists, and those deemed to have relevant expertise in the field of elections. They do not have the right to vote.

The Commission has a permanent executive body. The law determines its composition, system of operation, and the rights, duties and securities of its members to achieve their neutrality, independence and integrity.

Article 210 Administering voting and counting of votes

Voting and counting of votes in referenda and elections run by the Commission is administered by its affiliated members under the overall supervision of the Board. It may use the help of members of judicial bodies.

The voting and counting of votes in elections and referenda in the 10 years following the date on which this Constitution comes to effect are to be overseen by members of judicial bodies and entities in the manner set out in the law.

The Supreme Administrative Court adjudicates challenges against the Commission's decisions pertaining to referenda, presidential and parliamentary elections, and their results. Challenges against local elections are to be filed before the Administrative Court. Dates to file challenges against these decisions are specified by law, provided that challenges are finally adjudicated within ten days from the date of filing them.

Section Ten: The National Media Council

Article 211 Mandate, composition

The National Media Council is an independent entity that has a legal personality, enjoys technical, financial and administrative independence, and has an independent budget.

The Council regulates the affairs of radio, television, and printed and digital press, among others.

The Council is responsible for guaranteeing and protecting the freedom of press and media stipulated in the Constitution; safeguarding its independence, neutrality, plurality and diversity, preventing monopolistic practices; monitoring the legality of the sources of funding of press and media institutions; and establishing the controls and regulations necessary to ensure the commitment of press and media outlets to adhere to professional and ethical standards, and national security needs as set out by law.

The law determines the composition of the Council, its system of operation, and stipulates the conditions of employment for its staff.

The Council is to be consulted on bills and regulations related to its field of operation.

Article 212 National Press and Media Association

The National Press and Media Association is independent, manages state-owned press and media institutions, and undertakes the development of them and their assets, and ensures their

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development, independence, neutrality and their adherence to sensible professional, administrative and economic standards.

The composition of the association, its system of operation, and the conditions of employment of its staff are specified by law.

It is to be consulted about bills and regulations pertaining to its field of operation.

Article 213 National Press and Media Association

The National Press and Media Association is independent, manages state-owned television, radio and digital media outlets, and undertakes the development of them and their assets, and ensures their development, independence, neutrality and their adherence to sensible professional, administrative and economic standards.

The composition of the association, its system of operation, and the conditions of employment for its staff are specified by law.

It is to be consulted about bills and regulations pertaining to its field of operation.

Section Eleven: National Councils, Independent Bodies and Regulatory Agencies

Subsection One: National Councils

Article 214 National Councils

The law specifies independent national councils including the National Council for Human Rights, the National Council for Women, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, and the National Council for Persons with Disability. The law sets out their structures, mandates, and guarantees for the independence and neutrality of their members. They have the right to report to the public authorities any violations pertaining to their fields of work.

These councils have legal personalities and enjoy technical, financial, and administrative independence.

They are to be consulted with regards to draft laws and regulations pertaining to their affairs and fields of work.

Subsection Two: Independent bodies and regulatory agencies

Article 215 Independent bodies and regulatory agencies

Independent bodies and regulatory agencies are identified by law. These bodies and agencies have legal personality, and technical, financial and administrative independence, and are consulted about draft laws and regulations that relate to their fields of operation. These bodies and agencies include the Central Bank, the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority, the Central Auditing Organization, and the Administrative Control Authority.

Article 216 Creation of each independent body or regulatory agency

For the creation of each independent body or regulatory agency, a law is issued defining its competencies, regulating its work and stipulating guarantees for its independence and the necessary protection for its employees and the rest of their conditions, to ensure their neutrality and independence.

The President of the Republic appoints the heads of independent bodies and regulatory agencies upon the approval of the House of Representatives with a majority of its members, for a period of four years, renewable once. They cannot be relieved from their posts except in cases specified by law. The same prohibitions apply to them that apply to ministers.

Article 217 Reporting by independent bodies and regulatory agencies

Independent bodies and regulatory agencies present annual reports to the President of the Republic, the House of Representatives and the Prime Minister at their time of issuance.

The House of Representatives considers such reports and takes appropriate action within a period not exceeding four months from the date of receipt. The reports are presented for public opinion.

Independent bodies and regulatory agencies notify the appropriate investigative authorities of any evidence of violations or crimes they may discover. They must take the necessary measures with regards to these reports within a specified period of time. The foregoing is regulated by law.

Article 218 Fighting corruption

The state is committed to fighting corruption, and the competent control bodies and organizations are identified by law.

Competent oversight bodies and organizations commit to coordinate with one another in combating corruption, enhancing the values of integrity and transparency in order to ensure sound performance of public functions, preserve public funds, and develop and following up on the national strategy to fight corruption in collaboration with other competent control bodies and organizations, in the manner organized by law.

Article 219 Central Auditing Organization

The Central Auditing Organization is responsible for monitoring the funds of the state, public legal personalities and other bodies to be identified by law; for the implementation of the state budget and independent budgets; and for reviewing its final accounts.

Article 220 Central Bank

The Central Bank is responsible for developing and overseeing the implementation of monetary, credit, and banking policies, and for monitoring banks. It is exclusively entitled to issue banknotes. It maintains the safety of the monetary and banking system, and the stability of prices within the framework of the state's general political economic policy, in the manner organized by law.

Article 221 Financial Supervisory Authority

The Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority is responsible for monitoring and supervising markets and non-banking financial tools including capital markets, futures exchanges, insurance activities, real estate funding, financial leasing, and factoring and securitization, in the manner organized by law.

Chapter Six: General and Transitional Provisions

Section One: General Provisions

Article 222 Capital

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Cairo is the capital of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Article 223 Flag

The national flag of the Arab Republic of Egypt consists of three colors black, white, and red with the eagle of Saladin in golden yellow. The emblem, decorations, insignia, seal and the national anthem are defined by law.

Desecration of the Egyptian flag is a crime punishable by law.

Article 224 Legal continuity

All of the provisions stipulated by laws and regulations prior to the proclamation of this Constitution remain valid and in force. They may not be amended or repealed except in accordance with the regulations and procedures prescribed in the Constitution.

The state commits to issuing laws implementing the provisions of this Constitution.

Article 225 Publication of laws in the Official Gazette

Laws are published in the Official Gazette within 15 days from the date of their issuance, to be effective 30 days from the day following the date of publication, unless the law specifies a different date.

Provisions of the laws apply only from the date of their entry into force. However, with the approval of a two-thirds majority of the members of House of Representatives, provisions to the contrary may be made in articles pertaining to non-criminal and non-tax-related matters.

Article 226 Amendment

The amendment of one or more of the Constitution articles may be requested by the President of the Republic or one-fifth of the members of the House of Representatives. The request specifies the articles to be amended and the reasons for the amendments.

In all cases, the House of Representatives will debate the request within 30 days from the date of its receipt. The House issues its decision to accept the request in whole or in part by a majority of its members.

If the request is rejected, the same amendments may not be requested again before the next legislative term.

If the amendment request is approved by the House, it discusses the text of the articles to be amended within 60 days from the date of approval. If approved by a two-thirds majority of the House's members, the amendment is put to public referendum within 30 days from the date of approval. The amendment is effective from the date on which the referendum's result and the approval of a valid majority of the participants in the referendum are announced.

In all cases, texts pertaining to the principles of freedom and equality stipulated in this Constitution may not be amended, unless the amendment brings more guarantees.

Article 227 Constitution and Preamble

The Constitution and its preamble and texts are a well-knit fabric that is non-divisible. Its provisions constitute one coherent unit.

Section Two: Transitional Provisions

Article 228 High Electoral Committee, Presidential Election Committee

The High Electoral Committee and the Presidential Election Committee existing at the time this Constitution comes into force shall undertake the full supervision of the first parliamentary and presidential elections following the date it came into effect. The funds of the two committees revert to the National Electoral Commission, as soon as the latter is formed.

Article 229 Election of the House of Representatives

The election of the House of Representatives following the date on which this Constitution comes into effect shall take place in accordance with the provisions of Article 102.

Article 230 Procedures for parliamentary and presidential elections

Procedures for the election of the President of the Republic or the House of Representatives shall take place in the manner regulated by law, provided that they begin within no less than 30 days and no more than 90 days of this Constitution coming into effect.

In all cases, the next electoral procedures shall begin within a period not exceeding six months as of the date the Constitution comes into effect.

Article 231 Beginning of the presidential term

The presidential term following the adoption of this Constitution begins as of the date that the final result of the elections is announced.

Article 232 The interim president

The Interim President of the Republic continues to exercise the presidential powers stipulated in the Constitution until the elected President of the Republic takes the constitutional oath.

Article 233 Vacancy of the office of the interim president

If on account of a temporary impediment, the Interim President of the Republic is rendered unable to exercise his powers, the Prime Minister acts in his place.

If the Interim Presidential office becomes vacant, due to resignation, death, permanent inability to work or any other reason, the most senior Vice-President of the Supreme Constitutional Court replaces him.

Article 234 Minister of defense

The Minister of Defense is appointed upon the approval of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces.

The provisions of this article shall remain in force for two full presidential terms starting from the date on which this Constitution comes into effect.

Article 235 Building and renovating churches

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In its first legislative term after this Constitution comes into effect, the House of Representatives shall issue a law to organize building and renovating churches, guaranteeing Christians the freedom to practice their religious rituals.

Article 236 Economic and urban development of border and underprivileged areas

The state shall develop and implement a plan for the comprehensive economic and urban development of border and underprivileged areas, including Upper Egypt, Sinai, Matrouh, and Nubia. This is to be achieved by the participation of the residents of these areas in the development projects and the priority in benefiting from them, taking into account the cultural and environmental patterns of the local community, within ten years from the date that this Constitution comes into effect, in the manner organized by law.

The state works on developing and implementing projects to bring back the residents of Nubia to their original areas and develop them within 10 years in the manner organized by law.

Article 237 War on terrorism

The state commits to fighting all types and forms of terrorism and tracking its sources of funding within a specific time frame in light of the threat in represents to the nation and citizens, with guarantees for public rights and freedoms.

The law organizes the provisions and procedures of fighting terrorism, and fair compensation for the damages resulting from it and because of it.

Article 228 Government expenditure on education

The state shall gradually implement its commitment to the allocation of the minimum government expenditure rates on education, higher education, health and scientific research that are stipulated in this Constitution as of the date that it comes into effect. It shall be fully committed to it in the state budget of the fiscal year 2016/2017.

The state commits to providing compulsory education until the completion of the secondary stage in a gradual manner to be completed in school year 2016/2017.

Article 239 Delegating judges, members of judicial bodies

The House of Representatives issues a law organizing the rules for delegating judges and members of judicial bodies and entities to ensure cancelling full and partial delegation to non-judicial bodies or committees with judicial competence, or for managing justice affairs or overseeing elections, within a period not exceeding five years from the date on which this Constitution comes into effect.

Article 240 Rulings of criminal courts

The state ensures providing financial and human capacities pertaining to appealing the rulings issued by criminal courts within 10 years from the date this Constitution comes into effect. The foregoing is organized by law.

Article 241 Transitional justice

In its first session after the enforcement of this Constitution, the House of Representatives commits to issuing a transitional justice law that ensures revealing the truth, accountability, proposing frameworks for national reconciliation, and compensating victims, in accordance with international standards.

Article 242 Local administration

The existing local administration system continues to be used until the system stipulated in the Constitution is gradually implemented within five years of its date of entry into force without prejudice to article 180 of this Constitution.

Article 243 Workers and farmers representation in parliament

The state grants workers and farmers appropriate representation in the first House of Representatives to be elected after this Constitution is adopted, in the manner specified by law.

Article 244 Representation for youth, Christians, disabled persons, etc.

The state grants youth, Christians, persons with disability and expatriate Egyptians appropriate representation in the first House of Representatives to be elected after this Constitution is adopted, in the manner specified by law.

Article 245 Employees of the Shoura Council

The employees of the Shoura Council who are still serving on the date that this Constitution is adopted are transferred to the House of Representatives while keeping the same degrees and seniorities they occupied on that date. Their salaries, allowances, remunerations, and the rest of their financial rights granted to them in a personal capacity are kept. All funds of the Shoura Council revert to the House of Representatives.

Article 246 Constitutional Declarations

The Constitutional Declaration issued on the 5th of July 2013, the Constitutional Declaration issued on the 8th of July 2013, and any constitutional texts or provisions mentioned in the Constitution issued on 2012 but not covered by this constitutional document are hereby repealed as of the date that it comes into effect. However, their consequent effects remain in force.

Article 247 Entry into force

This Constitution comes into effect on the date that it is announced that the people have approved it in a referendum through a majority of valid votes of the participants.

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* Titles for each article have been included by International IDEA in this translation solely for ease of reference. The article titles are not to be attributed to the drafters and should not be used to inform interpretation. Chapter and section titles were translated from the original text.

* Draft dated 2 December 2013 of the Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Prepared pursuant to Article 29 of the Constitutional Declaration dated 8 July 2013. Unofficial translation prepared by International IDEA (www.idea.int).

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Constitution on 2013-14 (Comparison analysis)

Theme	Suspended Constitution of 2012	Draft Constitution of 2013	Outstanding Issues or Modifications in the
Islamic Law	<p>Art.2: Islam is the religion of the state and arabic is its official language, Principles of Islamic Sharia are the principal source of legislation.</p> <p>Art.3: The canon prncipples of Egyptian Christians and Jews are the main source of legislation for their personal status law, relegiuos affairs, and the selection of their spiritual leaders.</p> <p>Art.4:Al-Azhar is an encompassing independent Islamic institution, with exclusive autonomy over its own affairs, responsible for preaching Islam, theology and the Arabic language in Egypt and the world. Al- Azhar Seniors cholars are to be consulted in matters pertaining to Islamic law. The post of Al-Azhar Grand Sheikh is independent and cannot be dismissed. The method of appointing the Grand Sheikh from among members of the Senior Scholars is to be determined by law. The State shall ensure sufficient funds for Al-Azhar to achieve its objectives. All of the above is subject to law regulations.</p> <p>Part five, Chapter two: Art.219: <u>The principles of Islamic Sharia include general evidence.</u></p>	<p>Art 2: Islam is the religion of the state, Arabic is its official language and the principles of Islamic Sharia are the main source of legislation.</p> <p>Art 3: The principles of the laws of Egyptian Christians and Jews are the main source of laws regulating their personal status, religious affairs, and selection of spiritual leaders.</p> <p>Art. 7: Al-Azhar is an independent scientific Islamic body. It is solely responsible for all its affairs and it is the main reference in theology and Islamic Affairs. It is in charge of preaching, dissemination of religion and the Arabic language in Egypt and the world. The state is committed to providing sufficient funds to ensure it achieves its objectives. Al-Azhar Grand Sheikh is independent and cannot be dismissed. The law regulates the way he is chosen from among the senior scholars.</p> <p>Art. 219: It was omitted, and replaced by the following statement in the preamble: We are drafting a constitution that affirms that the principles of Islamic Sharia are the principle source of legislation, and that the reference for interpretation thereof is the relevant texts in the collected rulings of the Supreme Constitutional Court</p>	<p>The article on Al-Azhar has been moved down to Article 7, and while it still proclaims Al-Azhar as independent and the primary source of Islamic jurisprudential sciences as well as obliging the state to provide it with financial support, it nonetheless removes the controversial 2012 stipulation that its opinion is to be considered on matters pertaining to Sharia, which some critics worried would represent a form of gradual backdoor theocracy. The most significant modification regarding Islamic law is the omission of article 219, which was percieved by many people as if it opens the door for stricter interpretations of Sharia. Another controversial article in the 2012 constitution gave clerics a say over the meaning of the principles of Sharia.</p>
Formation of Political Parties	<p>Art.6: The political system is based on the principles of democracy and shura (counsel), citizenship (under which all citizens are equal in rights and duties), multi-party pluralism, peaceful transfer of power, separation of powers and the balance between them, the rule of law, and respect for human rights and freedoms; all as elaborated in the Constitution. No political party shall be formed that discriminates on the basis of gender, origin or religion.</p>	<p>Art. 74: Citizens have the right to form political parties with notification regulated by law. It is prohibited to engage in any political activity or to form political parties on a religious basis or a discriminatory basis of gender, origin, sect or geography. It is prohibited to exercise activities against democracy, secretive, having a military or military-like nature. Political parties can only be dissolved with a court ruling.</p>	<p>The new constitution prohibits in clear wording political parties based on religion, which could impact many parties formed after January 25 uprising, most importantly the Salafist Nour Party and the Muslim Brotherhood's Freedom and Justice Party.</p>
Woman's Rights	<p>Art.8: The State guarantees the means to achieve justice, equality and freedom, and is committed to facilitating the channels of social charity and solidarity between the members of society, and to ensure the protection of persons and property, and to working toward providing for all citizens; all within the context of the law.</p> <p>Art.9: The State shall ensure safety, security and equal opportunities for all citizens without discrimination.</p> <p>Art.10: The family is the basis of the society and is founded on religion, morality and patriotism. The State is keen to preserve the genuine character of the Egyptian family, its cohesion and stability, and to protect its moral values, all as regulated by law. The State shall ensure maternal and child health services free of charge, and enable the reconciliation between the duties of a woman toward her family and her work. The State shall provide special care and protection to female breadwinners, divorced women and widows.</p>	<p>Art. 11: The state shall ensure the achievement of equality between women and men in all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The state shall endeavor to take measures ensuring the adequate representation of women in parliament, as prescribed by law, and to ensure women's right to hold public office and senior management positions in the state and to be recruited by judicial institutions without discrimination. The state is committed to the protection of women against all forms of violence, and to empower women to balance their family and work duties. It is also committed to providing care and protection to mothers, children, women-headed households, elderly and the neediest women.</p>	<p>Article 11 is generally seen as an improvement over the stipulations in the 2012 constitution, providing more explicit and detailed calls upon the state to make sure women are not discriminated against in jobs or politically (though no female quota in parliament ever made it to the draft), and to provide support for women in vulnerable circumstances. Some feminist groups had called for a stronger article, but the majority seem to see it as an improvement and as adequate.</p>

Constitution on 2013-14 (Comparison analysis)

Human Rights	<p>Art.43: Freedom of belief is an inviolable right. The State shall guarantee the freedom to practice religious rites and to establish places of worship for the divine religions, as regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.44: Insult or abuse of all religious messengers and prophets shall be prohibited.</p> <p>Art.55: Citizen participation in public life is a national duty; every citizen shall have the right to vote, run for elections, and express opinions in referendums, according to the provisions of the law. The State is responsible for the inclusion of the name of every citizen who is qualified to vote in the voters' database without waiting for an application. The State shall ensure the fairness, validity, impartiality and integrity of referendums and elections. Interference in anything of the above is a crime punishable by law.</p>	<p>Art. 64: Freedom of belief is absolute. Freedom of religious practice and the establishment of houses of worship for the believers in heavenly religions [Islam, Christianity and Judaism] is a right regulated by law.</p> <p>New articles:</p> <p>Art. 52: Torture in all its forms and manifestations is a crime with no statute of limitations (never becomes obsolete)</p> <p>Art. 53: Citizens are equal before the law; they are equal in rights, freedoms and public duties, without discrimination on the basis of religion, belief, gender, origin, race, colour, language, disability, social status, political affiliation, geographical location or any other reason. Discrimination and inciting hatred is a crime punishable by law. The state is obliged to take the necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and the law regulates the establishment of an independent commission for this purpose.</p> <p>Art. 55: The accused possesses the right to remain silent. Any statement that is proven to have been given by the detainee under pressure of any of that which is stated above, or the threat of such, shall be considered null and void.</p> <p>Art. 63: Arbitrary forced displacement of citizens in all its forms and manifestations is prohibited and violating this is a crime with no statute of limitations.</p> <p>Art. 93: The state is committed to international human rights covenants and agreements ratified by Egypt, which have force of law after being published in accordance to the prescribed conditions.</p> <p>Art. 235: In its first round after starting to work with the constitution, the parliament shall issue a law to organise building and renovating churches, guaranteeing Christians the freedom to practice their religious rituals</p>	<p>The newly added articles wanted to put further emphasis on protection of human rights and dignity. However, no outstanding debate was raised on any of them.</p> <p>The most notable modification here is the addition of article 235 (transitional article) concerning building churches, which has always been a fatal problem in Egypt, because of the difficulty of taking a license (Unlike mosques).</p>
Freedom of Media	<p>Art.48: Freedom of the press, printing, publication and mass media shall be guaranteed. The media shall be free and independent to serve the community and to express the different trends in public opinion, and contribute to shaping and directing in accordance with the basic principles of the State and society, and to maintain rights, freedoms and public duties, respecting the sanctity of the private lives of citizens and the requirements of national security. The closure or confiscation of media outlets is prohibited except with a court order. Control over the media is prohibited, with the exception of specific censorship that may be imposed in times of war or public mobilization.</p> <p>Art.49: Freedom to publish and own newspapers of all kinds is a guaranteed subject of notification for every natural or juridical Egyptian person. The establishing of radio stations, television broadcasting and digital media is regulated by law.</p>	<p>Art. 71: It is prohibited to have any kind of censorship, forfeiture, suspension or closure of newspapers and Egyptian media. Exceptions allowed in specific censorship during wartime or public mobilisation. "Passive sanctions" on freedoms should not be imposed in crimes of publication or publicity; crimes related to inciting violence, discrimination or libel is sanctioned by law.</p>	<p>Fostering the freedom of media</p>

Constitution on 2013–14 (Comparison analysis)

Social Services	<p>Art.58: High-quality education is a right guaranteed by the State for every citizen. It is free throughout its stages in all government educational institutions, obligatory in the primary stage, and the State shall work to extend obligation to other stages. The State supports and encourages technical education, oversees education in all its forms, and dedicates to it a sufficient ratio of the GDP. All educational institutions, public and private, local and otherwise shall abide by the State educational plans and goals, in a way that realizes the link between education and the needs of society and production.</p> <p>Art.61: The State shall develop a comprehensive plan to eradicate illiteracy across ages, for males and females, to be executed with social participation within 10 years from the date of the onstitution enforcement.</p> <p>Art.62: Healthcare is a right of every citizen, and the State shall allocate to it a sufficient percentage of the GDP. The State shall provide healthcare services and health insurance in accordance with just and high standard system, to be free of charge for those who are unable to pay. All health facilities shall provide various forms of medical treatment to every citizen in cases of emergency or life danger. The State shall supervise all health facilities, inspect them for quality of services, and monitor all materials, products and means of healthrelated publicity. Legislations to regulate such supervision shall be drafted.</p>	<p>New Article: Art. 236: The state shall develop and implement a plan for the comprehensive economic and urban development of border and underprivileged areas, including Upper Egypt, Sinai, Matrouh, and Nubia. This is to be achieved by the participation of the residents of these areas in the development projects and the priority in benefiting from them, taking into account the cultural and environmental patterns of the local community, within ten years from the date that this Constitution comes into effect, in the manner organized by law. The state shall work on planning and executing development projects to restore the people of Nuba to their original areas of origin and develop it within ten years, as organised by the law.</p> <p>Art. 18: Every citizen is entitled to health and to comprehensive health care with quality criteria. The state guarantees to maintain and support public health facilities that provide health services to the people, and work on enhancing their efficiency and their fair geographical distribution. The state commits to allocate a percentage of government expenditure that is no less than 3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to health. The percentage will gradually increase to reach global rates. The state commits to the establishment of a comprehensive health care system for all Egyptians covering all diseases. The contribution of citizens to its subscriptions or their exemption therefrom is based on their income rates. Denying any form of medical treatment to any human in emergency or life-threatening situations is a crime. The state commits to improving the conditions of physicians, nursing staff, and health sector workers, and achieving equity for them. All health facilities and health related products, materials, and health-related means of advertisement are subject to state oversight. The state encourages the participation of the private and public sectors in providing health care services as per the law.</p>	<p>The draft elaborates on the rights mentioned in the 2012 constitution. For example, Article 18 now more explicitly says the state should provide health insurance “for all Egyptians that covers all diseases.” It now specifically says that the government expenditure on healthcare should be no less than 3% of gross national product (GNP) — not of the budget — rather than leaving the amount open as before.</p> <p>Education: Article 19 further enumerates on the right to education and adds new references to education instilling ideals of “equal citizenship, tolerance and nondiscrimination” as well as “national identity.” Education remains free in public education institutions. It also specifically says the state should spend no less than 4% of GNP on education. Article 21 similarly sets a minimum of 2% of GNP for higher education expenditure, and a separate 1% for scientific research.</p>
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Constitution on 2013-14 (Comparison analysis)

		<p>Art. 19: Every citizen has the right to education with the aim of building the Egyptian character, maintaining national identity, planting the roots of scientific thinking, developing talents, promoting innovation and establishing civilizational and spiritual values and the concepts of citizenship, tolerance and non-discrimination. The state commits to uphold its aims in education curricula and methods, and to provide education in accordance with global quality criteria. Education is obligatory until the end of the secondary stage or its equivalent. The state grants free education in different stages in state educational institutions as per the law. The state commits to allocating a percentage of government spending that is no less than 4% of the GDP for education. It will gradually increase this until it reaches global rates. The state oversees education to ensure that all public and private schools and institutes abide by its educational policies.</p> <p>Art. 21: The state guarantees the independence of universities, scientific and linguistic academies. It commits to providing university education in accordance with global quality criteria, and to developing free university education in state universities and institutes as per the law. The state allocates a percentage of the government expenditure that is no less than 2% of Gross National Product (GNP). It will gradually increase until it reaches global rates. The state works on encouraging the establishment of non-profit public universities. The state guarantees the quality of education in private and public universities, their commitment to global quality criteria, preparing their educational and research cadres, and allocating a sufficient percentage of its returns to develop the educational and research process.</p>	
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Constitution on 2013-14 (Comparison analysis)

<p>Legislative Authority</p>	<p>Art.82: The legislative power shall consist of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council. Each shall exercise their respective authorities as set out in the Constitution. Art.113: The House of Representatives shall have at least 350 members, elected by direct, secret public balloting. A candidate for parliamentary elections must be an Egyptian citizen, enjoying civil and political rights, holder of at least a certificate of basic education, and 25 years old or older at the time of candidacy. Other requirements of candidacy, the provisions for election, the fairly representative division of constituencies, shall be defined by law. Art.126: The House of Representatives may decide to withdraw its confidence from the Prime Minister, a deputy of the Prime Minister, or any one of the ministers. A motion of no confidence may be submitted only after an interpellation, upon proposal by one-tenth of the House of Representatives' members. The House of Representatives should reach a decision within seven days from the date of debating the motion. Withdrawal of confidence needs a majority vote from the members of the House of Representatives. In all case, a no confidence motion may not be passed in connection with an issue that had already been decided upon in the same juridical term. If the House of Representatives decides to withdraw confidence from the Prime Minister or a minister, and the Cabinet announced its solidarity with him before the vote, then that Cabinet is obliged to offer its resignation. If the no confidence resolution concerns a certain member of the government, that member is obliged to resign their office. Art.127: The President of the Republic may not dissolve the House of Representatives except by a causative decision and following a public referendum. A House of Representatives may not be dissolved during its first annual session, nor for the same cause for which the immediately previous House of Representatives was dissolved.</p>	<p>Art. 102: The House of Representatives is composed of no less than four hundred and fifty members elected by direct, secret public balloting. A candidate for the membership of the House must be an Egyptian citizen, enjoying civil and political rights, a holder of at least a certificate of basic education, and no younger than 25 years old on the day that candidacy registration is opened. Other requirements of nomination, the electoral system, and the division of electoral districts are defined by law, taking into account fair representation of population and governorates and equal representation of voters. The majoritarian system, proportional list, or a mixed system of any ratio may be used. The President of the Republic may appoint a number of members that does not exceed 5%. The method of their nomination is to be specified by law. Art. 117: The House of Representatives shall elect, in the first meeting of its regular annual session, a speaker and two deputy speakers for the full legislative term. If the seat of either becomes vacant, the House of Representatives shall elect a replacement. The inner bylaws of the house shall determine the rules and procedures of election. In the case of the disruption of either's obligations, one third of the members of the house could request that he be relieved from his post. The decision is issued by a two-third majority of its members. In all cases, the speaker or either of the deputy speakers may not be re-elected in the following term. Art. 137: The president of the republic may not dissolve the House of Representatives except when necessary and by a causative decision and following a public referendum. The House of epresentatives may not be dissolved for the same cause for which the immediately previous House of Representatives was dissolved. The president of the republic shall issue a decision halting the sessions of the house and put the decision to dissolve it to referendum within 20 days at most. If the participants in the referendum approve with a majority of valid votes, the president of the republic shall issue the dissolution decree and call for early elections within 30 days at most from the day of the decree's issuance. The new house shall meet within 10 days following the final result's announcement.</p>	<p>The new draft eliminated the "Shura Council". The amendments give parliament the right to withdraw confidence from the president, a right which was absent from the previous charter. Amendments also prohibit the president and parliament from concluding treaties that concede national territory, and give the president the power to choose certain powerful ministers in the event a majority party in parliament nominates a prime minister. The amended articles also give parliament the right to impeach the president if he breaches the provisions of the constitution, a power not found in the 2012 constitution. Also, article 102 in the new constitution allows the president to appoint 5% of the parliament members. This was a very controversial issue because it might impact the voting on some decision that needs majority like accusing the president of treason. Article 229 of the new draft has been made in line with Article 102 of the same draft and it stipulates that candidates will run either individually, through electoral party-lists or using a mixture of both systems. Consequently, specifying which electoral system has been left to the interim president to decide.</p>
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Constitution on 2013-14 (Comparison analysis)

		<p>New article: Art. 161: The House of Representatives can propose withdrawing confidence from the president of the republic and early presidential elections based on a causative motion signed by the majority of House of Representatives members at least and the approval of two-thirds of its members. The motion cannot be presented for the same cause during the presidential term more than once. As soon as the proposal is approved, the matter of withdrawing confidence and holding early presidential elections is subjected to a popular referendum called for by the prime minister. If a majority approves the decision to withdraw confidence, the president of the republic is relieved from his post which then becomes vacant. The early presidential elections shall be held within 60 days from the date the referendum result was announced. If the referendum results in disapproval, the House of Representatives is considered dissolved and the president of the republic shall call for electing a new house within 30 days from the date of dissolution.</p>	
<p>The President</p>	<p>Art.132: The President is the Head of State and chief of the executive authority. He looks after the interests of the people, safeguards the independence and territorial integrity of the motherland, and observes the separation between powers. He carries out his responsibilities in the manner prescribed in the Constitution. Art.131: In the case of the dissolution of House of Representatives, the Shura Council shall carry out their joint legislative responsibilities. Any bills passed by the Shura Council during the period of House of Representatives' dissolution shall be presented to the new House of Representatives for consideration as soon as it is convened. <u>In the absence of both Legislative Houses, and where there is a requirement for urgent measures, the President of the Republic may issue decrees that have the force of law, which shall then be presented to the House of Representatives and the Shura Council - as the case may be - within 15 days from the start of their sessions. If such decrees were not presented to the Councils, or if they were presented but not approved, their force of law is retrospectively revoked, unless the Council affirms their validity for the previous period, or chooses to settle the consequent effects in some other manner.</u> Art.133: The President of the Republic shall be elected for a period of four calendar years, commencing on the day the term of his predecessor ends. The President may be reelected only once. The process of the presidential election begins at least 90 days before the end of the presidential term. The result is to be announced at least 10 days before the end of term. The President of the Republic may not hold any partisan position for the duration of the presidency.</p>	<p>Art. 123: The President of the Republic has the right to issue or object to laws. If the President of the Republic objects to a draft law approved by the House of Representatives, it must be referred back to the House within 30 days of the House's being notified thereof. If the draft law is not referred back to the House within this period, it is considered a law and is issued. If it is referred back to the House within the aforementioned period, and is approved again by a majority of two-thirds of its members, it is considered a law and is issued. Art. 139: The president is the head of state and chief of the executive branch of government. He looks after the interests of the people, safeguards the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the motherland, and is committed to the provisions of the constitution. He carries out his responsibilities in the manner prescribed by the constitution. Art. 141: A presidential candidate must be an Egyptian citizen born to Egyptian parents. He and his parents must have carried no other citizenship. He must have civil and political rights, and must have fulfilled his military service or been legally exempted from it and at the time of nomination cannot be younger than 40 Gregorian years. Other conditions for nomination are determined by law. Art. 145: The president of the republic shall represent the state in foreign relations and shall conclude treaties and ratify them after the approval of the House of Representatives. Such treaties shall have the force of law after publication, according to the provisions of the constitution. Any treaty of peace, alliance, and all treaties related to the rights of sovereignty must be subjected to a popular referendum. Such treaties are not ratified unless approved by referendum. In any case, no treaty contrary to the provisions of the constitution or concedes any part of state territory shall be concluded.</p>	<p>Unlike the 2012 constitution, in which the political system was presidential/parliamentary, the new draft divides powers between the president and the prime minister following more of a semi-presidential system. In the new draft Article 123 grants the president the right to issue or object to laws. This clause was not included in the 2012 constitution; instead the parliament had the upper hand on what laws to issue by notifying the president of them.</p>

Constitution on 2013-14 (Comparison analysis)

<p>Art.134: A presidential candidate must be an Egyptian citizen born to Egyptian parents, must have carried no other citizenship, must have civil and political rights, cannot be married to a non-Egyptian, and at the time of nomination cannot be younger than 40 Gregorian years.</p> <p>Art.135: A prerequisite for nomination to the presidency is a recommendation by at least 20 elected members of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council, or endorsements from at least 20000 citizens who have the right to vote, in at least 10 governorates, with a minimum of 1000 endorsements from each governorate. No one shall be allowed to endorse more than one candidate, as shall be regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.136: The President of the Republic is elected by direct secret ballot, with an absolute majority of valid votes. The procedures for electing the President of the Republic shall be regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.145: The President of the Republic shall represent the State in foreign relations and shall conclude treaties and ratify them after the approval of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council. Such treaties shall have the force of law after ratification and publication, according to established procedures. Approval must be acquired from both Legislative Houses with a two-thirds majority of their members for any treaty of peace, alliance, and all treaties related to the rights of sovereignty. No treaty contrary to the provisions of the Constitution shall be approved.</p> <p>Art.146: The President of the Republic shall be the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The President is not to declare war, or send the Armed Forces outside State territory, except after consultation with the National Defense Council and the approval of the House of Representatives with a majority of its members.</p> <p>Art.148: The President of the Republic shall declare, after consultation with the Cabinet, a state of emergency in the manner regulated by law. Such proclamation must be submitted to the House of Representatives within the following seven days. If the declaration takes place when the House of Representatives is not in session, a session is called for immediately. In case the House of Representatives is dissolved, the matter shall be submitted to the Shura Council, all within the period specified in the preceding paragraph. The declaration of a state of emergency must be approved by a majority of members of each Council. The declaration shall be for a specified period not exceeding six months, which can only be extended by another similar period upon the people's approval in a public referendum. The House of Representatives cannot be dissolved while a state of emergency is in place.</p>	<p>Art. 154: The president of the republic shall declare, after consultation with the cabinet, a state of emergency in the manner regulated by law. Such proclamation must be submitted to the House of Representatives within the following seven days for consideration. If the declaration takes place when the House of Representatives is not in its normal session, a session is called for immediately. In any case, a majority of the members of the House must approve declaring a state of emergency. The declaration shall be for a specified period not exceeding three months, which can only be extended by another similar period upon the two-thirds majority by the house. If the house is not in session, the matter is submitted to the cabinet for approval, to be presented to the new House of Representatives in its first session. The House of Representatives cannot be dissolved while a state of emergency is in place.</p>	
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Constitution on 2013-14 (Comparison analysis)

	<p>Art.150: The President of the Republic may call for a referendum on important issues relating to the supreme interests of the State. If the call for the referendum included more than one issue, voting should be on each of them. The result of a referendum shall be binding to all state authorities and the general public in all cases.</p> <p>Art.208:The National Electoral Commission is exclusively responsible for managing referendums in addition to the presidential, parliamentary and local elections, starting from the preparation of a database of voters, the division of constituencies, the determination and the announcement of electoral funding and expenditure permissions, besides any other procedures till the announcement of results. The Commission may be entrusted with supervising the elections of syndicates and any other organizations. All of the above shall be regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.209: The National Electoral Commission shall be administered by a board that consists of 10 members selected equally from the Deputies of the Court of Cassation, the Head of the Courts of Appeal, the Deputies of the State Council, the State Affairs and Administrative Prosecution, The election shall take place by the Supreme Judicial Council and the councils of these bodies according to the conditions without their members. The delegation shall be to a full-time work for one term of six years. The presidency of the Commission shall go to its longest-serving member from the Court of Cassation. Elections shall be held to renew half of the Commission members every three years. The Commission may refer to public figures or specialists deemed to have relevant expertise in the field of elections. The Commission shall have an executive body. All of the above shall be regulated by law.Part Five;Ch.Three:</p> <p>Art.226: The current presidential term comes to an end four years from the date of the President taking office. He may be re-elected only once.</p>		
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Constitution on 2013-14 (Comparison analysis)

<p>The Executive Authority</p>	<p>Art.139: The President of the Republic appoints the Prime Minister, who shall be assigned by the President the task of forming the Cabinet and presenting its programme to the House of Representatives within 30 days at most. If the Cabinet is not granted parliamentary confidence, the President shall appoint another Prime Minister from the party that holds the majority of seats in the House of Representatives. If the Cabinet of that appointed Prime Minister does not obtain parliamentary confidence within a similar period, the House of Representatives then appoints a Prime Minister who shall be assigned by the President the task of forming a Cabinet, provided that this Cabinet obtains parliamentary confidence within a similar period. Otherwise, the President of the Republic shall dissolve the House of Representatives and calls for the elections of a new House of Representatives within 60 days from the date the dissolution is announced. In all cases, the sum of the periods set forth in this Article should not exceed 90 days. In the case of dissolution of the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister shall present the Cabinet and its plan to the new House of Representatives at its first session.</p> <p>Art.155: The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister's deputies and the Ministers. The Prime Minister heads, oversees the work, and directs the Cabinet to practice its jurisdictions.</p> <p>Art.156: No person shall be appointed to the position of Prime Minister or any other position in the Cabinet who shall not be an Egyptian citizen, and been enjoying civil and political rights, and who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and shall not have carried the citizenship of any other country unless renounced within a year of reaching the age of eighteen. No Cabinet member shall, during holding his office, be a member in either the House of the Representatives or the Shura Council; in case a House or Council member is appointed to government, his place in Parliament is vacated and the provisions of Article 113 of the Constitution should be applied.</p> <p>Art.159: The Cabinet shall, in particular, practice the following jurisdiction:1-To collaborate with the President of the Republic to lay down and oversee the implementation of the public policy of the State; 2-To direct, coordinate and follow up on the work of the ministries and their affiliated public bodies and organizations; 3-To prepare draft laws and decrees; 4-to issue administrative decisions in accordance with the law, and to monitor their implementation; 5-To prepare the draft Overall Budget of the State; 6-To prepare the draft economic and social development plan of the state; 7-To contract and grant loans in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; 8-To supervise the implementation of laws, maintain state security and protect the rights of the citizens and the interests of the State.</p>	<p>Art. 136: The president of the republic appoints the prime minister, who shall be assigned by the president the task of forming the cabinet and presenting its programme to the House of Representatives. If the cabinet is not granted confidence by the majority of House of Representatives members within 30 days at most, the president shall appoint the prime minister nominated by the party or coalition that holds the majority of house seats. If the cabinet of that appointed prime minister does not obtain the confidence of the majority of the House of Representatives members within 30 days, the house is considered dissolved and the president of the republic shall call for the election of a new House of Representatives within 60 days from the date the dissolution is announced. In all cases, the sum of the periods set forth in this article should not exceed 60 days. In the case of dissolution of the House of Representatives, the prime minister shall present the cabinet and its plan to the new House of Representatives at its first session. The president of the republic, in consultation with the prime minister, shall appoint the ministers of defence, interior, foreign affairs and justice if the cabinet is appointed by the majority party in the House of Representatives, or by a coalition that comprises a majority.</p> <p>Art. 146: The President of the Republic assigns a Prime Minister to form the government and present his program to the House of Representatives. If his government does not obtain the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives within no more 30 days, the President appoints a Prime Minister based on the nomination of the party or the coalition that holds a plurality of seats in the House of Representatives. If his government fails to win the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives within 30 days, the House is deemed dissolved, and the President of the Republic calls for the elections of a new House of Representatives within 60 days from the date the dissolution is announced. In all cases, the sum of the periods set forth in this Article shall not exceed 60 days. In the event that the House of Representatives is dissolved, the Prime Minister presents the government and its program to the new House of Representatives at its first session.</p>	<p>The new constitution allows the president to assign a prime minister to form the cabinet and present its programme to the House of Representatives for approval. If the cabinet receives a no-confidence vote within 30 days, the president appoints a new prime minister from the party that has the majority of seats in the parliament. If the new prime minister and the cabinet fail again to get a vote of confidence from the majority of the parliament members within another 30 days, the parliament would be dissolved and the president should call for new parliamentary elections within 60 days.</p>
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Constitution on 2013–14 (Comparison analysis)

	<p>Art.166: The President of the Republic, the Prosecutor General, and the House of Representatives, with a motion signed by at least one-third of the members of the House, shall have the right to accuse the Prime Minister or any of the members of the Cabinet concerning crimes committed during their term of office or related to their posts. In all cases, charges shall not only be brought except with the approval of the two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives. An accused member of the Cabinet shall be relieved of his post until a verdict is reached. The end of his term of service shall not preclude the start or the resumption of prosecution.</p>		
<p>The Judicial Authori ty</p>	<p>Art.168: The Judicial Authority shall be independent, vested in the courts at all levels and kinds, which shall issue their judgments in accordance with the law. The jurisdiction of the Judicial Authority shall be defined by law. Interference in the affairs of the judiciary is a crime that is not forfeited by passing of time.</p> <p>Art.169: Each judiciary body shall administer its own affairs; each body shall have an independent budget and be consulted on the draft laws governing its affairs, by the means that are regulated by law.</p> <p>Art.170: Judges shall be independent, should not be dismissed, should not be subjected to any authority other than the law, and shall be equal in rights and duties. The conditions and the procedures of the appointment of the judges and the disciplinary actions against them are defined and regulated by the law. When delegated, their delegation shall be absolute, to the destinations and in the positions defined by the law; all in a manner that preserves the independence and the accomplishment of the duties of the judiciary.</p> <p>Art.173: The Public Prosecution is an integral part of the judiciary, to investigate, press and follow charges in all criminal cases except what is exempted by law. Other competencies shall be defined by law. The Public Prosecution is conducted by a Prosecutor General appointed by the President of the Republic, based on the selection of the Supreme Judicial Council from among the Deputies to the President of the Court of Cassation, the Presidents of the Court of Appeals and Assistant Prosecutor Generals, for a period of four years, or for the period remaining until retirement age, whichever comes first, and only once during the judge’s career.</p>	<p>Art. 185: Each judicial body shall administer its own affairs; each body shall have an independent budget subject to discussion by the House of Representatives in detail and be incorporated in the state budget as one figure. Each judicial body shall be consulted on the draft laws governing its affairs.</p> <p>Art. 189: The Public Prosecution is an integral part of the judiciary, to investigate, press and follow charges in all criminal cases except what is exempted by law. Other competencies shall be defined by law. The Public Prosecution is conducted by a prosecutor-general appointed by the Supreme Judicial Council, from among the Deputies to the president of the Court of Cassation, or Presidents of the Court of Appeals or the Assistant prosecutor-generals, and the president of the republic issues a decision to appoint him for a period of four years, or for the period remaining until retirement age, whichever comes first, and only once during the judge’s career.</p> <p>Art. 193: The Court is made up of a president and a sufficient number of deputies to the president.</p> <p>The Commissioners Authority of the Supreme Constitutional Court is composed of a president and a sufficient number of presidents in the authority, advisors and assistant advisors.</p> <p>The General Assembly chooses the Court’s President from among the most senior three vice-presidents of the court. It also chooses the vice-presidents and the members of its Commissioners Authority, who are appointed by a decree from the President of the Republic. The foregoing takes place in the manner defined by the law.</p>	<p>One of the most significant changes is the appointment of the prosecutor-general; while in the 2012 charter the president was tasked with appointing him, the 2013 amendments explicitly state that the Supreme Judicial Council possesses that right.</p> <p>A positive amendment was made to Article 176 of the suspended constitution regarding the members of the Supreme Constitutional Court. Instead of restricting the number of the members to ten and their president, Article 193 of the draft states that the court is made up of “a sufficient number of deputies, advisors and assistant advisors.” This gives the court greater flexibility in handling cases.</p>

Constitution on 2013-14 (Comparison analysis)

	<p>Art.174: The State Council is an independent judicial body that exclusively undertakes adjudicating in administrative disputes and disputes pertaining to the implementation of its decisions. It also undertakes disciplinary proceedings and appeals, adjudicates in legal issues to be determined by law, reviews and drafts bills and resolutions of legislative character referred to it, and reviews contracts in which the State is a party. Other competencies shall be determined by law.</p> <p>Section 4: The Supreme Constitutional Court</p> <p>Art.175: The Supreme Constitutional Court is an independent judicial body, seated in Cairo, which exclusively undertakes the judicial control of the constitutionality of laws and regulations. The law defines other competencies and regulates the procedures to be followed before the court.</p> <p>Art.176: The Supreme Constitutional Court is made up of a president and ten members. The law determines judicial or other bodies that shall nominate them and regulates the manner of their appointment and the requirements to be satisfied by them. Appointments take place by a decree from the President of the Republic.</p>		
The Military	<p>Art.193: The National Security Council shall be created, presided over by the President of the Republic and including in its membership the Prime Minister, the Speakers of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Health, the Chief of the General Intelligence Services, and the Heads of the Committees of Defense and National Security in the House of Representatives and the Shura Council. The Council adopts strategies for establishing security in the country; facing disasters and crises of all kinds and taking necessary measures to contain them; and identifying sources of threat to Egyptian national security, whether at home or abroad, and undertaking necessary actions to address them on the official and popular levels. Other competencies and regulations are defined by law.</p> <p>Art.194: The Armed Forces shall belong to the people. Their duty is to protect the country, and preserve its security and territories. It is the State alone that shall create these forces. No individual, entity, organization or group is allowed to create military or para-military. The Armed Forces shall have a Supreme Council as regulated by law.</p>	<p>Art. 201: The defense minister is the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, appointed from among its officers.</p> <p>Transitional Art. 234: Appointment of the defense minister should be after the approval of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces. The provisions of this article shall apply for two terms (eight years) from the date of the adoption of this constitution.</p> <p>Art. 204: Civilians are not to be tried in military courts except for crimes that represent direct attacks on military installations, camps or what is in its territory, military border zones, equipment, vehicles, weapons, ammunition, documents, secrets, public funds, military factories, crimes related to conscription, and crimes that represent a direct assault on its officers or members performing their jobs.</p>	<p>The appointment of the Minister of Defence in Article 195 of the suspended constitution was by the president, like other civil and military personnel. However, Article 234 of the new draft stipulates that the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces will approve the appointment of the Minister of Defence for two presidential terms. Additionally, Article 203 of the draft that determines the functions of the National Defence Council, states that the council would discuss the armed forces' budget, which will be incorporated as a single figure. These two stipulations further the idea that the military enjoys more autonomy from the rest of the executive body of the Egyptian state.</p> <p>In the Suspended constitution, article 198 allowed military trials on the condition of getting involved in crimes that harm the armed forces leaving the law to define and determine these crimes.</p>

Constitution on 2013-14 (Comparison analysis)

<p>Art.196: The law regulates public mobilization and defines the conditions of service, promotion and retirement in the Armed Forces. The Judicial Committees for the officers and personnel of the Armed Forces are alone responsible for adjudicating in all administrative disputes pertaining to decisions affecting them.</p> <p>Art.197: A National Defense Council shall be created, presided over by the President of the Republic and including in its membership the Speakers of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Interior, the Chief of the General Intelligence Service, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, the Commander of the Navy, the Air Forces and Air Defense, the Chief of Operations for the Armed Forces and the Head of Military Intelligence. The Council is responsible for matters pertaining to the methods of ensuring the safety and security of the country and to the budget of the Armed Forces. It shall be consulted about draft laws related to the Armed Forces. Other competencies are to be defined by law. The President of the Republic may invite whoever is seen as having relevant expertise to attend the Council's meetings without having their votes counted.</p> <p>Art.198: The Military Judiciary is an independent judiciary that adjudicates exclusively in all crimes related to the Armed Forces, its officers and personnel. Civilians shall not stand trial before military courts except for crimes that harm the Armed Forces. The law shall define such crimes and determine the other competencies of the Military Judiciary. Members of the Military Judiciary are autonomous and cannot be dismissed. They share the immunities, securities, rights and duties stipulated for members of other judiciaries.</p>		<p>The new draft, with Article 204 only defined these crimes, reading: "It is not permissible for civilians to stand military trials except in crimes that represent direct assault on military establishment, the armed forces' camps and the like, or the military areas or its border zones, its equipment, vehicles, weapons, ammunitions, documents, military secrets, public funds, factories, or crimes related to conscription or crimes that constitute a direct assault against its officers and personnel while performing their work."</p> <p>Article 204 remains one the reasons political groups such as 6 April Youth Movement (Democratic Front) is calling for the constitution to be rejected, and leaning towards issuing a constitutional declaration rather than going back to the 1971 or 2012 constitutions if the draft is rejected.</p> <p>(Most of the other articles on the military remained unchanged)</p>
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Constitution on 2013-14 (Comparison analysis)

<p>Parliamentary Representation</p>	<p>Art.224: Elections of the House of Representatives, Shura Council and local councils shall be held in accordance with the system of individual candidacy, a list-based system, a combination of the two, or any other electoral system defined by law.</p> <p>Art.229: Procedures for the first parliamentary elections shall begin within 60 days of this Constitution coming into effect, the first legislative term shall be held within 10 days from the date of announcing the final result of the elections. In this House of Representatives, farmers and workers shall have a minimum of 50% representation. A worker means anyone who is hired by another for a fee or salary. A farmer means anyone who has taken agriculture as a profession for a minimum of 10 years preceding parliamentary nomination. The standards and regulations required for a candidate to be considered a farmer or a worker shall be determined by law.</p> <p>Art.231: The first legislative elections following the adoption of this Constitution shall be held in the following manner: Two-thirds of the seats are to be won by a list-based electoral system and one-third by individual candidacy, with parties and independent candidates allowed to run in each.</p>	<p>Art. 243: The state shall endeavor to adequately represent workers and peasants in the first elected parliament after the adoption of this constitution, as prescribed by law.</p> <p>Art. 244: The state shall endeavor to adequately represent youth, Christians, disabled people and Egyptians living abroad in the first elected parliament after the adoption of this constitution, as prescribed by law.</p>	<p>The draft abolishes the stipulation, present since Nasser, that parliament be comprised of at least of 50% workers and farmers. The stipulation was criticized for being abused in practicality by land owners and non-workers entering parliament as such. Instead, the current constitution calls upon the state to ensure “suitable” representation in the upcoming parliament for workers and farmers. Article 13 also calls upon the state to protect workers’ rights, improve working conditions and safety and forbids arbitrary firing of workers. Article 17 says the state has to provide suitable pension for small farmers, agricultural labor, fishermen and impermanent labor. One unchanged criticized stipulation, as per current Article 77, is that there can only be one labor union per profession, which was criticized in previous texts.</p>
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Labor Market in Egypt

An overview

I- Introduction:

Unemployment could be considered as one of the most pressing issues in the Egyptian society. Actually, it was perceived by many people as the triggering power to the January revolution. The unemployment is considered primarily as a youth problem; it is estimated that at least 90% of the unemployed in Egypt are young people.¹ In 2011, Egypt labor force was 26.53 million, of which 3.2 million are unemployed. The unemployment rate has witnessed a significant increase post the January revolution, rising from 9% in 2010 to 12% in 2011. The gender aspect plays a significant role in the labor market in Egypt where female unemployment rate has amounted to 22.7% in 2011, versus 8.9% only for males.² The latest available data reveals that the unemployment ratio stood at 12.6% during the second quarter of 2012 compared to 11.8% of the same period during the last year.³ Urban areas are characterized by a higher unemployment ratio standing at 16.2% compared to 9.8% in rural areas.⁴

II-Root Causes of Unemployment in Egypt:

Labor market problems in Egypt, as prescribed by several observers and scholars, could be mainly attributed to the following factors

1- Limited Number of Jobs

The limited number of job opportunities created in the economy, especially in the formal sector, versus the high labor force growth. Despite positive job creation, it is still very difficult for new entrants to find a job. This could be mainly attributed to the relatively low rate of private investments; in addition to the nature of these investments, where the majority of them are channeled through capital (not labor) intensive activities.

The scarcity of job opportunities pushed many young people to work in the informal sector, where another problem is created which is the quality of work. The informal

¹ United Nations Development Program and the Institute of National Planning, Egypt Human Development Report 2010: Youth in Egypt: Building our Future.

² Information and Decision Support Center, Egypt's Information Portal, available online at: <http://www.eip.gov.eg/nds/nds.aspx>

³ Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Unemployment Press Release, 14 August, 2012.

⁴ Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Unemployment Press Release, 14 August, 2012.

sector in Egypt doesn't offer the employees their full rights as stipulated by labor law. In other words, workers of the informal sector don't have access to pensions, social security system, medical insurance, and they don't have a system of for paid leaves or compensations. Additionally, informal sector is usually associated with low wages.

Nevertheless, these factors didn't stop informality, as measured by share of workers not contributing to social security (i.e. without access to pension and health insurance coverage through their employers) from increasing, reaching 58% in 2006⁵. However, these conditions have made many of the university graduates refrain from entering this sector. This has definitely contributed to increasing the unemployment rates among university graduates (37% in 2011)⁶, compared to other categories of lower levels of education. It is worth noting that a recent study of the World Bank reveals that despite the fact that informality remains lower among university graduates, it is increasing with a much faster pace.

Last but not least, most of the jobs created are restricted to certain sectors; namely, tourism, construction, transport and communication. This could be attributed to many factors, among which is that informality is widely spread and easy to apply in these three sectors.

2- Skills Mismatch

The Egyptian labor market is characterized by an increasing supply of labor that does not meet market requirements, which resulted in a severe problem of skill mismatch. The problem of mismatch is considered a double sided problem. From one side, Egyptian employers face difficulties recruiting qualified workers. This fact could be best signified by the results from enterprise surveys in Egypt indicate that firms identify worker skills and education among their top five constraints to business climate. Generally, skills mismatches are particularly identified as a constraint to business development in Egypt. The problem of skill mismatches is one of the outcomes of the poor quality of education provided to these youth. For example, Upper secondary education and higher education are heavily oriented towards academic university degrees, while programs oriented towards the skills that are most demanded in the labor market still play a marginal role.⁷

⁵ World Bank, Labor Markets and School-to-Work Transition in Egypt: Diagnostics, Constraints, and Policy Framework, 2010.

⁶ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Economic and Social Development Plan for the Fiscal Year 2012/2013.

⁷ World Bank, Labor Markets and School-to-Work Transition in Egypt: Diagnostics, Constraints, and Policy Framework, 2010.

On the other side, skills mismatch sometimes happens to be a perception of young people seeking work, especially, university graduates and/or distinguished university graduates⁸. This perception stems from the previously mentioned fact that most of the new jobs created are actually in the informal sector, where most of the jobs are characterized by low quality and low pay. Accordingly, young people feel that they will not be able to capitalize on the time and resource they have invested in their education. This group of young people has a strong belief that they have invested a lot in their education; hence, they are expecting high returns to education. This is not really available in the informal sector where returns to education are considered very low, and most of the jobs don't require certain academic degrees or educational levels. Even in the formal sector, the abundance of supply in the labor market puts high limitations on the salary schemes and benefits offered by employers, in a way that really contradicts the level of expectations of many job seekers especially, university graduates.

3- Labor Market Rigidities and Distortions

The labor market rigidities that are reflected in inadequate labor market policies that could not resolve the existing mismatch between labor demand and supply. These policies include:

- **Employment protection regulations**, where mandatory benefits and contributions as well as laws/regulations governing hiring and firing of workers continue to be important constraints to employment growth. Firing regulations in Egypt are very strict and requires consultation with MOMM, additionally firing costs remains very high compared to regional and international benchmarks.
- **Civil service benefits and remuneration system** has definitely created severe distortions in the Egyptian labor market mechanisms. Egypt's former policy to guarantee employment for university graduates lead to an immense overstaffing problem, as well as a serious skill-mix problem. Additionally, the public sector jobs are still associated with relatively generous medical and retirement benefits, relatively short work hours, and transportation benefits and on average, public sector real wages have stayed competitive with private-sector wages (although, civil servants' take-home pay is dominated by allowances that distort the incentive structure and create inequities).
- **Training policy**, especially vocational training; the quality of vocational training is actually very low due to insufficient budget allocations, institutional fragmentation, and separation of theory from practice.

⁸ The term "*distinguished*" refers to those graduated from either well recognized private universities (American university, German University, British University) or those graduated from scientific colleges (medicine, engineering, computer science).

- **Underdeveloped Employment Services** that don't really meet international standards. The employment agencies in Egypt either public and/or private ones don't really perform a vital role in mediation between job seekers and employers, leading to a problem of accessibility between job seekers and available vacancies. It doesn't also contribute to counseling and training services. This will be further illustrated in the next section.

The above mentioned factors are supported by the opinions of young people who participated in a "*Survey of Egyptian Young People*", accomplished by the Population Council – West Asia and North Africa (Table 1).⁹ According to the survey, 70% of the interviewed young people said that they are unemployed because there was no work available at all. On the other side 16.6% of the interviewed said that they were unemployed because there was no job with a suitable salary or wage; and finally, 7.5% said that there is no job that suits their experience or qualifications. The other reasons referred to the unavailability of suitable work place and location. It is worth noting that university graduates were almost two times more likely than others to say that they could not find a job suitable to their qualifications. This is further interpreted as a problem of expectations among this group of youth, where they persist in having a job according to predetermined criteria they have set.

Table 1: Main reason for being unemployed among respondents aged 15-29, Egypt, 2009:

Reason	Males	Females	Total
No work available at all	68.4	72.4	70.0
No work suitable to experience/qualifications	4.0	12.6	7.5
No work with suitable wage	22.5	8.1	16.6
No work in a suitable workplace	2.1	5.4	3.5
No work available with suitable location	2.6	1.5	2.1
Other	0.5	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100
Number of unemployed respondents (broad definition)¹⁰	381	331	712

Source: Population Council, West Asia and North Africa Office, Survey of young People in Egypt, Final Report, January, 2011.

⁹ Population Council, West Asia and North Africa Office, Survey of young People in Egypt, Final Report, January, 2011.

¹⁰ The survey used two definitions for unemployment; the first one is the standard definition, while the second one is the broad definition which loosens the search requirement to include the discouraged unemployed, those who are no longer actively searching for a job.

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Another important finding of the survey is that 30.3% of unemployed youth who were not searching for a job often cited reasons related to discouragement. They said that their main reason for not searching was that they believed there were no jobs. This finding reflects that many young people lack information about effective job search methods. Therefore, some of the youth included in this group could have been employed if an efficient access channel was available to introduce them to the job, if available.

III- Employment Services in Egypt:

In Egypt, entering the labor market is rather difficult; this difficulty stems from many factors which include favoritism in recruitment practices, an inefficient employment and underdeveloped employment services market, and lack of geographic and social mobility.¹¹ The term Employment services encompasses all measures aimed at enhancing job search efficiency, such as providing information on job vacancies, assisting in matching workers to jobs, career counseling, and assessment and testing to determine job readiness. The employment services in Egypt could be broadly classified into three main categories: University based centers, Public Employment Services, and Private Employment Services.

1- University Based Centers:

Most, if not all, of the Egyptian universities don't have employment centers or services, with some few exceptions. The idea started to pave its way through some private universities over the last few years. Nevertheless, the **American University in Cairo (AUC)** could be considered the only exception to that generalization, as it established the "*AUC's Career Center*" in 1991 as the first University career center in the Middle East that provides comprehensive employment and recruitment services to students, alumni and employers. The Career Center was formerly known as "*Career Advising and Placement Services*". It offers employment services and works on educating students and alumni for lifelong career planning, providing assistance in identifying professional objectives, designing and implementing job-search strategies, as well as exploring experiential learning, employment and postgraduate opportunities.¹²

The AUC career center adopted an initiative to launch four employability and career-development centers (ECDCs) across three Egyptian universities. In collaboration with corporate partners, NGOs and training providers, this initiative aims at helping Egyptian youth earn skills that are necessary for them to meet the demands of the

changing job market. The project is funded by USAID and will take place at **Ain Shams, Suez Canal and Assiut universities**; it commenced in June 2012 and is expected to end in May 2015.

Another recent experience is that of **Modern Science and Arts University (MSA)**. In 2008, the MSA formed the *Career Placement Center (CPC)*, which is an initiative by the HR-office at MSA University that is fully operated by students. The CPC conducts a number of activities that include Employment and Internship opportunities, Training, Marketing, and Market Research. The CPC aims at creating an interactive forum between the students and the corporate world, providing them with a firsthand enhancing experience with the work environment. Additionally, it works on providing the employers with the best suitable candidates.¹³

Furthermore, the **Egyptian Junior Business Association** has adopted a program called "Key Program", which offers undergraduates an interactive learning experience to enhance their technical, soft and hard skills needed to fulfill the criteria of the job market. The program secured a location for the establishment of a career development center (CDC) within the **Ain Shams University** premises to facilitate the running of training and other activities in a more sustainable manner, whilst enabling the inclusion of a larger number of beneficiaries in its activities and extending important services to the general student body.¹⁴

In the **Faculty of Education in Aswan** (a branch of **South Valley University**), a unit named *Training and Counseling Unit* was established in 1995. One of the main objectives of this unit is supporting students and graduates in developing their performance to meet the labor market. However, the unit did not really attain any major achievements in this area. Additionally, its role doesn't go any further to introduce these students to the labor market or to job vacancies in any means.

However, most of the Egyptian universities (both public and private ones) usually hold an employment fair on annual basis. These fairs are usually sponsored by a group of private corporate entities in cooperation with the university. In these fairs, companies send representatives, to whom the students submit their CV's. Some of the companies make a simple preliminary interview to the applicants; however, it is rather naive and not indicative at all.

¹¹ Ahmed, Ghada, Employment and Human Resources Services in Egypt, Master's Thesis, Duke University, Sanford School of Public Policy, 2010.

¹² American University in Cairo Website, available at: <http://www.aucegypt.edu/newsatauc/Pages/story.aspx?eid=966>

¹³ Modern Science and Arts University Website, available online at: <http://cpc.msa.edu.eg/about-cpc.htm>

¹⁴ Egyptian Junior Business Association Website, available online at: <http://www.ejb.org.eg/article.aspx?ArticleID=13>

2- Public Employment Services

The institutional framework of public employment services in Egypt is mainly represented by the Ministry of Manpower and Migration (MOMM). The ministry plays the role of Egypt's primary public employment services agency, it is responsible for labor policy, managing labor supply and demand, increasing the employability of the labor force, and monitoring labor market demand. MOMM was established in 1961 and during the past ten years the Ministry has seen its role change dramatically, as the national employment strategy shifted from public sector employment guarantees to job creation in the private sector. In 2010, the number of staff employed at MOMM was 1600; it has a network of **307 employment offices** throughout Egypt. One of the main responsibilities of these offices is to match job seekers and job vacancies, where most of the staff of these offices claims that the majority of them are in contact with job seekers. In 2009, there were 895,078 registered unemployed while the number of vacancies registered with MOMM was only 222,888.¹⁵ Some of these offices have been subject to some developments under a project funded by Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Since 2002, CIDA has been implementing a project on upgrading public employment services in Egypt. The project tries to create 25 pilot labor Offices, one per governorate. The Social Fund for Development is a partner in the project. Canadian technical cooperation is responsible for methodological guidance and training of officials. Egyptian institutions provide offices and computer equipment. The training component of the project has two modules: one for employment service officials and one for employers and managers. Initial training takes place in Canada and is followed by training for trainers in Egypt. The Government of Egypt has also allocated resources to modernize some employment offices.¹⁶

On the central level, the **Labor Market Information and Employment Unit** at MOMM is mainly responsible for gathering, analyzing and disseminating information about the labor market and employment opportunities. The unit is supposed to play a major role in identifying the most targeted groups that are in need for intervention and assistance.¹⁷

On the regional level, the MOMM is supposed to carry its role through what is known as "**Labor Offices**"; these offices are supposed to be one of the main mechanisms used to get formal sector jobs (in the public and private sectors).¹⁸ The utilization of labor offices by Egyptian unemployed is the result of labor offices having been

¹⁵ World Bank, Public Employment Services and Publicly Provided ALMP's in Egypt, 2011.

¹⁶ Ahmed, Ghada, Employment and Human Resources Services in Egypt, Master's Thesis, Duke University, Sanford School of Public Policy, 2010.

¹⁷ International Labor Organization and Ministry of Manpower and Migration, Egypt: Youth Employment National Action Plan 2010-2015, January 2010.

¹⁸ Information in this part is based on a phone call interview with Ms. Rawia Gamal, an Employee of Labor Office of Nasr City District.

traditionally the main mechanism of registration and intermediation for public employment at the time when the government of Egypt warranted placement in the civil service to all university graduates. The organizational structure of labor offices comprises five main divisions; namely, employment division, industrial security division, work relations division, inspection division, and administrative division. The employment division is responsible for:

- Registration of job seekers (which is mandatory by law)¹⁹; job seekers need to present a certification indicating their skills and educational level. The office submits this register to MOMM.
- Registrations of vacancies, as employers are required by law to send detailed statements to the labor office of the available vacancies they have. The labor office, in turn, sends it to the MOMM. MOMM advertise public and private available vacancies in a monthly bulletin.
- Procedural affairs for new entrants to labor market, where they are required by law to register themselves at labor offices upon acquiring the first job.

The industrial security division is responsible for monitoring the compliance of firms, companies, and factories with different occupational safety and health measures. The main role of the work relations department is performing labor mediation, as an alternative solution to litigation. Mediation plays an important role due to the high numbers of time consuming labor lawsuits and disputes before the courts of law between employees and employers. When collective bargaining fails and no solution agreeable to both parties has been found the General Management for Collective Bargaining at MOMM can step in, with the intention of settling the dispute by coming up with an alternative plan of action and recommendations agreeable to both parties. The inspection division carries on frequent inspection visits to companies, firms and working sites to check their compliance with different relevant laws such as labor law, social security law, pension law, as well as the work license of the company itself and the work license of any foreign labor. Additionally, they also have the legal right to check on salary and benefits schemes, and leaves schedules. The companies have to meet certain criteria regarding the work sites, salaries, type of work etc. in order to receive a license, which enables the company to be matched to employees. Finally, the administrative department handles the administrative issues and communication relations between the office and other entities. Labor offices have full authority to

¹⁹ Articles 12-15 of "Unified labor Law No. 12/2003" states that Everyone able and willing to work has to submit his application to register his name in the concerned administrative labor office at his place of residence indicating his age, profession, qualifications and experience. The labor office shall register these applications in serial numbers and give the applicant a certificate of registration (for free). For workers with certain professions (specified by ministerial decision), applicants should attach a certificate to the registration indicating skill level and grade. Employer are obliged to send a detailed statement of their working force specifying the number of workers employed according to their qualifications, careers, experience, nationalities, gender, and salaries. Employers are obliged to register vacancies in labor offices. The labor office is responsible for identifying suitable candidates for the position.

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practice all of the abovementioned functions on both public and private sector entities. However, some exceptions do exist regarding Public Business Sector Units, as well as free zones.

Most of the people to whom labor offices provide their services are those in need for procedural works like the work license, the unpaid leave documentations, etc. This number of people might amount to around 200 persons per day. According to an employee of one of these offices, job seekers rarely resort to the labor office to find a job. Furthermore, if such a coincidence took place, the match between the job seeker and the relevant vacancy does not take place in the labor office, but rather at MOMM where the database of vacancies and job seekers exist. According to several studies, employees at MOMM often lack the skills to screen and match candidates effectively.

The labor offices are distributed on geographical basis; there is a labor office in every district.²⁰ Some districts do have more than one labor office, due to their huge area. These labor offices report to the directorate²¹, and in turn, the directorate report to the ministry. It is noteworthy information that labor offices don't have any access to the job database, which is available only on the central level. The labor offices register job seekers and vacancies manually, and send this information to the directorate, then to the ministry, where it's being processed to be part of the national database.

MOMM has developed a comprehensive database which maps information about vacancies, containing relevant information about the vacancy's profile, key function areas and skill/competence needed. The dataset also contains a comprehensive list of job seekers and their competencies; and registers information on how many of them are hired. However, the data has been largely under-used and MOMM's capacity to analyze it in order to produce monitoring reports is lacking. This data could be very useful within the Egyptian labor market context and could potentially contribute to making job matching more efficient and/or to understand labor demand in Egypt better.²²

Despite the progress that has been achieved so far in labor offices, several challenges still constitute an obstacle towards attaining real efficiency. These challenges were

²⁰ According to Egypt's administrative division; below the governorate level, in urban governorates, there is one level below it which is districts (*in Arabic: hey*). While in the rural governorates, there is a district level below the governorate, and there are cities and villages below the district and sometimes some cities can be divided into heys and villages.

²¹ Directorates are considered as representative units or a service outlet of central agencies, mainly line ministries, on the local level.

²² World Bank, Public Employment Services and Publicly Provided ALMP's in Egypt, 2011.

identified by several international organizations based on field visits and interviews with labor offices staff (Table 2).

Table 2: Main Challenges Faced by Labor Offices in Egypt:

Aspect	Challenges
Office Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the offices lack internet connection, telephone/fax lines and computers and some even lack basic furniture such as desks.
Staff Allocation And Competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offices are understaffed and staff does not have time to input data in computer systems, when appropriate equipment exists, nor to provide counseling services. There is a lack of division of work, resulting in duplicative work. Most staff has not received training on how to perform employment counseling services. There is no partnership or experience sharing between the various offices, as each employment office in each governorate is working individually without communication (or data sharing) with other offices. Many staff does not possess sufficient computer skills, which affects the productivity since they cannot communicate with e.g. employers through email or fax in a prompt manner. Staff knowledge on the needs of the Egyptian labor market, including the local labor market needs, seems to be weak. Monitoring of office/staff performance seems to be non-existent.
Provision of Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff does not always register walk-in clients in the main data base, nor do they share information on all available opportunities, since they themselves are not aware. Instead job matching is done manually, based on connections the office managers might have with employers in their local district. Job seekers do not have the option of registering their CV nor search for jobs advertised with the employment offices online. The speed of announcing vacancies from the time that the employment office receives the request from employers looking to hire is currently very long: 1-2 months. No written materials, booklets/brochures for job seekers to take home and use as reference or guidelines is provided in the offices. Employment counseling is very rarely carried out
Job Seekers/Employers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a discrepancy between the jobs available and the qualifications of job seekers. Many of the job seekers that approach the employment offices have high degrees/bachelor's degrees (this, however, varies according to location), while the type of labor that employers often need (cashiers, waiters, cleaners, nurses, sales clerks, drivers) is not registered through the employment offices. The lack of cooperation between private sector and employment offices leads to even further discrepancies in job matching efforts.

Source: World Bank, Public Employment Services and Publicly Provided ALMP's in Egypt, 2011.

It is worth noting that one of the major achievements realized by the Egyptian government is the preparation of "**National Action Plan on youth employment (NAP)**", with the support of the International Labor Organization. The NAP process

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in Egypt started in February 2006 under the leadership of the MOMM in cooperation with number of international organizations. The NAP was launched in May 2009.²³

3- Private Employment Services:

Private agencies are often more efficient and effective in the provision of services of employment mediation than the public sector, bearing in mind that they can secure services within smaller and targeted segments of labor market, and are to a larger extent oriented towards employers' requirements, whereas public employment services typically serve individuals with lower skill levels, with limited education, and in poorer localities.²⁴

In Egypt, there are around 54 private employment agencies²⁵. There is a general consensus in the Egyptian labor market that public employment services serve low skilled, unprivileged, and the long-term unemployed while private agencies focus more on the job-changers, skilled, privileged, and well educated workers. The services offered by these agencies encompass a wide range of aspects which includes job matching, training, and counseling. However, not all agencies provide the same range of services; i.e. services differ from one agency to another according to their volume, scale of coverage. Many of these agencies are still underdeveloped and don't fully contribute to the idea of job matching. In other words, the primary and main role of most of these companies is to submit the relevant CV's to an employer; this employer contacts the job seeker directly, with no further assistance to be provided from the recruitment agency to any of them.

Another important private employment services technique is online services; these are internet based recruitment services that is widely used by youth from different categories to find jobs.²⁶ Employers use these sites to post their vacancies, and/or to search the job seekers database to find suitable candidates. On the other side, job seekers, post their CV's and fill in an automated application to be part of the aforementioned database. They can do their own search of the posted vacancies and send their CV's to the employer. Some of these sites send a monthly newsletter to the job seekers informing them with the new relevant vacancies that might suit their

qualifications. It is worth noting that some of these sites don't only cover Egypt, but they cover Middle East countries; hence, job seekers in Egypt might use them to find a job in other Middle East countries.

Conclusion:

The unemployment in Egypt is an outcome of many factors; limited number of jobs, skill mismatch, distorted and partially rigid labor market policies. Despite being well identified by most of the scholars, observers, and politicians; these factors themselves are nothing but a result of wrong policies across different sectors. Hence, solving the unemployment problem should go beyond these factors. The solution should incorporate short and long term measures. The short term measures include upgrading training systems, developing efficient employment services, addressing youth with the basic facts they have to face in the labor market.

On another dimension, long term measures should be adopted to guarantee the creation of new job opportunities. Investments should create an efficient compromise between being labor and/or capital intensive. The education system should be subject to fundamental reform to be able to cope with the changing requirements of labor market. Furthermore, the laws and regulations governing the employer-employees relation should be subject to a through revision that takes into consideration international and regional standards. These laws and regulations should be flexible enough to cope with labor market conditions; additionally, they should be able to better organize the informal sector. This huge sector that is so called "the shadow economy"; the huge amount of labor in this sector should be granted better working conditions.

Developing the employment services and helping youth to gain a realistic vision of the labor market might be the most important short term measures to be adopted. These two aspects actually magnify the unemployment problem in an illusionary way. Part of the unemployment problem was mainly attributed to the lack of access to jobs; job seekers are not able to access vacancies.

²³ International Labor Organization and Ministry of Manpower and Migration, Egypt: Youth Employment National Action Plan 2010-2015, January 2010.

²⁴ World Bank, Non-public Provision of Active Labor Market Programs in Arab Mediterranean Countries: An Inventory of Youth Programs, 2010.

²⁵ World Bank, Public Employment Services in the Middle East and North Africa, May 2012.

²⁶ The most remarkable sites that provide these services are:

- Recruitment center of the American Chamber of Commerce, http://www.amcham.org.eg/online_services/recruitment/
- Jobs in Egypt, <http://www.jobsinegypt.com/>
- Bayt, <http://www.bayt.com/en/egypt/>
- Wazzuf, <http://wuzzuf.com/jobs/egypt>
- Recruit in Egypt, <http://www.recruitegypt.net/>

Mega Projects List

Project	Basic Information (Sub-Projects/Phases)	Status
East Port Said Development Project	1- East Port Said Port: - Estimated Cost is 20 billion EGP on phases - one of the most important ports to the major hub in the Mediterranean region is expected to be largest during the years. - The area of the port is 17000 acres, in order to include all maritime transport activities of container and general cargo, dry and liquid. - In 2012, the Cabinet approved to Establish and Operate and re-delivery of the second container terminal (CT2) in Port Said East Port with BOT system provided in one condition the foreign investor's share dosnt exceed 25%. - The proposed site for a container terminal (CT2) is within the first phase of the port development plan and is located south of the container terminal (SCCT1) on an area of 540 thousand square meters and quay length of 1,200 m. - In the process of making the prefeasibility study to review the planned distribution of land uses in the port	
	2- New urban city (millions) in Port Said: - Estimated cost is 75 billion EGP - The total area of about 13.6 thousand acres and is expected to accommodate about 1.5 million people. - It will include housing areas, universities, business area, touristic facilities.	
	3- Industrial Zone Eastern Port-Said Area - Estimated cost is 120 billion EGP over 20 years. - The largest industrial zone in Egypt with an area (10 thousand acres) Includes a full range of export industries heavy, medium and light (chemical industries, electronic, basic construction materials, glass, food, metal, textile, car, business district, ..) - The area includes research and studies center, logistic zone and an exhibition' s area.	
	4- Other projects: - Suez Canal tunnel, Port Said: Project of constructing a tunnel under Port Said Suez Canal, consists of 3 tunnels for cars and trains ,to achieve a direct link between the east and west of canal and supports the development strategy in Sinai. The project preliminary designs take into account the development ,transport and logistics needs of the region for a period of at least twenty years, including the linkage with international roads and the integrated development scheme for axis Suez Canal. - Electric train crossing the Suez Canal - Urban aquaculture center	
	5- New Free Trade Zone on an area of 2300 acres: Located about 35 km south of Suez on the west coast of the Suez Gulf near Ain Sukhna, on an area of about (200 km2);includes industrial area (176.5 km 2) and port area (22.5 km 2). Includes pivotal ports , logistics services zones to boost transit trade and the transfer of technology and modern management systems, set a base for export industries and economic activities, Building of new urban settlements in uninhabited areas to redistribute population density, increase the state' s toll of foreign exchange and attract foreign direct investments. Investment cost: 3.2 billion USD - in the first five years 8.6 billion USD at year Twenty	

The Technology Valley (Ismailia)	- The Technology valley aims at bringing new constructional community relying basically on the modern hi-tech industry to keep up with the advanced comprehensive development . - The Strategic Objective of establishing the project is to make Egypt a Technology producing and e porting country through establishing a broad productive base working in this field. - The project (16500 feddan) is Located in Ismailia governorate. It is Located Approximately 10 km from Suez Canal and Ismailia city. The project targets the following approved specializations: Renewable energy, Medical industries, IT, specifically the designing and the production of computer systems and software and their appliances of all kind, Electronics and microelectronics, Communications and satellites industry, Biotechnology	
North Sinai Agricultural Development Project	General Information: The North Sinai Agricultural Development Project (NSADP) envisages the reclamation of an estimated 400,000 feddan gross (170,000 ha) of desert situated along the Mediterranean coast of Sinai. The project aims at increasing agricultural production through agricultural and stock development, improving income distribution, and generating employment through the settlement of smallholders and graduates from among the rural population of the over-populated areas of Egypt. The project area consists of 5 five reclamation blocks. Block 1, the Tina Plain (60,000 feddan) has a special character because of the heavy saline clay soils. Blocks 2-4 (South Qantara, Raba'a and Bir el Abd) consist of mainly deep sandy soils (totalling 205,000 feddan). Block 5 includes a potential extension area (El Sir and Kawarir) of 135,000 feddan consisting of loamy soils situated between 50 and 150 m asl, which implies a high energy demand for lifting water. No decision has been taken as yet with regard to the development of the last block. The infrastructure for the first four blocks would cater for the settlement of 21,600 families. The source of irrigation water will be the River Nile (50%) mixed with reuse drainage water from the Serw and Hadous drains in the Nile Delta. Water will be delivered through the El Salam Canal, which will cross the Suez Canal by means of a 1.3 km long syphon and an eastward extension of the canal of about 80 km into Sinai. Extension of the project to Block 5 may require the construction of a 30 km tunnel through an area with active dunes and of a number of pumping stations to lift the water to the potential extension area, which is situated at considerably higher elevations than the first four blocks. The project area is divided over three administrative regions: the Port Said Governorate (10%), the Ismailiya Governorate (20%) and the North Sinai Governorate (70%).	
	1- Al-Salam Canal: Al-Salam Canal is expected to add to Egypt's cultivable area 620,000 feddans (643.56 thousand acres). It extends 262 kilometers length-wise serving 220 thousand feddans (228.36 thousand acres) of reclaimed land west of the Canal (Phase I). Meanwhile, a reservoir has been built underneath the Suez Canal carrying Nile water to Sinai to serve 400 thousand feddans (415.2 thousand acres) (Phase II). Investments channeled into the project until 2005/06 are estimated at EGP5.7 billion. The area of land so far cultivated totals about 161.928 thousand feddans (161.928 thousand acres) west of the Canal and 273 thousand feddans (283.374 thousand acres) in Sinai.	
	2- Al-Salam Canal branch: It was designed to pass 160m3/S of Al-Salam Canal at the west bank of Suez Canal at a length of 770 m.	

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	<p>3- Al-Sheikh Gabir Canal and its branches: It is located on the extension of Al-Salam Canal on the west bank of Suez Canal. It aimed to irrigate 400.000 feddans, and the project is divided into 3 areas: Fourth area (70.000 feddans) – Beir Al-Abd area (70.000 feddans) – Al-Ser and Al-Qwareer area (135.000 feddans)</p>
	<p>4- Main water-lift stations: Some water-lift stations were carried out such as: 3 stations on Al-Salam Canal on the west bank of Suez Canal, Al-Salam 4 station on Al-Sheikh Gabir Al-Sabbah Canal, and two other main stations on the south of East Qantara Canal.</p>
Sinai Development Project	<p>1- The North Sinai development project.</p> <p>The North Sinai Agricultural Development Project (NSADP) as proposed by the Egyptian Government envisages the reclamation of an estimated 400,000-feddan gross (415.2 thousand acres) of desert situated along the Mediterranean coast of Sinai. The project aims at increasing agricultural production through agricultural and stock development, improving income distribution, and generating employment through the settlement of smallholders and graduates from the over-populated rural areas of Egypt. It includes the establishment of Al-Salam Canal, Al-Salam Canal branch, Al-Sheikh Gabir Canal and its branches, Main water-lift stations.</p>
	<p>2- The Railroad Line: The railroad line's length reaches 225 km. from Ismailia/Al-Arish/Rafah and includes 13 stations. 6 stations were carried out which are: Al-Qantara East/Gilbana/Balooza/Romana/Negila/Beir Al-Abd. The cost of this line reaches LE 320 million from Al-Ferdan to Beir Al-Abd at a length of 100 km as a first phase, and 7 stations of 125 km as a second phase.</p>
	<p>3- Al-Ferdan Bridge (of the railroad): Al-Ferdan Bridge is located on the north of Ismailia and is considered as the longest railroad in the world, as its length reaches 4 km.</p>
	<p>4- Mubarak-Al-Salam Bridge: The bridge is located in the south of Al-Qantara East city at a length of 9 km, a wide of 20 m and a cost of LE 670 million.</p>
	<p>5- The Sinai Gas Line Project: The gas line length reaches 193.5 km from the west bank of Suez Canal to Al-Sheikh Zweid at a cost of \$ 192.5, and it was implemented at the end of 2000</p>
	<p>6- Electrical Link projects: The electrical lines were established to link Al-Qantara and Al-Arish (220 k), Al-Shat and Ras Al-Naqb (500 k), and the link was implemented on the united electricity network on 26/12/1998</p>
	<p>7- Fresh water projects: Some fresh water projects were established in the south of Sinai to provide fresh water for the population compounds and tourist resorts in Sinai. These projects cost LE 390 million and ended in 2004 in 7 stations of fresh water in Sharm el-Sheikh, Dahab, Nwaibaa, and Taba. The energy of these stations is 25.000 m3 daily, and cost LE 280. A water line from Sharm el-Sheikh to the cities on Suez Canal was also established to cope with the tourist projects and urban developments in the south of Sinai.</p>
	<p>General Information: The Tushka Project involves the construction of a piece of art pumping station, 50km of main transfer canal, four additional 22km side branches and 800m of feeder pipeline. The complete development project – originally scheduled for final completion in 2017 – has a final anticipated cost of around \$70 billion and is intended to double the region's arable land, create 2.8 million new jobs and attract over 16 million people to the new towns</p>

The Tushka Project

<p>1- MUBARAK PUMPING STATION: Described as a venture which "has expanded the boundaries of civil engineering," the Mubarak Pumping Station is situated adjacent to Lake Nasser and has a discharge capacity of 1.2 million m³/hr. Its innovative design places the pump-house like an island in a lake – completely surrounded by water with 24 vertical pumps arranged in two parallel lines along both sides. 18 of these load-controlled adjustable speed units run continuously with three offline at any one time for rolling maintenance and a further three held in reserve. This arrangement, together with the use of an open 50m-deep intake channel – the deepest inland channel ever constructed – rather than a feeder canal, allowed the pump-house itself to be smaller, yielding reduced capital and run-on costs. The geographical location of the site also necessitated some innovative thinking. Using traditional concrete piles to support the structure in the event of an earthquake would have been very costly, so a system of steel mini-piles were installed around the base of the pumping station, connected to a foundation raft. This set up allows the piles to avoid compression loading, but leaves them free to tense against any seismic movement as well as offering a degree of resistance to shearing or overturning forces. Temperatures ranging from 0° C to 50° C are routinely experienced in the area, which meant that using normal expansion and contraction joints to make the structure watertight would have presented some problems. To avoid the need for a complex analysis of the potential thermal effects on the water-stops within the overall construction, the design only has joints above the normal high water lake level. Since coming into service, the station has pumped over 14 million m³/d of water out of Lake Nasser, enabling over 500,000 acres of land to be irrigated.</p>
<p>2- SHEIKH ZAYED CANAL: Forming the second key element of the project, the canal was named in recognition of the \$100 million donation to the project, made through the Abu Dhabi development fund, by Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan El Nahayan, president of the United Arab Emirates. The decision to use a canal rather than a pipeline appears to have been driven by the volume of water involved, though obviously this has ramifications regarding loss by evaporation, particularly in the region's hot summer. Seepage loss has been addressed by lining the canal with layers of cement and sand, concrete and polymer sheeting with a final coat of protective paint. The scheme has been phased and most of the construction work has been completed with the remaining elements on target to be finished as scheduled. The final system comprises the main canal running 50km westward from the Mubarak Pumping Station, with four additional 22km side-branches reaching out in a north-south direction, to provide the four designated areas of cultivation with their irrigation supply.</p>
<p>The proposed superhighway would limit urban encroachment over agricultural land and opens myriad opportunities for new communities close to over-populated towns. It also affords unlimited potential for new schools and training centers, industrial zones, trade centers, tourism; providing virgin territory for development initiatives in every field. This in itself gives hope to the new generations of Egyptians for a better future. It represents the best possible use of one of Egypt's natural resources -- the strip of the Western Desert that parallels the Nile and is close to its high-density population centers. This particular strip of land was chosen because of its unique natural characteristics. It is basically flat with a gentle northward slope from west of Aswan to the coast of the Mediterranean Sea; the lack of topographic prominences makes it easy to pave. This strip is also devoid of east-west crossing valleys that are prone to flashfloods as in the case of the Eastern Desert. It passes close to vast tracts of fertile soils that are amenable to reclamation; most of such regions have potential for groundwater resources. The strip is also comparatively free of sandy areas; it is not crossed by lines of shifting dunes as in the case of regions farther to the west. Furthermore, the region is endowed with plentiful sunlight and persistent northerly wind. These conditions allow the use of renewable solar and wind energy in the future. Based on the above, the proposed project includes the establishment of the following:</p>

Mega Projects List

Development
Corridor

<p>1- NORTH-SOUTH HIGHWAY: The main highway runs parallel to the Nile River from Egypt's Mediterranean Sea coastline to its border with Sudan. Its distance from the Western scarp of the Nile Valley varies from 10 to 80 kilometers, based on the nature of the crossed land. It begins at a point between Alexandria and El-Alamein, perhaps near El-Hamman, to be selected for the establishment of a new international port. Egypt requires a technologically advanced port to serve future needs of import and export as well as increased trade with Europe and the expansion of maritime transport worldwide. In the meantime, the northern branch of the superhighway extends to Alexandria and its present port and airport and eastward through the Nile Delta coastal highway to Rosetta and Damietta. The superhighway ends near the border with Sudan to allow a future extension to better link the two neighboring countries. Better ground links between Egypt and Sudan would have a positive impact on the economies of both countries. Near the terminal point, branches extend to Lake Nasser, Abu Simbel, and the Tushka depression -- all regions that have promise in development of fisheries, tourism and agriculture, respectively.</p>	
<p>2- EAST-WEST CONNECTORS: Branches of the main highway oriented in a roughly east-west direction would connect it to the main centers of population. They assure easy transport between the main cities of Egypt and between the main production areas and the outside world. Such branches may include the following: Alexandria Branch; Delta Branch; Cairo Branch; Faiyum Branch; Bahariya Branch; Minya Branch; Assiut Branch; Qena Branch; Luxor Branch; Kom Ombu-Aswan Branch; Toshka Branch; Lake Nasser Branch.</p>	
<p>3- MODERN RAILWAY: Egypt's railroads are very old and their tracks are laid on relatively soft soils that do not allow fast movement by heavy loads. Thus, the need exists for an advanced railroad system to serve present and future requirements of development. A rail-track parallel to the superhighway would serve that purpose. If deemed necessary, connecting tracks could be established along some of the east-west road branches in the future. The aluminum manufacturing plant at Nag Hammadi west of Qena represents a good example of the need for a new railroad for industrial uses. At present, the raw material arrives from abroad at Alexandria. It is transported by heavy trucks from Alexandria to the factory in Nag Hammadi on the ailing and very crowded road network of the Nile Delta and Nile Valley. After processing, the aluminum is transported northward along the same road network. A railroad from the Mediterranean port to the Nag Hammadi connector would ease the operation, in addition to saving lives and property along the existing road network. The superhighway ends at the southern border of Egypt along the Selima-Edfu camel caravan route. At this point, a short segment of road would connect it to the shores of Lake Nasser across from the town of Wadi Halfa, near the northern border of Sudan. There is a railroad that connects Wadi Halfa to the rest of eastern Sudan. Thus, it would facilitate transport between Egypt and the main cities and towns of Sudan.</p>	

<p>4- WATER PIPELINE: No development could be assured without the presence of freshwater. Even though several areas along the path of the superhighway promise the existence of groundwater, a pipeline of fresh water from the Toshka Canal is required to run the length of the superhighway. It is envisioned that a pipe of about one meter in diameter would provide the necessary resources for human consumption during the early phases of the project. Agricultural and industrial development along the east-west connectors would be supplied either by groundwater resources or subsidiary canals from the Nile. The length of the required pipeline is about 1,100 km. This is less than half that of the Great Man-Made River system in Libya. In the latter case, the main pipeline is four meters in diameter, is buried under seven meters of soil, and carries water from numerous wells in the south to the coastal zone with a total length of more than 2,000 km. Feeder pipelines with a diameter of 1.6 meters carry the water to the main pipeline. Within each of the well fields numerous pipelines carry the water from hundreds of wells to the feeder pipelines. In comparison, the proposed pipeline is neither technically difficult nor economically taxing to accomplish. After pumping the water from the Toshka canal up to the plateau for approximately 300 meters, it would flow northward along the topographic gradient without any need for energy. It is even possible to imagine that the water flow down-gradient might be usable to produce mechanical energy that can be converted to electricity.</p>	
<p>5- ELECTRICITY LINE: Initial phases of the proposed project require energy for lighting, and refrigeration. Therefore, a line to supply electricity is one of the requirements of the project. The required power can be supplied by any one of the generation plants along the Nile Valley as deemed appropriate. Urban communities, industrial plants and agricultural farms to be initiated along the east-west branches should be encouraged to utilize solar and/or wind energy resources as much as possible. This encouragement can be in the form of tax breaks or grants from the Egyptian Government or international environmental agencies.</p>	

New Project Matrix analysis

National Project Inventory list (1st Draft)

	Project	Status	Source of Information	Entity	Classification by Themes	Classification by Sector
1	The Cultivation of El-Nasr Canal Extensions & El-Hamam	Ongoing	The Annual plan 2013/14		3	Ministry of Agriculture
2	The National Project of Developing the Axis of the Millionial City of Al-Alam	Ongoing	The Annual plan 2013/14		3	Ministry of Housing&Urban Development
3	The Development of the Suez Canal Corridor extending from East Port Said	Ongoing	The Annual plan 2013/14		3	Suez Canal Authority
4	The Cultivation of 400.000 Fedans in Northern Sinai along the Extensions of	Ongoing	The Annual plan 2013/14		3	Ministry of Agriculture
5	Safaga Axis Project as A port for Extractive&Mining Industries, And The A	Ongoing	The Annual plan 2013/14		4	Ministry of Transportation
6	The Project of Extractive abd mining Industries in the Area of Al-Alaki Vall	Ongoing	The Annual plan 2013/14		4	
7	The National project of Developing the Nasser Lake and Toushka Agricultu	Ongoing	The Annual plan 2013/14		3	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
8	Urbanization and Development of the Technological Valley in the Western D	Discussing	The Annual plan		3	
9	Nuclear Power Station for Peaceful Proposes	Preparing Project Plan	The Annual plan 2013/14		6	Ministry of Energy&Electricity
10	The Completion of the Third and Fourth Phases of the Subway Project	Ongoing	The Annual plan 2013/14		3	Ministry of Transportation
11	East Oweinat Project	Ongoing	Different Sites		3	Ministry of Agriculture
12	The New Village Program	Ongoing				
13	Comprehensive Study and Project Preparation for the Nubaria and Ismailia	Ongoing	African Water Facility		3	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
14	Integrated Irrigation Improvement and Management	Ongoing	World Bank site	World Bank	6	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
15	Participatory Farm-level Irrigation Modernization	ongoing	World Bank site	World Bank	6	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
16	Farm-level Irrigation Modernization	ongoing	World Bank site	World Bank	6	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources

17	Greenfield Second Stage oil refinery	ongoing	Project Website		4	Ministry of Petroleum
18	Wind fFarm in Gulf El-Zayat (EU Fund)	Ongoing	EuropeanCommission		6	Ministry of Energy&Electricity
19	Railway (cairo line-10th of ramadan)	No Information	No Information		3	Ministry of Transportation
20	Three dry ports in governorates Assiut, Suhag, Qena*	No Information	No Information		3	Ministry of Transportation
21	Investment Zone for Bio-Technology & Technological Industries	Ongoing	regional Investment Agency Website		4	
22	Health Sector Reform Programme II	No Information	No Information		1	Ministry of Health
23	Health Insurance Systems Development Project	Stuck	World Bank site		1	Ministry of Health
24	Improved Urban System Transport	Ongoing	African Agency for Development		3	Ministry of Transportation
25	Egypt Vision 2030	No Information			1	
26	Egypt Industrial Development Strategy				4	Ministry of trade&Industry
27	Energy Conservation 2022				6	Ministry of Energy&Electricity
28	Power Plants Plan 2027				6	Ministry of Energy&Electricity
29	Sustainability of Energy Supply 2020				6	Ministry of Petroleum
30	Egypt Energy Hub				6	Ministry of Petroleum
31	Restructuring Energy Subsidies	Ongoing			7	Ministry of Petroleum
32	Transportation Long Term Plan 2007-2027				3	Ministry of Transportation
33	National Strategy for Vocational Education Reform				1	Ministry of higher education
34	Higher Education Reform Strategy 2002-2022				1	Ministry of higher education
35	Higher Education Future vision 2007-2022				1	Ministry of higher education

New Project Matrix analysis

36	National Qualification Framework (Higher Education)				2	Ministry of higher education
37	Comprehensive Health Insurance	Stuck			7	Ministry of Health
38	Geographical Targeting of the Poorest Villages	Ongoing			7	Ministry of Social
39	Social Housing Programs	Ongoing			7	Ministry of Housing
40	Egypt Strategic Framework for Comprehensive Development 2050				3	
41	Developing Slum Areas	Ongoing			7	Ministry of Housing
42	Water Resources Strategy 2050				3	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
43	National Sustainable Tourism Plan	Stuck				Ministry of Tourism
44	sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy Towards 2030				3	Ministry of Agriculture
45	Long Term Development Strategy of Egypt Towards the 21st Century 1976	Stuck			1	
46	Higher Education in Egypt 2010–2020 (World Bank)				1	Ministry of higher education
47	National Balanced Spatial Development Plan 2050 (UNDP)				3	Ministry of Housing
48	Education Support Program	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	AusAID	1	Ministry of Education
49	ACIAR Agricultural Research	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	AusAID	4	Ministry of Agriculture
50	Farm Level Irrigation Modernization Project	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	AusAID	3	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
51	Egypt Enterprise Development Program	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	Canada	5	Ministry of Investment
52	Decent Jobs for Egypt Young People	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	Canada	2	Ministry of Manpower&Migration
53	Support to the Reform of the Egyptian Transport Sector	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	EU	3	Ministry of Transportation
54	Support to Agricultural SMEs	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	EU	4	Ministry of Agriculture
55	Improved Water and Wastewater Services	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	EU	3	Ministry of Housing&Urban Development

56	Improved Water and Wastewater Services Program (3 Phases)	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	KFW	3	Ministry of Housing&Urban Development
57	National Drainage Project II	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	KFW	3	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
58	Assiut Barrage and Hydropower Plant-	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	KFW	6	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
59	National Solid Waste Management Program (NSWP)	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	KFW	3	Ministry of Housing&Urban Development
60	On-farm Irrigation Development Project in the Oldlands (OFIDO)	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	IFAD	6	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
61	Promotion of Rural Income and Market Enhancement (PRIME)	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	IFAD	4	Ministry of Agriculture
62	Decent Jobs for Egypt Young People	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	ILO	2	Ministry of Manpower&Migration
63	The Project on Enhancement of Competitive Strategy for Suez Canal	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	JICA	6	Suez Canal Authority
64	The Project for Introduction of clean energy by solar electricity generation	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	JICA	6	Ministry of Scientific Research
65	Comprehensive Study on the Master Plan for Nationwide Transport System	Finished	Donor Organization Matrix	JICA	3	Ministry of Transportation
66	Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST)	Finished	Donor Organization Matrix	JICA	1	Ministry of Higher Education
67	Sustainable Systems for Food and Bio-Energy Production with Water-Saving	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	JICA	6	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
68	The Project for Drainage Water Quality Control for Irrigation in Middle Nile	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	JICA	3	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
69	Cairo Alex Transmission System Project	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	JICA		
70	The Grand Egyptian Museum Construction Project	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	JICA		Ministry of Archeology
71	Energy Control System Upgrading Project In Upper Egypt	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	JICA	6	Ministry of Energy&Electricity

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72	Food Subsidy Reform	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	Netherlands	7	Ministry of Social
73	Support Programme to Enhance the Technological Transfer Centers from	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	Spain	4	Ministry of Industry
74	Egyptian Swiss Blood Services Project	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	Switzerland	1	Ministry of Health
75	Egyptian Swiss Radiology Project	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	Switzerland	1	Ministry of Health
76	Medical Aromatic Plants (MAP)	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	Switzerland	1	Ministry of Health
77	Public Dept Management	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	Switzerland	7	Ministry of Finance
78	Strengthening MOF's Public Finance Management Capacity	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	Switzerland	7	Ministry of Finance
79	Improving the Energy Efficiency of Lighting and Other Building Appliances	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	UNDP	6	Ministry of Energy&Electricity
80	Industrial Energy Efficiency	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	UNIDO	6	Ministry of Energy&Electricity
81	Trade Facilitation Project (TFP)	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	USAID	5	Ministry of Trade&Industry
82	EG-Health Insurance Systems Development	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	World Bank	1	Ministry of Health
83	Integrated Sanitation and Sewerage Infrastructure Project	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	World Bank	1	Ministry of Housing&Urban Development
84	Railways Restructuring Additional Financing	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	World Bank	3	Ministry of Transportation
85	Farm level irrigation modernization	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	World Bank	6	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
86	Wind Power Development Project	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	World Bank	6	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
87	Giza North Power Project	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	World Bank	6	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
88	Egypt Enhancing Access to Finance for Micro and Small Enterprises	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	World Bank	4	Ministry of Investment
89	Cairo Airport Development Project	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	World Bank	3	Ministry of Civil Aviation

90	Ain Sokhna Power Project	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	World Bank	6	Ministry of Energy&Electricity
91	NATURAL GAS CONNECTIONS PROJECT	Finished	Donor Organization Matrix	World Bank	6	Ministry of Petroleum
92	Integrated Irrigation Improvement and Management Project	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	World Bank	3	Ministry of Irrigation&Water Resources
93	EG-Strengthening the Capacity of SIOIRAFI in project coordination, Monit	Ongoing	Donor Organization Matrix	World Bank		Ministry of International Cooperation

The Suez Canal Development Corridor

The Egyptian government announced that the master plan for the Suez Canal development project will be ready to submit to the Cabinet within nine months. The investment consortiums that met the tender specifications for the Suez Canal development project were announced in Ismailia on Monday by the Suez Canal Authority. Out of a total 46 consortia that applied, 33 met the tender specifications. The most favorable 14 were chosen by the government. The Prime Minister said that these firms were chosen according to unified and objective evaluation criteria that take national security into consideration. The master plan would next be put up for national dialogue and expert feedback.

The mega infrastructure and development plan, billed as a national interest project for the benefit of future generations, would entail the development of five seaports, a technology valley and a number of logistical services.

The Suez Canal Development Corridor Project as announced by Minister of Investment and as stated in the National Plan encompasses three projects namely¹:

- East Port Said Development Project.
- The technology valley in Ismailia (along with some other housing and touristic projects in the surrounded geographical area).
- Development of Northern West of Suez Canal

¹ Kindly note that the details of the three projects are included in the Mega Projects Matrix.

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6-1 Modern planning approach of spatial dimensions:

The current planning approach is highlighting the spatial dimensions, but not only by refereeing to the spatial distribution of the sectorial investments at various regions around the country, but in fact the plan includes:

- **Revisit the planning of the National Mega Projects.** It was considered as independent units that didn't have the institutional, legal & organizational frame, which allows financial allocation to be directly in the state plan. Now & based on this paradigm shift:

* All of the planning, observing & executive bodies can separate between the public investments (especially infrastructure investment) for supporting national mega projects, and the public investments that are located in the same geographical scope.

* It's easy to recognize the public investments that are supporting each of the national projects and local projects at the same time.

this planning approach paves the way to establish a strong geographic database and a comprehensive accurate information system, which help in managing these projects starting from planning phase to implementation, follow up & evaluating it.

- **The spatial distribution of government & public investments**, either it is programs or projects, to all the governorates, urban areas or countryside areas. Also to clarify the allocated credits for projects 7 programs. In the previous development plans, it was hard to know the allocations for each governorate from the total of central public investment, unless referring to the plan of each ministry, as a central party, to know what the included projects are in its plan and related to the concerned governorate. Now, according to the new planning approach, the local units can recognize the public investments map that is related to it & the local investments too.
- **Supporting the decentralization system in planning process**, through the active participation of the localities in the preparation of the plan and the follow up by:
 - opening a social dialogue with localities, civil society & private sector as they are the concerned parties side by side with the government , in order to define the goals, divide the work and to distribute the competence. That was already represented in the participatory sessions in the preparation stage of the plan.

- Displaying the central public investments in the plan on the spatial level to allow the data 7 the information for all concerned parties.

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- To put an institutional framework for planning with the participation of civil society, local administration units & private sector, in the work sessions, ad to be guided by the performance indicators, specially the indicators of the citizens satisfaction about the performance.

- To consolidate the decentralization system through two actions
(1) Legal : by issuing a new law for the local management.
(2) Executive : as the government's transferring all the central credits of the social services and facilities from the ministries' bureau to the technical competent authorities.

6-2 National mega projects, challenges of growth & spatial expansion.

The national mega projects are defined as, it is the developing projects that have a big economic and social return . it is the projects that are planned and implemented in the frame work of the state's strategy of spatial development, the state provides the institutional and regularity framework and the basic infrastructure for investment. National mega projects are one of the most two important pillars in planning during this phase, and the second pillar is to get out from the narrow boundaries of the valley, to more expansive horizons to attract investments and stimulate settlement.

The national mega projects are expressing Egypt's vision of investing its sources, energies and to make a developmental renaissance.

In the reality the total and sectorial analysis show the spatial disparities in living standards of the citizens as a result of the different development rates, income distribution & the social services.

Targets of the planning:

- Full mobilization of capacity productivity and optimal use of national resources (to maximize the GNP)
- Maintaining the rare and non-renewable resources, such as energy, water and agricultural land in the Delta and directing the urban movement towards desert areas.
- Reducing economic and social disparities between the regions and also to reduce the urban polarization phenomenon of Cairo & Alexandria.
- Development of desert areas for strategic and development considerations.
- Contributing to correct the imbalance between population growth and land populated areas.
- Strengthen the competitiveness of the national economy towards overseas markets and enhance productivity and commercial centers that have comparative and competitive advantages in various regions of the Republic.

National mega projects ranked a leading place in the development plans, as its importance is reflected in view of the targeted population and investment trends in medium & term.

❖ (A) Targeted Population trends:

- 1- Reduction of population, urban & economic growth concentration in the two capitals and Delta governorates.
 - a) Reduce the public investments which are in crowded areas & to direct it towards new areas with economic components.
 - b) Defining the promising areas outside the valley where the development works can be intensifies there to form attractive areas.
 - c) To link this promising area to the old valley in a way that supports the connection between the new areas & the populated parts.
 - d) Encouraging the private sector to invest in the new areas through providing the facilities, infrastructure & investments incentives.
 - e) Encouraging the population movements to get out from the narrow valley to the new cities in the east and west from the valley, through accomplish these cities and its facilitations.
 - f) To focus in developing (Port Said- Ismailia- Suez), north and south of Sinai as an attractive areas for population as it has economical & infrastructure potentials.
- 2- Reducing the migration from south to north :
 - a) Increase the development in the middle and south of upper Egypt (Establishing big number of the industrial areas- establishing and enhancing the infrastructure net- increase new reclamation lands).
 - b) achieving an integrating development for Aswan, Red sea, El-Wadi el-Gedid and to link it to the other south governorates.
- 3- Intensification of human settlement in the desert governorates.
 - a) Implementing Mega Projects that are considered as main pillars for economic development such as El-Salam Canal in the north of Sinai and Toshka project in the south of the valley.
 - b) Achieve the link between the desert governorates and the active Egyptian parts through transportation network, electricity, telecommunications, targeted service centers, road & bridges projects.

❖ **(B)The targeted investment trends:**

1- Exploitation of the available water resources for horizontal expansion and reclamation of nearly 3 million acres, with priority given to areas close to the basic infrastructure (east & west of Delta- Sinai- north cost- upper Egypt- naser lake- al.wadi al gadid).

2- Strengthening the industrial pillars in new cities & expansion in establishing the industrial & free zones in southern Egypt, Matroh, Canal area & Sinai.

3- Intensification of extractive activities in the desert areas, particularly, the Eastern Desert, Sinai and El-Wadi El-Gedid, in addition to developing the Manufacturing Industries.

4- developing & supporting the active tourism centers (Luxor- Aswan- Sharm El-Shekh- Hurghada), and to diversify the tourism product like (Medical tourism- safari tourism- conference tourism & exc..)

5- Enhancing Transportation, telecommunication & electricity network and others from public facilities in the development and population's attraction areas, which will create opportunities to continue rapid growth.

❖ **The Most Important National Mega Projects (the suggested – on going – under study Projects:**

1. Developing the east of port Sa'ed as a container port and industrial area.
2. Developing the Northwest of Suez gulf and the Hub port in Al-Ain al-Sokhna.
3. The Technological Valley in Ismailia (East of the Canal)
4. Developing Suez Canal center as an international logistic center.
5. Agricultural Development for 400 thousands acre in North Sinai (El-Salam Canal's water (
6. Developing Sinai.
7. Developing and Agricultural Reclamation in Toshka and Darb Al-Arbaeen areas.
8. Developing the North-west coast and the desert
9. The Million City in al-Almeen area in the North-west cost
10. Developing Naser Lake area .
11. Developing the Extractive Industries in al-Alaqy valley in the South of valley.
12. Developing Wadi Al-Natron .
13. Developing the region of the Mining and Extraction in Safaga.
14. Other projects are still under the study like :
 - *Development and Reconstruction in the Western Dessert (AKA > Passage Development)
 - *Development of Qattara Depression in the western dessert.
 - *Nuclear power plant in Dabaa & Negeela in North-West Coast

The biggest challenges that came out after the planning experience:

1. The absence of the comprehensive development vision & strategic planning for national mega projects.
2. The lack of a comprehensive economic feasibility studies for all projects to stand on their economic, social & urban benefits.
3. Inconsistency of the functional dimension of development schemes with spatial dimension to these schemes, as a result of the independency of the concerned authorities that make the preparations.
4. The absence or lack of agreement on the criteria that decide the priorities of the national mega projects.
that is because all the projects are proposed under four assumptions, which are taken as axioms:
 - 1st : Availability of financial resources that enable the implementation of all programs and the business

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2nd : Availability of human and organizational capacity that are capable of performing all the required works when to start implementation.

3rd : The absence of any institution or technical obstacles preventing the implementation of some projects, to have such obstacles may lead to postpone the implementation until it is solved.

4th : All projects have the same importance or it is left to decide the priorities to those who are entrusted to implement it.

Under these assumptions the time of the planning process is missed, as all the projects start and end at the same time, without paying attention to time-scale.

5. The absence of an independent authority to take the responsibilities of the national mega projects, and the coordination between ministries and all parties.
6. The authority that should be responsible of the state lands, lands that located outside the urban areas, is not clear, as there is no legal and institutional united system for managing these lands. The importance of clarifying the responsible authority appears in case of the national mega projects that its geographical scope reaches to different governorates. Such as Suez canal water way developing project, the project goes through 3 governorates (Port said-Ismailia –Suez).
7. Overlapping of the supervisory & executive authorities' terms of reference of, and the lack of coordination and integration among them.
8. Lack of accurate identification of the projects' land's geographical extent, and getting out of localities' territory to the regional context, which doesn't have an institutional framework yet.
9. Non-completion of infrastructure of the national mega projects' areas, as well as the lack of schedule coordination among the projects on the level of some sectors such as industry.

According with the schematic ideology, a methodology steps are being followed, when dealing with national projects in 13/2014 plan.

1. To put a specific definition of National Mega Projects, in order to prevent interference with the central projects that have regional nature or the local development projects, which are being implemented at the governorate level.
2. Inventory of all Economic & Service entities of various (affiliated entities), which implement preparation projects in these areas to invest in it. Mostly they are government agencies that make the strategic infrastructure program to increase investments in these areas.
3. Inventory of all the activities, which are done by the aforementioned entities, to complete the necessary infrastructure within the geographic scope of each national project, as well as the investments for each project and the investments of 12/2013's plan.
4. Linking the activities & the projects of those entities to a geographical data base, to be able to handle the sub-projects in an integrated way through a wide vision of the projects and the activities.

5. Identifying the mandate entities of the national mega projects area.

The features of the paradigm shift of the development plan are reflected in the expanded meetings of the heads of the executive authorities, those in charge of these projects, in the presence of representatives from the Ministry of Finance (private sector partnership unit), the national center for planning state land uses, urban planning authority, and the private sector.

To activate National Mega Projects' contributions in pushing the development wheel:

1. Proposal to form a competent ministerial group to pursue the executive business, the position of the national mega projects' investments. That will be under the chairmanship of Prime Minister. It should meet periodically to follow the evolution of the business, give a boost to the work, completion of executive supporting decisions, the issuance of proposals' of governing laws.
2. Establishing a center at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation to support the follow-up of the national mega projects. The center is aiming to enhancing the new approach, in order to complete the geographical database of the authorities' activities and projects in the scope of each national project, update the data, identify indicators of achievement, monitoring systems, and setting priorities.
The working group from the ministry (MOP) in collaboration with the corresponding group in the executive bodies (the permanent Executive Committee for follow up) to study the development of the required alternatives, financing alternatives, in order to complete the executive business, studying the energy needs, the elements of supply & roads. In cooperation with the Ministry of Investment / General Authority for investment, which is represented in the permanent Committee.
3. Developing an informative & promotional media outlet for the national mega projects, through media channels or one specialized media channel. That will include seminars, promotional campaigns and discussions to develop an awareness of the importance of these projects and to attract investment.

Chapter 6 Project analysis (Translated from Arabic)

To activate the rule of the National Mega Projects in the next phase:

1. Completion of the founded the scheme effort and thought in the process of preparing 13/2014 plan.
2. To make a development & quantum leap in the government's visions and its performance towards the national mega projects.
3. Establishing an economic nature regional committee & transfers the state's powers, responsibilities & obligations to it regarding each national project.
4. Determination of the geographical scope of the project and the nature of the economic activities in each project.
5. Providing an integrated economic, technical feasibility study, which is including the environmental dimensions.
6. Preparing a document of each project, that is updated & to be known as the project's document.
7. Preparing a study of the infrastructure's situation and its urgent & interim investments.
8. The accurate executive planning for these projects, its structural planning & the land uses planning.
9. Preparing a funding program and a time schedule for implementing, according to the priorities.
10. Adopting a media policy to make an internal mobilize for these projects, by using an informative and promotional tactics, through a specialized media or media channels.
11. The involvement of all relevant parties in the study, implementing the national mega projects, and in the revenue. (in particular, the governorates, where the projects are located)
12. Communication with the relevant international forums, and to benefit from the experiences that can be used in the planning, management, implementation of mega-projects.

Public investments have been included in the infrastructure projects, which are supporting the national mega projects. Its cost is 10.5 billion EGP with an increase up to 13% than the corresponding excepted investments for the year 12/2013 (9.3 billion EGP).

The table no. (6-1) shows the detailed statement of 13/2014 investments according to the affiliated entities. It shows that energy and electricity projects are up to 48%, which is the biggest part from the total of public investments in the infrastructure of the National Mega Projects.

Business	Areas	Investments (Million/EGP)
Ministry of Transportation		
Establishing and Developing roads	Aswan- Port Said – North of Sinai- Matroh- Cairo	548.3
Feasibility Study of Suez Canal Tunnel	Port Said	13.5
Ports works & Renovation	Red sea- Suez- North of Sinai – South of Sinai – port Saeed	393.1
Navigation works	Port Saeed	11.4
Total by Ministry		966.3
Suez Canal Authority		
Offshore facilities & waterway coating (cladding)		907.9
Investment Ministry		
Establishment and development of the pioneer areas in the northwest of Suez Gulf	Suez	57.5
Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation		
The completion of Salam Canal, irrigation systems, complementary works, and the completion of Sheikh Zayed Canal	North of Sinai – Aswan	340.9
Ministry of Utilities		
Water system & stations, digging wells & sanitation stations	Matroh	146
Water stations & sanitation network	Port Said – Ismailia – Suez	218
Replacement and renovation of water & sanitations stations, and the lines' network	Aswan	119
Water & sanitation systems and desalination plants	Suez of Sinai	105
Digging wells, sanitation, desalination units	North of Sinai	91
Desalination plants	Red Sea	77
Duplication of Korymat water line	Red Sea	25
Water & Sanitation distribution networks	Red Sea	117
Total by Ministry		898
Housing Ministry (New Urban Communities)		
The completion of the executive works in the new cities in Upper Egypt	El.Minya - Assiut - Luxor - Qena, Beni Suef - Sohag - Fayoum -	393.9

Business	Areas	Investments (Million/EGP)
	Aswan	
Al.Obour city	Qalyobeya	102.4
Badr city- Al. shoruk city- 15 of may city- New Cairo city	Cairo	520
6 of October city – El. Shekh Zayed city	Giza	615.1
10 th of Ramadan city New saleheya	Shrqeya	518.1
El-Sadat city	Monofeya	30.9
New Borg El.Arab	Alex	95
New Damietta city	Damietta	35.7
Northwest of Suez Gulf development Project	Suez	17.7
Total by Ministry		2328.8
Ministry of Electricity & Energy		
Wind power station in Al. Zeet Mountain	Red sea	4149
Power Generating Station in Hurghada	Red sea	2.8
Power Generating Station in Kom Embo	Aswan	518.6
Wind power Generating Station	Suez	13.7
El.Zafranaa wind power station	Red sea	5.5
El.Korymat Solar Power Station	Red sea	28.3
Electrical supply for the East of Owaynat	Aswan	100
Nuclear power plant development	North-west coast	153
Total by Ministry		4970.9
Grand total		10470.3

6-3 Spatial perspective of public & governmental investments.

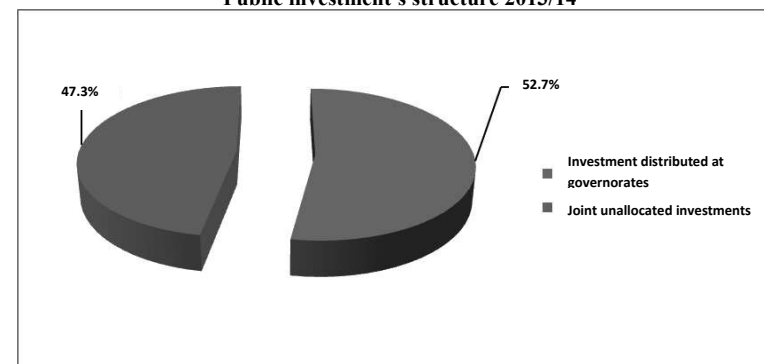
From the fiscal year 13/2014, the Ministry of Planning is starting the principle of "integration" between the economic dimension "sectoral" & "spatial" dimension to plan's projects, rather than independent treatment for both dimensions. That highlights the spatial perspective to the plan's investments, its compatibility and targets in spatial development at the level of the governorates and regions, and at the level of urban and rural areas of the State.

According to the new schematic approach, which is considering the spatial perspective for the investments and activities, the relevant agencies, relevant parties from the private-sector organizations and civil society, became able to know the geographical distribution of different public & governmental investments, which will help in the follow up process, and the coordination and integration with all kinds of local development projects.

Under this approach, 13/2014 plan is targeting implementing public investments (governmental, economic authorities, 97 law's companies) reaches to 92.6 billion EGP. 48.8 billion EGP from it is investment distributed at the governorates, up to 52.7%.

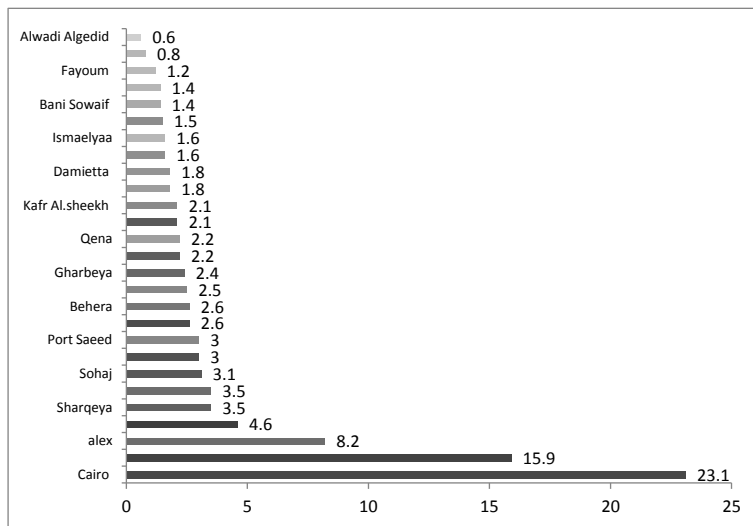
The rest is about 43.8 billion EGP, unallocated investments, for joint projects that are serving more than one governorate or region, which reaches to 47.3% from the total of the public investments that is allocated the plan (Chart No. 6 /3).

Chart No 6/3
Public investment's structure 2013/14



Apart from the joint investments, about 43.5% from the regionally distributed investments, is allocated to Cairo's governorates, 12.5% to Alexandria, 10% to Delta, Upper Egypt (south/ north) around 20%, Sinai and Suez canal 14%, which shows that the last two regions are taking over more than the 1/3 of the total public investments, because of their promising potentials for developing the new urban extensions.(chart6/4)

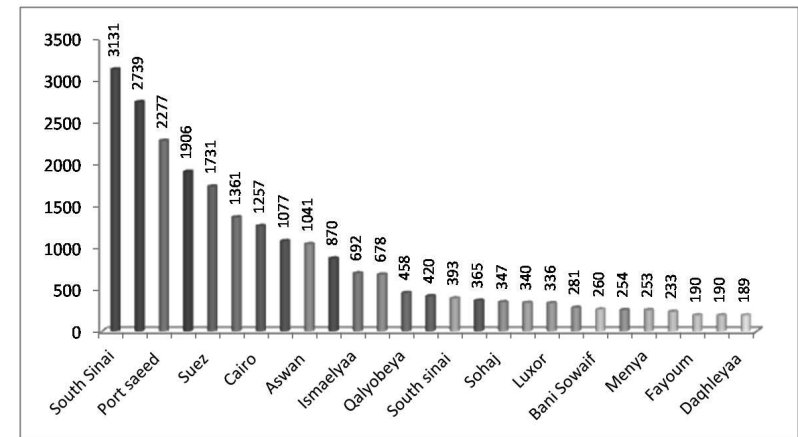
Chart 6/4
Distributed investments to governorates according to 2013/14 plan



A complete database is available and shows the distribution of the public investments (Gov., Economic authorities & Units) on the concerned ministries and authorities (39 affiliated entities), and the concerned regions and governorates (27 governorates).

It is noted that, despite of the high population density governorates got bigger investments than the low population density governorates, but still the average per capita from the public investments in the low population density, like south & north of Saini, is higher than the average per capita in Cairo & Giza for example. Figure (6/5)

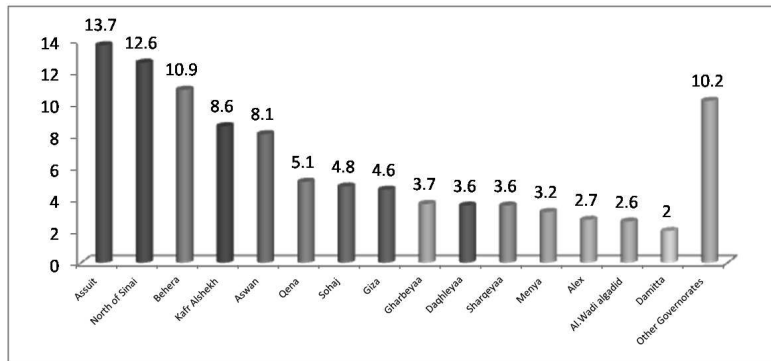
Chart 6/5
the average per capita from the public investments & the targeted economic authorities during 2013/14 plan



Chapter 6 Project analysis (Translated from Arabic)

According to the sectorial distribution of spatial investments is as follows:

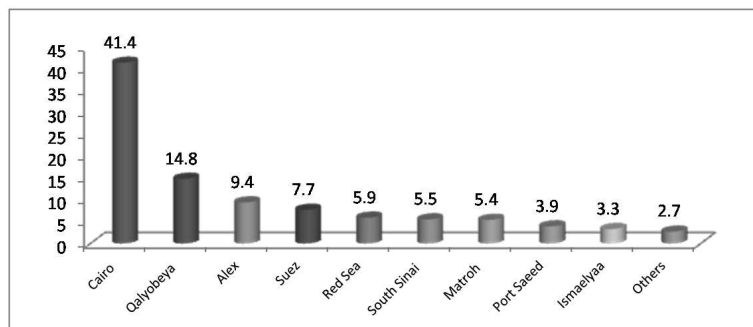
For governorates that rely on agricultural activity and rural character, get the largest share of agriculture and irrigation investments (as Assuit- North of Sinai- Behera- Kafr Alshekh) 6/6



Public investments in industrial activities (manufacturing & extractive) are directed to a limited number of governorates, according to the market size considerations and the industrial zone. On the top is Cairo. (6/7)

(6/7)

The structure of the spatial distribution of public investments targeted industry sector (manufacturing and extractive) plan in 2013/14

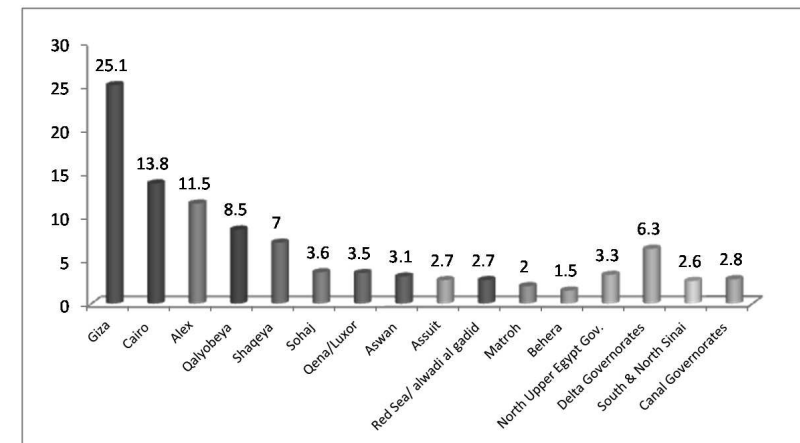


Water, Electricity & sanitation's investments are directed to the governorates that need to complete the projects, as well as the governorates that suffer from serious shortcomings in public utilities' services. (6/8)

25% from the total of the public investments of electricity and other facilities in Giza, followed by Cairo 14%, Alex 11.5%, Qahyobeya 8.5%, which means about 59% from the public facilities' investments are in these 4 governorates. Upper Egypt's governorates get 19% from these public investments.

(6/8)

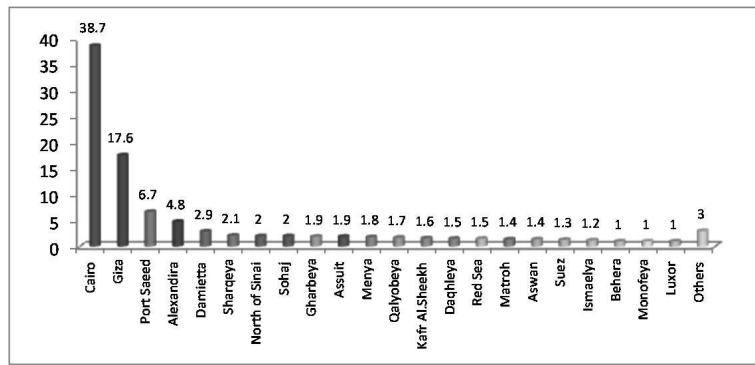
The spatial distribution of the targeted public investments (the electricity & public utilities). Year 2013/14



Transportation and storage services are directed to Cairo region mainly and the Canal's governorates, on the top of it are Port Saeed then Damietta. This structure reflects the importance of the population density and the availability of seaports in the public investment orientation regarding the transportations & storage sectors. (6/9)

(6/9)

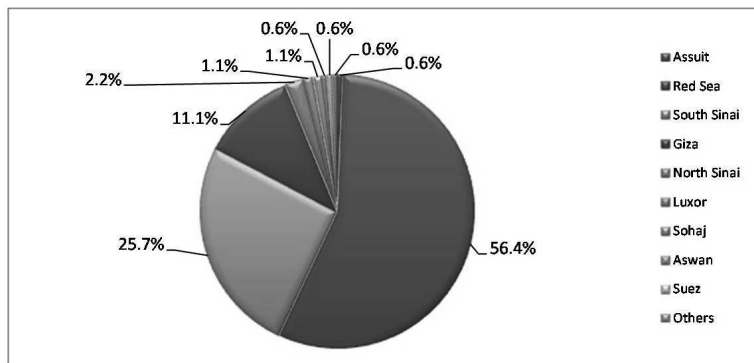
The structure of the spatial distribution of the targeted public investments in transportation & storage sectors. 2013/14



The acquisition of the coastal governorates like (Red Sea/South of Sinai) is up to 82% from the public investments to hotels & restaurants' sectors (as these 2 spots are the main targeted tourism beach), in addition to Giza governorate the percentage reaches to 93%. (6/10)

6/10

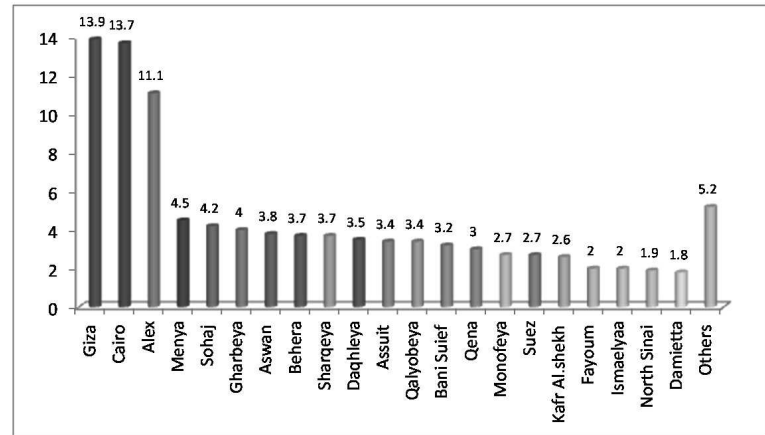
The structure of the spatial distribution of public investments that are allocated to Hotels & Restaurants. 2013/14



Education & Health investments are focused in the high population density governorates that need, significantly, more education buildings and health care facilities. Such as Giza, Cairo & Alexandria. (6/11)

6/11

The structure of the spatial distribution of the public investments that target the Education & Health care Sectors. 2013/14



In brief, the respective share of each governorate from the public investments, differs from sector to another according to the economic fundamentals, the population density, and the governorate's need for more commodity and services.

6-4 The tendency towards local decentralization

Governmental policies' targets from decentralization

The government policies are starting to move towards Decentralization, to have a strong effective local administration, through putting clear roles of all the local actors & the coordination between the central enterprises. In order to achieve inclusive and sustainable development, the responding to the citizen's needs & expectations, and to provide the public services efficiently & effectively.(Frame no. 6)

1.

Decentralization

The decentralization philosophy is based on expanding the participation circle in making & implementing public policies, and to allocating the state's resources among the development priorities.

The primary aim of Decentralization is to create a positive communication between the government and society, in a way that creates a better a greater understanding of the challenges, which the citizens face. Also it will achieve a better accommodating of the natural differences regarding visions, and arranging priorities among local communities, which will give accurate images about the citizens' expectations & aspirations for the future.

Decentralization in such a way achieves the community's participation in managing the stat's affairs, which will maximize the practice of democracy, respect the human rights, maximizing the return of the developing policies, raising the overall satisfaction. That will stimulate the sense of belonging and awareness of development path & its challenges, which will gather everyone around common objectives to achieve the best for society.

Decentralization is achievable through transferring development's decision-making power from the central to the local level, which results a neuromas benefits, such as citizens participations in development planning process, oversight the implementation, and accountability for development results of implantation projects. In other words, citizens' participation in making their own future, through:

1. The participation of local councils in designing development programs & assigning local executive for it.
2. Participation of human rights association in the oversight of popular councils and executives, regarding the use of public funds in planning and implementing development projects.
3. Participation of local associations in implementing development projects, with the local governorate, and thus stimulates local development through the concerted efforts.
4. Direct participation of citizens in the planning through the hearing sessions in the popular councils.

The experiments showed that the basic approach to improve local administration, is in giving more powers to local bodies , which will contribute to :

1. Fair distribution of the burdens, as each local unit will contribute in the state's resources, according to its available possibilities and according to the local taxes that the citizens will accept.
2. Fair distribution of services, where the citizens can get services that correspond with their actual needs. That is according to clear objective criteria, which is considering the local communities contribution in managing the necessary resources to be spent on local facility / service.

In general, the government policies aim to move towards decentralization to achieve the following objects:

Investment Regimes in Egypt

Investment Regimes in Egypt

First: Inland (Internal) Investment System:

Inland investment is governed by the Investment Incentives and Guarantees Law 8/1997 and Companies Law 159/1981 and their amendments. The General Authority for Investment (GAFI) acts as the official regulator for all incorporations and licenses governed by both legislations.

Incentives and Guarantees:

- Protection against expropriation and compulsory pricing
- Full right to repatriate profits and dividends
- No export requirements
- Access to dispute resolution committees administered by GAFI
- Unfettered access to land in Upper Egypt

Other incentives include a standard income tax rate of 20% (oil and gas sector companies at 40.55%); a 10-year tax exemption for land cultivation and husbandry activities related to livestock, poultry and fish; export duties ranging from 5-25% of the value of wholesale transactions; and import duties ranging from 2-32%.

Investment Law No. 8/1997, enacted specifically to ease the bureaucratic burden on investors, has been a resounding success. The law established GAFI; allows 100% foreign ownership of ventures; guarantees a number of rights; calls for the establishment of one-stop shops; and groups a number of exemptions and incentives to investment into one law.

1- The Provisions of the Investment Law:

- The right to remit income earned in Egypt
- 100% foreign ownership of ventures
- Guarantees against confiscation, sequestration and nationalization
- The right to own land
- The right to maintain foreign currency bank accounts
- Freedom from administrative attachment
- The right to repatriate capital and profit
- Free hiring of Egyptian staff
- Absence of price control or restrictions
- Equal treatment regardless of nationality

Investment Law Fields:

- Air transportation and related services
- Animal, fish and poultry husbandry
- Industry and mining

- Land reclamation and cultivation of barren and desert lands
- Maritime transportation
- Refrigerated transportation for agricultural products and processed food
- Tourism (including hotels, motels, tourist villages and transportation)
- Housing
- Real estate development
- Oil production and related services
- Hospitals and medical centers that offer 10% of their services free of charge
- Water pumping stations
- Venture capital
- Computer software production
- Development of new urban zones
- Software design and production of electronics
- Establishment and management of technology zones
- Credit classification
- River transportation activities
- Management of industrial projects and utilities
- Waste collection and treatment projects
- Projects financed by the Social Fund for Development

Some projects require prior approval from relevant ministries in addition to GAFI. Such projects include investments in the Sinai Peninsula, all military product manufacturing and related industries, and those involving tobacco and tobacco products.

Investment Law No. 8/1997 also establishes “one-stop shops” for investors to facilitate and simplify approval, registration, licensing and certification for new projects. The OSS brought registration time down to 72 hours and gathered all the necessary entities for licensing all under one roof.

2- Investments subject to Corporate Law No. 159/1981:

Corporate Law No. 159/1981 and its amendments cover investors in sectors not specifically mentioned in Investment Law 8/1997. The law allows for automatic registration of a company upon presentation of the application to the Companies Department and for acquisition of legal status 15 days after annotation in the Commercial Register.

Law 159/1981 also provides for the right of petition for denial of incorporation; removes the restriction that 49% of shareholders must be Egyptian; allows 100% foreign representation on the board of directors; and redefines accounting standards.

Second: Free Zones System:

Despite being part of the Egyptian territory, the projects and investments inside free zone areas are governed by special rules regarding customs and export/import regulations. These regulations

Investment Regimes in Egypt

mainly target the easiness of entry and exit of raw materials, capital goods, as well as the final products for export purposes.

Types of Free Zones in Egypt:

1. Public
2. Private

Free Zones objectives:

1. Increase Egyptian exports
2. Attract foreign capital, achieve accrued capital
3. Introduce new technology specially in the industrial field
4. Provide employment opportunities, generate a substantial skill surge.

Egypt Free Zones

1. Alexandria Public Free Zone
2. Nasr City Public Free Zone
3. Port Said Public Free Zone
4. Suez Public Free Zone
5. Ismailia Public Free Zone
6. Damietta Public Free Zone
7. Media Public Free Zone
8. Shebin El- Kom Public Free Zone
9. Qeft Public Free Zone
10. Port Said East Port Public Free Zone

**Issued Capital of Newly Established Companies and Expansions by Companies Already in Operation,
Classified by Nationality**

Million EGP

Year	Type of Investments	Egyptians	Arab	foreigners	
2008/09	New Establishments	11,238.00	1,444.43	2,578.42	
	Expansions	36,614.40	12,634.03	10,131.95	
	Total	47,852.40	14,078.46	12,710.37	74,641.23
	Share %	64%	19%	17%	100%
2009/10	New Establishments	16,782.06	1,116.68	1,253.49	
	Expansions	44,920.03	11,261.12	10,876.85	
	Total	61,702.09	12,377.80	12,130.34	86,210.23
	Share %	72%	14%	14%	100%
2010/11	New Establishments	10,963.47	1,391.20	1,112.33	
	Expansions	26,720.76	4,311.60	6,529.41	
	Total	37,684.23	5,702.80	7,641.74	51,028.77
	Share %	74%	11%	15%	100%
2011/12	New Establishments	10,079.16	1,170.09	724.10	
	Expansions	19,648.21	3,050.08	6,504.11	
	Total	29,727.37	4,220.17	7,228.21	41,175.75
	Share %	72%	10%	18%	100%
2012/13	New Establishments	8,808.57	1,569.02	913.13	
	Expansions	40,641.60	2,425.17	3,682.73	
	Total	49,450.17	3,994.19	4,595.86	58,040.22
	Share %	85%	7%	8%	100%

Source: Central Authority for Public Mobilization and Statistics & Ministry of Investment

Investment Regimes in Egypt

Number of Companies by Investment Regime and Sector:

Sector	Internal Investment				Free Zones System				According to Law 159/1981			
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Communication & IT	405	318	439	494	2	0	2	1	131	145	172	170
Construction	434	383	455	512	0	0	0	0	596	509	436	514
Financial Sector	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	6	17	8	4
Services	583	275	340	546	28	22	27	21	2516	2442	2646	3085
Agricultural	541	373	410	496	0	0	0	0	55	53	64	72
Tourism	404	263	218	199	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	208	144	110	128
Manufacturing	1204	1116	1418	2384	14	27	14	17	141	122	245	298
Total	3572	2728	3282	4633	45	49	43	39	3653	3432	3681	4271

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

Investment Regimes in Egypt

Net Foreign Direct Investments to Egypt Classified by Country (2008/09–2012/13):

Million US\$

Country		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
Net FDI		8113.4	6758.2	2188.6	3982.2	3004.7	
Inflows		12836.1	11008.1	9574.4	11768.1	9614.0	
USA		3515.0	1424.9	1790.5	577.6	2182.9	22.7%
EU		5578.4	6763.2	6107.4	9501.9	4952.4	
	Germany	102.6	109.7	274.5	202.5	186.4	1.9%
	France	254.3	286.2	227.0	315.6	266.1	2.8%
	UK	3231.8	4926.1	4307.1	5819.7	3337.8	34.7%
	Italy	70.1	67.8	246.5	193.3	75.1	0.8%
	Greece	153.4	64.7	41.2	55.6	18.4	0.2%
	Spain	27.0	80.5	46.5	61.0	30.4	0.3%
	The Netherlands	134.0	128.8	145.6	409.4	163.5	1.7%
	Portugal	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	0.3%
	Belgium	1541.6	930.1	776.7	2089.2	719.6	7.5%
	Luxemborg	26.9	3.7	0.7	3.1	6.2	0.1%
	Denmark	8.2	6.8	17.2	3.3	18.4	0.2%
	Sweden	0.0	46.0	1.8	309.6	39.9	0.4%
	Austria	10.6	3.9	2.3	5.7	9.2	0.1%
	Cyprus	4.1	100.9	8.5	7.0	11.0	0.1%
	Romania	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.0%
	Latvia	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0%
	Ireland	1.6	4.9	6.7	2.8	8.3	0.1%
	Poland	10.0	1.3	2.5	12.4	14.7	0.2%
	Czech	0.3	0.0	0.2	8.0	11.0	0.1%
	Malta	0.6	1.2	0.0	3.4	3.8	0.0%
	Estonia	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0%
	Hungary	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0%
Arab Countries		2029.7	1439.5	1052.6	1185.7	1456.4	
	Saudi Arabia	514.1	323.4	206.3	240.4	191.7	2.0%
	United Arab Emirates	1037.4	303.5	410.8	559.8	480.6	5.0%
	Tunisia	2.4	1.3	3.8	5.5	2.0	0.0%
	Kuwait	118.0	188.7	58.6	63.5	46.4	0.5%
	Qatar	53.0	70.4	191.5	34.9	375.6	3.9%
	Libya	2.6	337.1	12.4	5.3	5.0	0.1%
	Jordan	170.8	81.8	3.0	10.7	14.6	0.2%
	Bahrain	20.5	64.1	66.2	152.5	262.7	2.7%
	Lebanon	67.4	10.6	18.4	48.1	26.1	0.3%
	Oman	11.1	9.8	11.9	13.3	10.9	0.1%
	Yemen	10.4	8.6	14.8	2.7	3.5	0.0%
	Sudan	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.0%
	Others	19.7	38.9	54.5	48.4	36.2	0.4%
Other Countries		1713.0	1380.5	623.9	502.9	1022.3	
	Singapore	0.5	1.9	2.2	9.0	45.0	0.5%
	Switzerland	154.6	111.4	158.5	124.8	115.4	1.2%
	Japan	44.9	13.0	27.4	36.7	98.4	1.0%
	Canada	100.9	8.2	22.5	29.2	10.2	0.1%
	China	60.0	26.9	48.0	73.6	48.8	0.5%
	Taiwan	1.9	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.9	0.0%
	Turkey	69.0	25.4	27.2	12.5	169.2	1.8%
	Bermuda	0.0	10.0	2.7	10.8	8.3	0.1%
	India	51.4	8.7	21.2	53.3	68.2	0.7%
	Korea	1.0	0.4	4.4	4.6	23.9	0.2%
	Australia	7.6	1.4	5.8	2.1	4.4	0.0%
	Norway	5.7	6.1	2.1	3.3	8.2	0.1%
	Others	1215.5	1166.7	301.5	140.8	421.4	4.4%
Outflows		(4722.7)	(4249.9)	(7385.8)	(7785.9)	(6609.3)	100.0%

Source: Central Bank of Egypt.

Investment Regimes in Egypt

Foreign Direct investments in Egypt Classified by Sector:

Million US\$

Sector	During the Period July/September			
	2011/12		2012/13	
	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)
Total FDI Flows to Egypt	2697.8	100.0	2255.3	100.0
Oil	1812.6	67.2	1677.2	74.4
Manufacturing	415	15.4	151.6	6.7
Agriculture	72.4	2.7	0.2	0.0
Construction	5	0.2	3.9	0.2
Services	71.8	2.7	103	4.6
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<i>Finance</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>
<i>Tourism</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Communications & IT</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Other Services</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Undistributed	321	11.9	319.4	14.2

Source: Central Bank of Egypt.

List of each ministries' plan, visions & long-term strategies

Egyptian Ministries	Egyptian Ministries (Abbreviation)	Multi-annual Plan	Annual Plan	Follow up Report	Status Report	Statistical Report	National Campaign/Program/Strategy	
							Status	Name
M.of Planning and International Cooperation	MOPIC	√ (5 yrs)	√	√				
Ministry of Finance	MOF	√ (3 yrs)	√	√	√	√		
M.of Manpower & Migration	MOMM				√			
M.of Agriculture & Land Reclamation	MOA							
M.of Trade & Industry	MFTI				√	√	√	Buy the Egyptian Product
M.of Electricity & Energy	M.of Electricity & Energy				√		√	Sustainability of Energy Supply 2020 Conservation of Energy 2022
M.of Petroleum & Metallurgical Wealth	MOPMW				√		√	Sustainability of Energy Supply 2020
M.of Tourism	M.of Tourism					√		Development of Tourism Infrastructure Diversification of Touristic Product 2010-2014 Hygiene Audit System New Norms
M.of Transportation	M.of Transportation	√ (15 yrs)						
M.of Communication&Information Technolog	MCTI	√ (5 yrs)			√	√	√	Egypt's ICT Strategy: ICT for Development
Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education					√	√	The National Strategic Plan for Education Reform 2007/08-2011/12
M.of Scientific Research,Science&Technology	MOHE&SR				√		√	Higher Education Reform Strategy 2002-2022 National Qualification Framework
M.of Health&Population	MOHP					√	√	Social Health Insurance for All
M.of Housing, Utilities&Urban Development	MOH					√	√	Strategic Planning for Urban Areas Social Housing Program Comprehensive Development Plan: 22nd
M.of Culture	MOC							
M.of Social Solidarity&Justice	MOSSJ						√	The National Program for Improving the Poorest 1000 Villages
M.of Local Development	MOLD						√	Local Governments Development Program
M.of Justice	MOJ							
M.of Irrigation&Water Resources	MOIWR	√ (5yrs)					√	National Water Resources Plan
M.of Civil Aviation	MCA							
M.of State for Environment Affairs	MEA				√		√	
M.of Information	M.of Information							
M.of Interior	M.of Interior							
M.of Foreign Affairs	M.of Foreign Affairs							
M.of Religious Endowment	M.of Religious Endowment							
Other Entities								
National Council for Woman	NCW						√	Economic Empowerment of Women Social Empowerment of Women Political Empowerment of Women Raising Women Awareness of their Legal Rights Cultural Development of Women Integrating Gender in Development Plans
National Council for Sports	NCS						√	Sports Distinction Project
National Council for Youth	NCY	√ (5 yrs)			√		√	2011-2015 Plan
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	EEAA							
Suez Canal Authority	SCA					√		
Central Bank of Egypt	CBE	√	√	√		√		
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and St	CAPMAS							
General Authority for Investment	GAFI				√	√		
Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority	EFSA				√	√		
Social Fund for Development	SFD				√	√	√	National Strategy for Micro-Lending Activities
Institute of National Planning/UNDP	INP/UNDP				√			
Private Sector	PS							
Non-Governmental Organizations	NGOs							

Comparison of each ministries' plan, visions & long-term strategies

Document's Title	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Brief Description
Report for Long Term Development Strategy of Egypt Towards the 21st Century	Japan International Cooperation Agency	1979	The Study presented a set of analysis, projections, and recommendations for a long term development strategy for Egypt. It started with a population projection covering the period 1976–2026. This projection presented the basis for setting specific targets regarding socio-economic aspects, as well as economic growth, and the measures that should be adopted to realize these targets. The socio-economic aspects included education, labor force and employment, household and housing, and urban development. The study suggested two alternative long term development path along with number of associated factors that would directly affect efficiency of economic activity; this includes the criteria upon which industries are being selected and resources are being allocated.
National Strategy for Socio-economic Development in the 21st Century (1997/98–2016/17)	Ministry of Planning	1997	The strategy identified nine Major cornerstones for realizing comprehensive development, these are: 1) Geographical redistribution of the Egyptian population. 2) Creating a production leap, using available resources across different economic sectors. 3) Benefiting from Egypt distinguished geographic location. 4) Depending on the private sector in the production of both goods and services. 5) Human development 6) Enhancing Egypt's Exports opportunities. 7) Enhancing the capabilities of human resources. 8) Improving Research and development capabilities. 9) Promoting environmental preservation efforts. Then the strategy set a number of goals that should be achieved over the time span of the strategy (20 yrs), classified by economic sector. Estimates and forecasts concerning projects and investments needed to attain these goals were appended to the strategy.
The Socio-Economic Development: Long Term Vision (2022)	Ministry of Planning	2002	This vision is considered an update for the long term "National Strategy for Socio-economic Development in the 21st Century (1997/98–2016/17)". It draws a an extension of the aforementioned strategy till year 2022. This vision aims at achieving a number of goals; namely: 1) Conservation of natural resources and direction of urban growth towards desert land 2) Steady reduction of current population growth rate 3) Achievement of high and sustainable GDP growth 4) Gradual removal of balance of payments deficit 5) Alleviation of poverty and attenuation of income disparities 6) Development of human capital and attainment of full employment 7) Improvement of social services. It introduces two scenarios; a conservative and an optimistic one, highlighting the pre-requisites and pivots for development.
Egypt: Achieving the Millinium Development Goals; Successes and Challenges	Ministry of Planning	2005	The Report tackles Egypt's progress regarding the MDGs. It depicts the progress made by the Egyptian government in this regard, the challenges it has faced, conducive policies that provide a supportive environment, and future strategies for change. The report tries to forecast Egypt's ability to attain MDGs target by year 2015.
Egypt Human Development Report; Choosing our Futur: Towards a New Social Contract	Institute for National Planning/UNDP	2005	The report tried to introduce some sort of a national plan to double per capita income and achieve MDGs by year 2015. Due to its nature and scope of interest, the policies proposed by the report, as well as its related policy tools, takes the concept of human development as its focus. The major work areas identified by the report are: 1) The adoption of a pro-poor growth paradigm. 2) Democratization and participation at the decentralized level. 3) Efficient social safety nets that incorporates: social security contributions, full health insurance coverage, credit guarantees for micro enterprise lending. 4) Better quality in public services provision. 5) Capacity building for quality service delivery. The report tried to build on measures, policies, and attempts that were already announced or adopted by the Egyptian government at that time.
Egypt Vision 2030	IDSC	2007	The vision represented by this report, is based on four main pillars: national security; efficient, sustainable, and internationally competitive growing economy; democratic society; and a pioneering effective position both on the regional and international levels. The vision identified the main driving forces, key players and stakeholders, needed to realize this vision. In addition, critical issues for the future of Egypt were identified; namely, human capital development, and balancing population and resources.
Third World Forum: Egypt 2020			Not Available Online (I will try to get it)
Egypt Industrial Development Strategy	Ministry of Trade and Industry	2005	The strategy puts forth a twenty-year vision (2005–2025) for the Egyptian industry that defines strategic targets, and identifies the instruments through which public policy can contribute to industrial development. The strategy recongizes three major pillars to work on: export development and FDI attraction; leveraging industrial competitiveness; and achieving a gradual shift in the industrial structure from resource-based and low-tech activities to medium- and high-tech industries.

Comparison of each ministries' plan, visions & long-term strategies

<p>Beyond the Financial Crisis: Competitiveness and Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Egyptian National Competitiveness Council</p>	<p>2009</p>	<p>The report introduces an assessment of Egypt's performance in 12 pillars of competitiveness: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market sophistication, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, innovation. The report focuses on the agricultural sector, arguing that the development of this sector could simultaneously address number of challenges currently facing Egypt; ultimately aiming at developing a national sustainable development strategy for Egypt. Then it moves forward to propose different measures that are meant to enhance Egypt's competitiveness on different dimensions, highlighting the role of the government and civil society organization in this aspect.</p>
<p>Egypt's Strategic Plan for Comprehensive Development 2050</p>	<p>Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Development</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>The plan mainly targets achieving the required balance between the sizes of Egyptian cities in terms of population distribution, increasing the inhabited area from 6% to 10% of total Egypt's land area, developing rural areas, enhancing decentralization of planning and execution. The plan carries out a sort of a SWOT analysis for this project. The plan introduces an action plan for achieving the abovementioned targets that presents a study on dividing Egypt into "<i>Developmental Regions</i>", highlighting the need for that, the basis upon which this division would be carried out, and a list of the proposed projects that might be executed in each of the new regions. . <input type="checkbox"/></p>

OverlappingPlans–updated (New version)

