

## VI. Financial Evaluation

### A. General

111. The purpose of the financial evaluation is to appraise the financial viability of the operating entity (SBDA) and the profitability of the Short-term Development Project itself. Projected financial statements are used for the former analysis and the financial internal rate of return (FIRR) based on the discount cash flow method is used for the latter.

112. The financial analysis is conducted on the port and the industrial sectors, and the urban and the related infrastructures sectors are excluded, because the former does not have a direct connection with the production activities and the management and operation in the latter will not be conducted by SBDA.

113. As for the port sector, SBDA is assumed to cover the planning, construction and management of the port facilities and port services including cargo handling and storage which the Red Sea Port Authority and the national companies (the Suez Mechanical Stevedoring Co. and the General Silos and Storage Co.) respectively take responsibility for at present. The financial situation of these authority and firms is appraised to be sound in general.

114. As for the industrial sector, SBDA will take responsibility for the planning, construction, sales and management of the industrial estate and the industrial free zone. These items are currently handled by GOFI, MODANC, and GAIFZ. Financial management by these entities, especially for the industrial estate, does not seem to be appropriate. The key issue is the lack of government funds which has caused cost increases through the utilization of bank loans, rising land sales prices due to the cost increase, increased unsold land due to the higher price level, and finally increased governmental subsidies to promote the land sales. To lead the industrial sector portion of the Short-term Development Plan to success, it is necessary to rearrange the financial management policy.

115. In other words, the government should spend its funds in a reasonable manner, and SBDA should manage and operate the Project with an entrepreneurial sense to ensure the effective use of government and borrowed funds.

116. Funds necessary to execute this Short-term Development Project are presumed to be raised under the following conditions:

	Foreign Currency Portion	Local Currency Portion
Fund Raising	Borrowing	Government Funds
Loan Period	30 Years	} Free from Loan Repayment and Interest Payment
Grace Period	10 Years	
Interest Rate	4% per annum	
Repayment of the Principal	Fixed Amount Repayment	

### B. Future Financial Performance

117. Projected revenues of the port sector are based on the traffic forecast presented in this study and the existing port tariffs. However, some adjustment (an approximately 65% increase of the tariffs in terms of Egyptian pounds) is made so that SBDA can gain the same amount of revenue in terms of foreign currency (US\$) under the changed L.E.-US\$ exchange rate (from 0.82 L.E./US\$ to 1.35 L.E./US\$). This adjustment has already been made by the Egyptian shipping agents who collect the port charges from the shipping companies and pay them to the Port Authorities and to the cargo handling and storage companies.

118. The sales price of the land in the industrial estate and the industrial free zone is set as L.E. 35 per square meter. Although the industrial free zone seems to give greater advantages to the enterprises which will locate there, no price differential is set because the industries in the free zone, the export-oriented industries, will enjoy essentially the same operating conditions as the enterprises in the industrial estate. This sales price of the factory land is reasonable because it covers the necessary land sales cost (L.E. 21.7 per square meter) and is also not too expensive in comparison with prices in other competitive areas such as 10th of Ramadan, 15th of May, Sadat City, 6th of October, New Ameriya and so on.

119. As for the future financial performance of the SBDA's port sector, the working ratio and the operating ratio fluctuate within a range of 19.7% ~ 30.6% and 26.2% ~ 66.2%, respectively. Except for two years, the return on net fixed assets will be over 7% (5.7% ~ 62.8%), which is the standard usually used for appraising earning power. The debt service ratio will maintain a level far above 1.0 (4.0 ~ 31.8) during the entire project life. These ratios are satisfactory and seem to be rather too good owing to the above-mentioned revenue adjustment. Even if the loan conditions become substantially worse (interest rate: 4.0% → 8.5%), the financial viability of the SBDA's port sector will be maintained.

120. While, in the industrial sector, the land sales revenue will be gained during the ten years from 1989/90 to 1998/99 on the basis of six yearly installments, and thereafter SBDA's revenue will be comprised of only administrative charges. Accordingly, after 1999/2000, the net income and net operating income even before depreciation will become negative. However, this is not so serious an issue, because these deficits will be covered by the fund management income which will be generated from the deposit of the land sales revenue. In this case, financial indexes are not useful for the analysis, because they do not take the fund management income into account which the financial management of SBDA will deeply depend on. However, the soundness of the continuing operations, the earning power and the debt repayment ability are proved by the projected favorable cash flow balance. The SBDA's industrial sector would also be financially viable under the same worse loan conditions applied for the port sector.

121. Tables give the joint financial statements of both (port and industrial) sectors which show that SBDA's revenues will always exceed its expenditures throughout the project life. Even if the worse values of the financial indexes in the industrial sector are employed, the working ratio and the operating ratio fluctuate within a range of 16.8% ~ 24.6% and 22.0% ~ 52.2%, respectively. The return on net fixed assets always exceeds 7% (10.2% ~ 45.5%) and the debt service ratio will be over 1.0 (3.5 ~ 31.8) throughout the study period. Also, the worse loan conditions would not seriously affect the financial status of SBDA. Accordingly, it is concluded that the financial viability of SBDA is guaranteed.

### C. Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR)

122. The estimated FIRR is summarized below:

Sector		(Unit: %)					
		Port		Industry		Total	
Case	Item	FIRR	L.L.	FIRR	L.L.	FIRR	L.L.
Cost Decrease by 10%		3.9		13.8		4.8	
Revenue Increase by 10%		3.8	(5.7)	13.3	(3.7)	4.6	(5.3)
Base Case		2.9	2.7	8.9	1.7	3.3	2.5
Cost Increase by 10%		1.9		4.2		2.1	
Revenue Decrease by 10%		1.8		3.7		2.0	

L.L. = Lower Limit = Weighted Average Annual Interest Rate for All the Project Funds

Rate of L.L. in parentheses = in the case of an 8.5% interest rate on the foreign currency portion funds

Rate of L.L. without parentheses = in the case of a 4.0% interest rate on the foreign currency portion funds.

The industrial sector project is very profitable, and a cost increase or revenue decrease of 10% would not damage its profitability even under the worse loan conditions. As for the port sector

project, the FIRR of the base case exceeds the lower limit under the soft loan conditions. However, a 10% cost increase or revenue decrease would make this project financially unfeasible, and if the interest rate on the foreign currency portion funds rose to 8.5%, excessive cost reduction or revenue increase would be required to keep the project. Accordingly, SBDA should do its best to utilize soft loans and to increase revenues through the reasonable raise of tariffs based on the higher construction and operation costs of the new berths, especially the grain and coal berths, where the newest model of facilities and equipment are used.

Total situation is similar to that of the port sector because of its dominant share in the whole business scale.

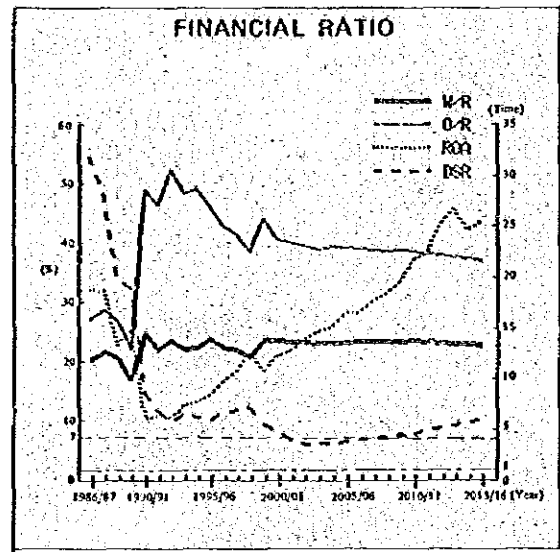
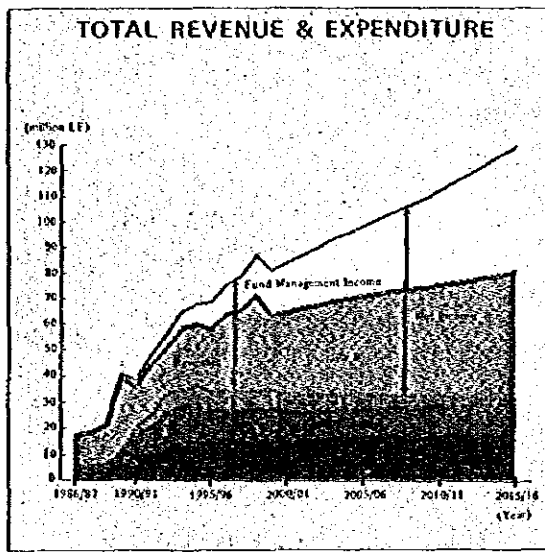
**D. Overall Financial Evaluation**

123. From the viewpoint of the financial viability of SBDA and the profitability of the Project itself, it is concluded that this Short-term Development Project is feasible. However, SBDA will be required to minimize costs and to maximize revenues in order to maintain a comfortable profit margin.

CARGO DEMAND FORECAST 1986/87-2015/16															
Cargo Demand ('000Tons)	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
<b>Cargo Throughput</b>															
Wheat	687	669	737	811	897	953	1,030	1,122	1,135	1,162	1,516	1,571	1,629		
Wheat (Basslog)	117	167	179	193	216	219	255	292	322	325	301	409	434		
Fertilizer	51	45	40	34	29	23	17	11	6	0	0	0	0		
Rice	5	5	6	8	9	11	11	15	15	21	23	24	26		
Sugar	3	5	7	11	17	22	22	24	24	155	155	176	185		
Salt/Sulphur	3	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	14	15	15	16	16		
Cotton	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	11	13	12	12	12		
Paper/Pulp	2	1	5	7	10	15	21	31	44	63	66	69	72		
Iron Ore	169	152	196	240	283	327	370	411	457	501	518	535	551		
Bulk Cargo Total	177	221	265	313	363	419	482	557	649	767	799	832	867		
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,053	1,135	1,190	1,243	1,303	1,372	1,419		
Timber	24	28	33	38	44	50	59	67	73	79	88	107	117		
Iron & Steel	89	97	106	116	127	133	152	166	181	198	209	220	232		
Heavy Equipment & Car	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	17	19	21	22	23	25		
Special Cargo Total	121	134	148	165	183	203	225	250	278	309	329	350	373		
<b>General Cargo</b>															
Import	484	515	518	582	619	659	701	745	793	843	898	956	1,013		
Export	114	119	124	130	135	141	147	154	160	167	174	181	188		
General Cargo Total	599	634	642	712	755	800	849	899	953	1,010	1,072	1,137	1,201		
<b>Container Cargo</b>															
Containerization Ratio	15.1%	16.5%	17.5%	18.0%	18.5%	19.0%	19.5%	20.1%	20.6%	21.1%	21.6%	22.1%	22.7%		
Full Container (TEU)	9,321	10,744	11,734	12,896	13,961	15,316	16,569	18,030	19,588	21,341	23,206	25,181	27,261		
Empty Container (TEU)	6,071	7,383	8,139	8,956	9,846	10,815	11,870	13,017	14,258	15,594	17,026	18,554	20,179		
Container Total (TEU)	15,392	18,127	19,873	21,852	23,807	25,662	27,384	29,097	32,634	35,935	38,522	42,311	45,154		
Vanishing	19	20	22	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41		
Devanilag	79	87	96	105	115	125	137	149	163	178	194	211	229		
General Cargo (ev. Container)	500	527	555	584	615	648	682	718	757	797	836	876	916		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>3,766</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>4,637</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>5,507</b>	<b>5,948</b>

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
1,689	1,751	1,815	1,881	1,950	2,022	2,096	2,173	2,251	2,335	2,421	2,510	2,602	2,697	2,805
433	455	472	489	507	526	545	565	585	607	629	653	676	701	728
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	31	33	36	39	42	45	49	53	57	61	66	71	77	83
281	244	228	243	259	277	295	315	336	359	383	407	434	461	489
16	16	17	17	17	18	18	19	19	19	20	20	21	21	22
12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10
76	79	83	87	91	95	100	105	110	115	120	126	132	138	145
571	591	610	631	652	673	695	719	743	768	791	816	841	866	891
804	812	833	1,025	1,069	1,116	1,165	1,216	1,270	1,327	1,387	1,449	1,515	1,585	1,658
1,508	1,581	1,657	1,737	1,821	1,910	2,002	2,099	2,200	2,307	2,419	2,536	2,658	2,787	3,022
128	139	152	166	181	197	215	235	256	279	305	332	361	395	431
24	25	27	28	30	31	32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	51
26	27	29	31	32	34	36	38	40	42	45	47	50	53	57
358	424	452	482	514	548	585	624	667	712	761	813	869	930	994
1,085	1,155	1,230	1,310	1,396	1,489	1,589	1,696	1,796	1,912	2,037	2,169	2,310	2,461	2,621
1,383	1,509	1,641	1,787	1,950	2,130	2,331	2,555	2,805	3,085	3,399	3,752	4,149	4,587	5,061
23.2%	23.7%	24.2%	24.7%	25.2%	25.8%	26.3%	26.8%	27.3%	27.8%	28.3%	28.9%	29.4%	29.9%	30.5%
32,194	35,754	39,743	44,229	49,251	54,916	61,305	68,524	76,691	85,956	96,475	108,411	122,077	137,641	155,133
18,090	19,592	19,854	20,618	21,253	21,719	21,960	21,914	21,499	20,603	19,132	16,911	13,863	9,639	1,214
50,784	54,758	59,597	64,836	70,504	76,635	83,269	90,435	98,184	106,551	115,607	125,382	135,939	147,349	159,618
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
251	274	298	324	353	383	416	452	491	533	578	627	680	737	798
1,067	1,137	1,243	1,345	1,457	1,581	1,718	1,870	2,038	2,226	2,435	2,666	2,929	3,221	3,547
5,887	6,206	6,547	6,913	7,305	7,726	8,179	8,668	9,195	9,767	10,387	11,060	11,791	12,596	13,473



### PROJECTED JOINT INCOME STATEMENT (4% INTEREST RATE FOR FOREIGN LOAN)

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
<b>Operating Revenues</b>										
Port	17.614	18.641	21.188	24.118	27.091	27.909	37.240	35.134	30.445	41.606
I.E. & I.F.Z.	0	0	0	0	15.089	9.271	17.318	14.493	29.704	14.013
<b>Operating Revenues Total</b>	<b>17.614</b>	<b>18.641</b>	<b>21.188</b>	<b>24.118</b>	<b>36.302</b>	<b>45.224</b>	<b>51.644</b>	<b>58.858</b>	<b>50.686</b>	<b>58.711</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>										
<b>Cash Expenses</b>										
Port	3.551	3.800	4.176	5.465	7.692	8.304	10.342	10.759	11.165	11.621
I.E. & I.F.Z.	0	182	185	1.120	1.339	1.669	1.738	2.212	2.212	2.212
<b>Cash Expenses Total</b>	<b>3.551</b>	<b>3.981</b>	<b>4.360</b>	<b>6.585</b>	<b>8.931</b>	<b>9.973</b>	<b>12.079</b>	<b>12.971</b>	<b>13.377</b>	<b>13.833</b>
<b>Non-Cash Charges</b>										
Port	1.220	1.371	1.971	1.435	7.007	8.957	11.991	12.438	12.884	9.929
I.E. & I.F.Z.	0	0	0	500	1.859	2.008	2.901	2.991	3.074	3.300
<b>Non-Cash Expenses Total</b>	<b>1.220</b>	<b>1.371</b>	<b>1.971</b>	<b>1.935</b>	<b>8.866</b>	<b>10.965</b>	<b>14.892</b>	<b>15.429</b>	<b>15.958</b>	<b>13.229</b>
<b>Operating Expenses Total</b>	<b>4.771</b>	<b>5.352</b>	<b>6.331</b>	<b>8.520</b>	<b>17.797</b>	<b>20.938</b>	<b>26.971</b>	<b>28.400</b>	<b>29.334</b>	<b>26.962</b>
<b>Net Operating Income (NOI)</b>	<b>12.843</b>	<b>13.289</b>	<b>14.857</b>	<b>15.598</b>	<b>18.555</b>	<b>24.297</b>	<b>24.602</b>	<b>30.438</b>	<b>30.551</b>	<b>31.750</b>
<b>Net before Depreciation</b>	<b>14.063</b>	<b>14.659</b>	<b>16.828</b>	<b>17.431</b>	<b>27.431</b>	<b>35.254</b>	<b>39.564</b>	<b>45.927</b>	<b>46.509</b>	<b>44.878</b>
<b>Other Income &amp; Expenses</b>										
Fund Management Income	0	544	1.006	1.477	2.749	3.592	4.988	6.475	8.243	10.157
<b>Interest on Loans</b>										
<b>Interest on Long-term Loans</b>										
Port	443	450	398	1.646	2.454	4.251	5.612	5.782	5.782	5.780
I.E. & I.F.Z.	0	0	69	85	778	786	8.649	1.057	1.529	1.529
Sub-Total	443	450	467	1.731	3.224	5.040	6.652	6.839	7.311	7.289
<b>Interest on Short-term Loans</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Interest on Loans Total</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>1.731</b>	<b>3.224</b>	<b>5.040</b>	<b>6.652</b>	<b>6.839</b>	<b>7.311</b>	<b>7.289</b>
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>12.391</b>	<b>13.305</b>	<b>15.604</b>	<b>16.326</b>	<b>18.090</b>	<b>22.850</b>	<b>22.997</b>	<b>30.074</b>	<b>31.483</b>	<b>31.597</b>
<b>Tax</b>	<b>4.957</b>	<b>5.372</b>	<b>6.242</b>	<b>6.242</b>	<b>7.236</b>	<b>9.140</b>	<b>9.199</b>	<b>12.029</b>	<b>12.593</b>	<b>13.833</b>
<b>Net Income after Tax</b>	<b>7.435</b>	<b>7.933</b>	<b>9.363</b>	<b>10.084</b>	<b>10.854</b>	<b>13.710</b>	<b>13.798</b>	<b>18.044</b>	<b>18.890</b>	<b>17.764</b>

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2010/11	2015/16
49.489	51.358	60.392	61.612	63.029	68.913	73.500	78.310					
14.199	18.311	11.045	2.076	2.076	2.076	2.076	2.076					
63.679	69.769	71.437	63.688	64.955	70.990	75.576	80.886					
11.897	12.297	12.567	12.783	13.016	14.214	15.439	16.032					
2.212	2.212	2.212	2.212	2.212	2.212	2.212	2.212					
14.119	14.419	14.779	14.895	15.228	16.426	17.651	18.244					
9.829	9.829	9.829	10.078	8.325	8.501	8.755	8.866					
3.300	2.961	2.961	2.961	2.735	2.735	2.735	2.735					
11.129	12.790	12.790	13.079	11.000	11.314	11.490	11.624					
27.248	27.248	27.568	28.034	26.289	27.161	29.141	29.865					
36.411	38.561	41.810	35.854	38.656	43.229	46.134	51.021					
49.560	51.358	56.659	48.693	49.727	54.563	57.824	63.643					
11.940	13.517	15.544	17.555	19.364	27.529	37.214	48.850					
5.738	5.715	5.691	5.652	5.569	4.368	2.906	1.511					
1.529	1.529	1.529	1.524	1.524	1.269	0.878	0.496					
7.207	7.245	7.318	7.175	7.089	5.629	3.785	2.029					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
7.207	7.245	7.318	7.175	7.089	5.629	3.785	2.029					
41.113	41.851	52.184	46.034	50.942	65.129	79.863	97.842					
16.445	17.941	20.877	18.413	20.377	26.051	31.945	39.137					
24.668	26.912	31.316	27.620	30.565	39.077	47.918	58.705					

PROJECTED JOINT CASH FLOW STATEMENT (4% INTEREST RATE FOR FOREIGN LOAN)

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	
Cash Opening	0	11,336	20,967	19,778	57,209	74,842	103,911	134,899	171,732	211,181	248,923	282,857	323,795	365,733	403,418	477,512	575,382	1,017,711		
Overseas Revenues	17,614	16,641	21,189	10,198	30,362	45,227	51,624	58,806	59,860	58,771	63,875	65,705	71,478	63,698	64,955	70,991	73,570	60,880		
Port	1,170	7,522	21,309	30,182	44,988	54,528	4,895	5,488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
L.E. & I.P.Z.	954	700	407	17,081	107	6,350	407	11,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Long-term Loans Total	2,124	8,292	21,804	17,043	45,305	40,876	5,212	12,362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Government Funds	908	1,321	14,576	15,509	14,552	9,578	8,974	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Port	7,210	8,322	13,344	10,314	10,337	5,677	9,239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
L.E. & I.P.Z.	1,271	5,540	22,809	28,994	24,869	19,915	14,431	6,436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Government Funds	811	917	915	1,312	1,334	2,284	2,984	2,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Current Assets Increment	617	910	1,013	1,514	2,248	3,502	4,968	5,973	4,341	10,137	11,246	13,246	15,152	17,528	10,363	27,778	4,000	4,186		
Current Liabilities Increment	0	344	1,010	1,477	2,248	3,502	4,968	5,973	4,341	10,137	11,246	13,246	15,152	17,528	10,363	27,778	4,000	4,186		
Fund Allocation Income	21,820	36,100	66,983	107,453	109,612	109,852	76,730	44,378	68,222	68,953	75,883	87,373	87,082	81,230	84,973	89,577	112,540	120,704		
Total Cash Inflow	3,951	9,951	4,360	6,585	8,921	9,973	12,079	12,071	13,377	13,893	14,119	14,119	14,779	14,975	15,228	16,426	17,051	18,244		
Cash Outflow																				
Port	2,070	8,442	27,164	16,091	29,224	44,106	13,289	1,139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
L.E. & I.P.Z.	2,926	5,242	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	12,711	
Addition to Assets Total	5,325	11,724	41,003	41,003	51,289	53,716	53,716	7,1492	19,356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Port	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
L.E. & I.P.Z.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Loan Repayment Total	448	528	857	1,721	3,224	5,040	6,052	6,830	7,311	7,249	7,267	7,267	7,267	7,267	7,267	7,267	7,267	7,267	7,267	
Port	3,101	3,187	3,444	3,723	4,012	4,308	4,604	4,900	5,196	5,492	5,788	6,084	6,380	6,676	6,972	7,268	7,564	7,860	8,156	
L.E. & I.P.Z.	3,101	3,187	3,444	3,723	4,012	4,308	4,604	4,900	5,196	5,492	5,788	6,084	6,380	6,676	6,972	7,268	7,564	7,860	8,156	
Current Assets Increment	0	344	1,013	1,514	2,248	3,502	4,968	5,973	4,341	10,137	11,246	13,246	15,152	17,528	10,363	27,778	4,000	4,186		
Current Liabilities Increment	0	344	1,013	1,514	2,248	3,502	4,968	5,973	4,341	10,137	11,246	13,246	15,152	17,528	10,363	27,778	4,000	4,186		
Investment Increment	0	3,034	4,510	6,013	7,516	9,019	10,522	12,025	13,528	15,031	16,534	18,037	19,540	21,043	22,546	24,049	25,552	27,055	28,558	
Inventory Increment	0	3,034	4,510	6,013	7,516	9,019	10,522	12,025	13,528	15,031	16,534	18,037	19,540	21,043	22,546	24,049	25,552	27,055	28,558	
Inventory Less Endings	0	3,034	4,510	6,013	7,516	9,019	10,522	12,025	13,528	15,031	16,534	18,037	19,540	21,043	22,546	24,049	25,552	27,055	28,558	
Total Cash Outflow	10,480	26,475	57,475	40,958	40,958	40,958	40,958	40,958	40,958	40,958	40,958	40,958	40,958	40,958	40,958	40,958	40,958	40,958	40,958	
Cash Inflow - Outflow	11,336	9,631	9,405	17,573	29,469	30,983	30,883	26,818	29,450	27,772	27,772	27,772	27,772	27,772	27,772	27,772	27,772	27,772	27,772	
Cash Ending	11,336	20,967	30,772	30,772	57,209	74,842	103,911	134,899	171,732	211,181	248,923	282,857	323,795	365,733	403,418	477,512	575,382	1,017,711	1,684,932	
Cash Excess	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Short-term Loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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## VII. Conclusions and Recommendations

### A. Conclusions

124. The Plan relates to the Suez Canal Regional Development and the Sinai Regional Development. The main objective of the Plan is to provide adequate infrastructures for industries which will contribute to the decentralization of population and industry in Egypt, to promote rapid economic growth and to rectify the growing deficit of the country's balance of payments as well as to provide an adequate capacity for the ports of Suez to accommodate the traffic demand through the year 2005. The Plan, therefore, includes the following main components: (i) Ataq-Adabiya Port, Ataq industrial estates, Adabiya industrial free zones, Ataq new town, Ataq fishery port and other related facilities, (ii) Ain Sukhna industrial port, industrial estates, new towns and recreational facilities with a marina, (iii) Ras Sudr recreational facilities with a marina, new towns, Ras Sudr Port, and an industrial estate and related facilities.

125. The Short-term Development Project concentrates on the Ataq-Adabiya Area. The Project includes the following components: (i) Phase I of the Ataq commercial port development (ii) Phase I of the Adabiya commercial port development (iii) Ataq fishery port (iv) Phase I of the Ataq industrial estate (v) Phase I of the Adabiya industrial free zone (vi) Other related facilities including water supply system.

126. The total cost of the Project is estimated at L.E. 375 million of which L.E. 233.5 million (62 percent) is the foreign currency cost and L.E. 141.5 million is the local currency cost. The local currency cost is to be met using the government's own resources.

127. On the basis of readily quantifiable benefits, the EIRR of the project is estimated as 13.6 percent. The FIRR is estimated as 3.3 percent. Therefore, the Project is viable. There are no significant technical or environmental risks associated with the port development aspect of the Project. Industrial location, however, highly depends on well-managed administrative control, and therefore the industrial location aspect of the Project must be executed with the completed consensus of all related organizations and authorities after making adequate feasibility studies on the location of the proposed industries.

### B. Recommendations

128. The following items are highly recommended for the smooth implementation of the Project:

129. As the entire Project will take a long time, the government should consider taking necessary measures to regulate land and sea area use and to control land prices to prevent random development and land speculation.

130. The related organizations should review and revise, if necessary, the implementation plan for infrastructural development in existing Suez, since it is closely related with the Project.

131. Since the Project consists of various infrastructures which are currently managed and operated by different authorities or agencies, the government should consider establishing a new institutional framework with the Suez Bay Coastal Area Development Authority (SBDA) as the central organ to lead the Project to success.

132. Since the effective operation & management of the port is an important prerequisite to attract export-oriented industries, cargo handling productivity should be improved and an effective management system should be developed.

133. The government should consider making a review of the current institutional framework for the location of industries and taking necessary steps to give foreign companies incentives to locate in the industrial zones such as:

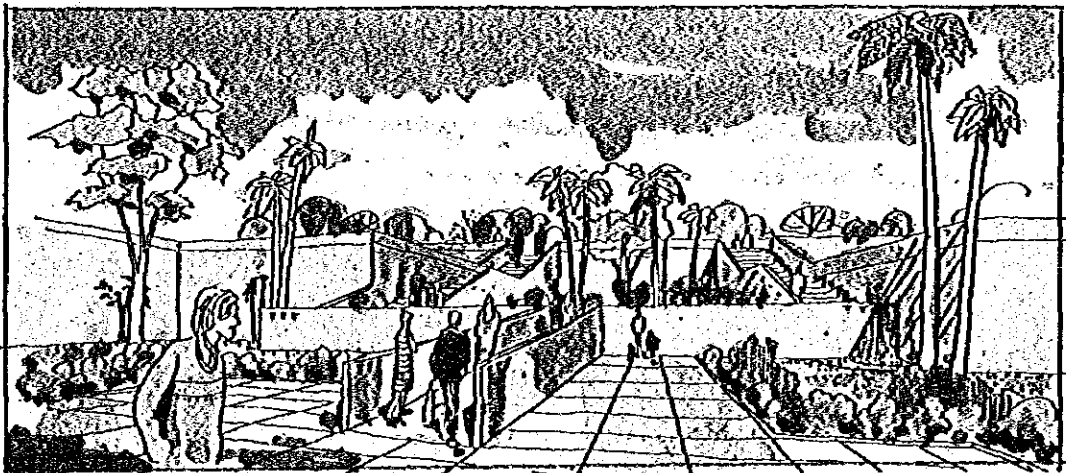
- Alleviation of exchange controls which are the most serious problem for foreign enterprises at present;
- Exemption or reduction of corporate income tax, fixed property tax and the individual income tax of the foreign employees at least for the first several years until the tenants' businesses are firmly established;
- Establishment of a system to provide highly skilled Egyptian laborers, or subsidizing the enterprises for their cost in training Egyptian employees;
- Establishment of a sales promotion system under the close cooperation between SBDA and its tenants;
- Relaxation of restrictions on trade;
- Exemption or reduction of customs duties for all or part of exported and imported goods;
- Exemption from as many customs procedures as possible; and
- Permitting the tenants to sell their products not only in foreign markets but also in the local market to a certain extent so that domestic industrial activities will not stagnate.

134. As for the navigation control in the inner Bay of Suez, necessary arrangements should be made to comply with S.C.A and Red Sea Port Authority rules and regulations taking into consideration the future prospects of the Canal expansion scheme.

135. As for the industrial location in the proposed industrial estate and industrial free zone, it is recommended to conduct the study on the privatization of industries which are currently owned by public entities for the more effective and cost-saving operation as well as to consult a potential private investors' wishes to locate to determine the exact size and type of factories to be included within the national industrial plan.

136. It is also recommended to study and discuss among the related organizations about the roles of these organizations and necessary revision of the rules and regulations needed to realize the project and the proposed industrial location.

CENTER OF THE ADA8IYA INDUSTRIAL FREE ZONE











**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY**

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