

エジプト・アラブ共和国  
エジプト国ガバナンス(経済政策)  
分野に関する情報収集・確認調査  
ファイナルレポート

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独立行政法人 国際協力機構

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## 用語

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	Record of Discussions
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. はじめに

## 1.1. 調査の背景

2011年1月の革命は30年間のムバラク大統領の独裁に対する国民の怒りと反発が凝縮され、反ムバラク独裁ということで、国民が一体となり、革命を推し進めた。

この時、国民の大半が一枚岩<sup>1</sup>で反ムバラクを唱え、独裁政権から民主的な体制への移行とアピールされ、諸外国はこの革命をアラブの春<sup>2</sup>と呼び、歓迎した。この革命の大きな特徴の一つは、それまでムバラク大統領を支えた軍部が動かなかったことである。その結果、エジプトは新しい社会の実現に向けた取り組みを歩み始めたかに見えた。

しかしながら、その道のりは決して平坦なものではなかった。2012年6月に大統領選挙が実施され、初めて民主的選挙による大統領が選ばれたが、その後の1年間、エジプト政府は国民の期待にこたえるような社会・経済的な成果を出すことができなかった。経済の停滞、失業率の高止まり、物価の上昇は、国民のとりわけ貧困層にとっては大きな失望と不満をうみだしていった。そして、2013年7月の政変では、軍の介入もあり、モルシ大統領の解任・拘束、及び同胞団組織の解体が進められ、同胞団支持者と国民との間に大きな亀裂が生じることとなった。この時の政治状況、諸外国の政変に対する対応は、軍が動いたことに対する拒否反応からか、概ね厳しい論調が支配的であった。諸外国の反応は様々であったが、ムスリム系の国家では、露骨な反対の表明もでてきた。エジプト国内でも対立が表面化し、政変後の国家運営は、それ以前と様相を異にし、複雑な利害関係を生み出し、国民に亀裂を残してしまった。

こうした激動の期間に、マスタープラン「Strategic Framework for Economic and Social Development Plan 2012-2022」は策定され、そのマスタープランの基本理念を踏襲した Execution Plan (2014/2015~2016/2017の3年間で想定)が現在策定されようとしている。

## 1.2. 調査の目的

今回の調査は、2013年4月に署名された技術協力プロジェクト「開発計画・政策実施能力強化における知見共有プロジェクト」の実施前の事前調査として位置付けられる。

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<sup>1</sup> この時は、エジプト国内は反ムバラク大統領（反独裁政権）ということで一枚岩となっていた。内部での意見対立は、革命時は表面化せず、その後にそのギャップが顕在化した。

<sup>2</sup> 対外的にも、諸外国はチュニジアに始まったアラブ諸国の革命を民主化の流れと受け止め、おおむね支持する論調で国際世論も動いていた。

2014年5月に大統領選挙が予定され、その結果を受けて暫定政府の内閣首班指名が行われる段取りとなっており、これら政治的イベントが技術協力プロジェクト実施に与える影響に関して基礎調査を行う。

2013年7月の政変後にエジプト暫定政府は公共投資計画（年次、3ヶ年計画）、及び社会・経済開発計画（年次、3年計画）の検討を進めてきた。本調査では、これら計画の準備状況の把握、及び関連機関との連携についての情報収集・整理を目的として実施する。

### 1.3. 調査の日程及び団員

#### - 調査の団員

① 総括/経済政策 鳴尾眞二（株）鳴尾総合研究所 代表取締役社長

② 開発計画立案体制分析/人材育成

a. 佐々木直義（株）VSOC 事業開発アドバイザー

b. 久田信一郎（株）VSOC 事業開発アドバイザー

③ 行政組織/法制度設計 アドリアナ・ゼルメル（株）鳴尾総合研究所 補強

a. 調査の日程①（鳴尾眞二）

1月10日～1月14日 国内準備

1月15日～4月22日 現地調査(ただし、3月9日～3月16日を除く)

5月1日～5月16日 国内作業

5月17日～7月11日 現地調査(ただし、6月11日～6月21日を除く)

7月14日～7月18日 国内作業

b. 調査の日程②a.（佐々木直義）

1月15日～3月30日 現地調査

4月14日～4月25日 国内作業

c. 調査の日程②b.（久田信一郎）

6月1日～7月15日 現地調査

d. 調査の日程③（アドリアナ・ゼルメル）

2月1日～4月21日 現地調査（ただし、3月2日～3月6日を除く）



6月1日～6月29日 現地調査 (自社負担分)

8月1日～8月31日 現地調査 (自社負担分)

## 2. 要約

2014年5月26日に実施された大統領選挙により前内閣の国防相を務めていたシーシ氏が新大統領に選出され、首相指名、新内閣の組閣が行われ、新政権が発足した(2014年6月中旬)。前政権で計画省・国際協力省大臣を務めていたアシュラフ氏は新政権では計画省・行政管理庁大臣に就任した。

計画省内では、組織面、業務面で、当面の間、変更はない。以下に、本文の要約を紹介する。

### 2.1. 基礎調査(プロジェクト環境の情報)

#### 2.1.1. 経済・社会情勢

2011年1月の革命前、エジプト経済は7%前後の経済成長率を維持していた。革命後、国民はよりよい生活を期待したが、失業率は高止まりし、特に若年層の失業率は25%に達するなど、社会の不安定性を煽る要因となった。産業面では主力産業の一つであった観光産業は大打撃を受け3年を経た現在も立ち直りのきっかけをつかめていない。元々、革命前のエジプト経済開発は国家主導で進められてきており、GDPの40%を公的セクターが占めていた。革命後、新政権は民間セクターの育成を掲げてきたが、具体的成果をあげるに至っていない。GDPから見た経済成長率は、2011年の革命後2~4%程度にとどまっており、政府が盛んに実施してきた経済刺激策も、投入した投資金額の割には成果が出ていない。財政赤字、国際収支の悪化、為替レートの問題(エジプト・ポンド安傾向)、外貨準備高の減少、失業率の高止まりなど、エジプト経済のファンダメンタルは未だ改善の兆しが見えない。2014年7月に突然実施された補助金削減(EL146 Billion to EL 100Billion)によって、国家予算の赤字幅は改善の見通しだが、今後の物価上昇波及効果によっては国民生活を圧迫するリスクも内在し、経済運営のかじ取りは今後も困難な状況が予想される。

#### 2.1.2. エジプト経済の今後の発展モデル

エジプト国民の所得構造は、同国の人口ピラミッドに近い形と言える。すなわち、多くの貧困層と未成熟な中間所得層といった形状だ。一国の経済は投資と消費によって構成されるが、消費の多くは中間所得層によって支えられる。エジプトでは、この消費を支える中間所得層が育っておらず、従来から投資(とりわけ、公共投資)に依存する経済体質であった。革命後の3年でもこの経済構造・所得構造は基本的に変わっておらず、エジプト経済活性化には、投資をトリガーとした刺激策が必要。但し、昨年来エジプト政府は、景気刺激策として、主に湾岸諸国からの資金協力を得て、stimulus package 1,2を実施してきた。それぞれ EL 30 Billion を超える規模で、その経済的波及効果が期待されたが、予想されたほどの経済効果は未だ出ていない。これらの投資は、主に社会インフラ整備に向けられており、中長期的には社会の経済発展を下支えする効果が期待できるものの、短期的にはなかなか国民生活の発展に寄与するものではない。エジプト経済は、当面は投資主

導による経済発展モデルを模索するだろうが、中長期的には中間所得層を強化し、消費が経済を主導する方向で政策運営が必要とされるであろう。

## 2.2. Execution Plan(3年の実行計画)の調査結果及び関連計画概要

### 2.2.1. Execution Plan の位置づけ

2012年7月に約半年の期間をかけて、Planning CommitteeによってMaster Planが完成した。日本の戦後復興、高度経済成長を牽引した国民所得倍増計画にヒントを得て、10年の長期にわたる経済開発を目指したものであった。MPは2012年8月に新しい内閣にも引き継がれ、計画のタイトルの変更や、内容の部分的変更を取り込みながらも、革命後のエジプトをリードする長期の経済・社会開発計画として位置付けられた。その位置づけは以下のように整理できる。

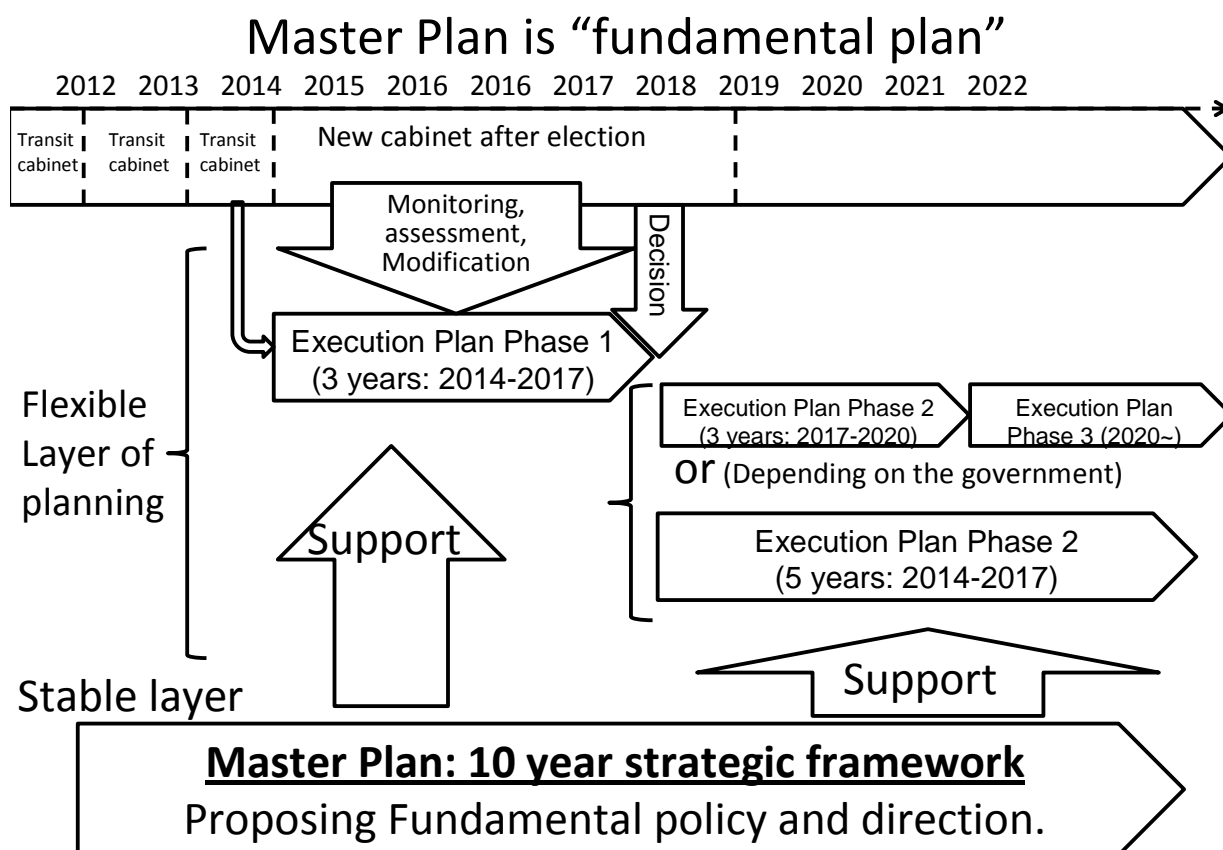


図 1. Master Plan is “fundamental plan”

MPは長期の戦略的な計画として10年後に達成すべきエジプトの経済社会をデザインしたものであり、その目標を達成するためにはいくつかのステップを組み立てていかなければならない。革命

後の復興段階から、経済的自立、そして次なる飛躍に向けての準備をしなければならない。EPはそのような発展段階に合わせた中期計画として位置付けられる。

MPが長期の安定した戦略的方向性を示す指針とした場合、EPは現実のエジプトの経済・社会の状況に合わせて柔軟に経済開発のかじ取りをしていく性格のものである。よって、その計画期間も数年から5年くらいまでの期間で設計すればよい。重要な事は、MPの方向性、計画思想を活用しつつ、現実の経済社会に対して効果的に働きかけることである。EPには3つの重要な柱が存在する。それは、PPPとして表現できる。PPPとは、Plan, Project and Policyである。Planとは計画省が策定する公共投資計画や年次計画、他の省庁が独自に策定する短期・中長期の計画群である。EPではこれらの計画群の整合性を持ちつつ、これらの計画群を統合し、牽引していく役割が期待される。Projectは、小は村の道路や橋の補修から、大はスエズ運河の拡充・周辺地域開発までである。個々のプロジェクトのパフォーマンス（少ない投入で大きな成果）を上げる事は当然であるが、限られた資源（人、物、金、情報）を今のエジプトにとって有効に活用するためには、プロジェクトの統廃合も必要である。政策的な優先順位と、エジプト社会に対する開発効果の視点から、プロジェクトの統合管理が必要である。Policyは政府の方針であり、財政政策、金融政策、産業政策、国土開発政策、エネルギー政策、社会保障政策、水資源管理政策、運輸政策、貿易政策等々の政策群がある。これらの政策群を体系的にとらえ、政策相互の関係を調整して経済・社会開発の方向を打ち出していくのがEPである。計画やプロジェクトは、決して固定的なものではなく、政府の政策によって柔軟に効果的に運用されるべきものであり、EPはそのような統合・調整・推進機能を持ったものとして位置付けられる。

### 2.2.2. エジプトにおける他の計画との関連

MPとEPの関係は以上のように整理できるが、エジプト計画省では、これらの基本的計画の枠組み以外にも国家計画に準じる位置づけの諸計画が存在する。以下のチャートにあるように、2013年7月の政変以降の暫定政権下において、Economic Roadmap等も策定されてきた。また、国民の不満を抑制し、一時的に経済を刺激する政策としてStimulus Packageという緊急経済対策も2度にわたって実施された。また、以下のチャートにはないがIMF等の国際金融機関からの経済援助を取り込むための経済復興計画等の策定も試みられた。これら一連の計画は、MP,EPといった計画の基本的枠組みを踏襲していると言われているが、必ずしもその関連付けは十分ではない。

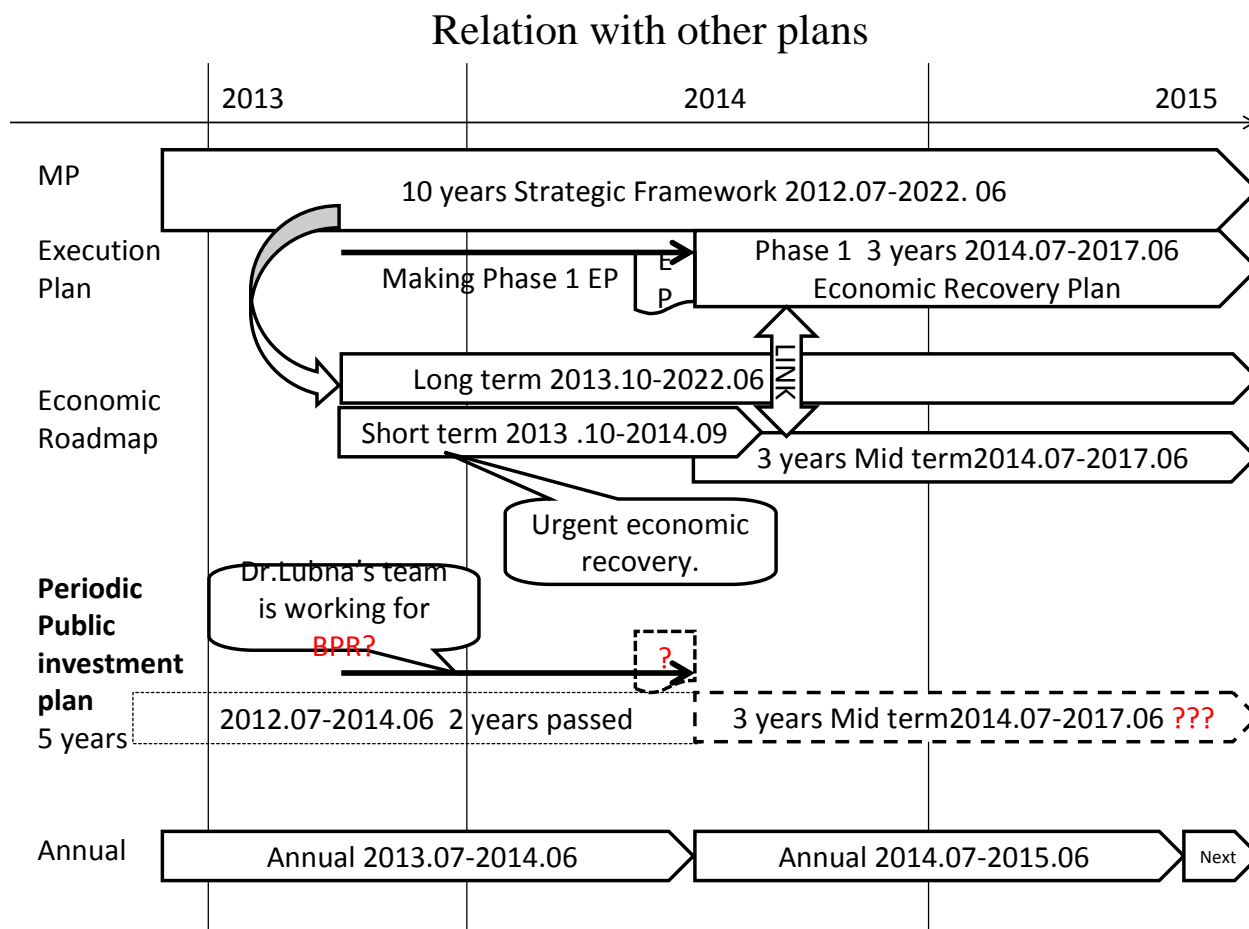


図 2. Relation with other plan

## 2.3. 計画省における人材育成の支援 (Capacity Building)

### 2.3.1. 26年ぶりの本格的な新人研修の実施

エジプトでは1952年の自由将校団による軍事クーデター以降、1956年のナセル大統領(約14年間)、サダト大統領(約11年間)、そしてムバラク大統領(約30年)と一貫して社会主義的な政策がとられてきた。雇用政策に関しても、政府は1980年代の前半までは政府が受け皿となって雇用を維持してきた。しかしながら、1980年代の後半頃から、政府機関自身も過剰雇用が問題となり、これ以上の雇用吸収が困難になり、政府は一斉に雇用の停止を打ち出した。以来、26年間、原則的に政府、及び政府機関は正規の雇用を凍結して今日に至っている。このため、計画省においても過去26年間正規の職員採用は凍結しており(一部、障害者雇用や、大学卒業成績優秀者の優先的採用、期間契約職員等の例外措置はある)、職員の平均年齢は56歳と高齢化し、今後の5～10年で大量の退職者によって組織は空洞化する状況になっている。このため、昨年より新規職員の採用を開始し、2014年2月に74名の採用が内定した。

計画省大臣からは、今回内定した74名+昨年採用した Master,Phd 所有者20名程度に対して共通の新人研修を実施するように要請があった。JICAは技術協力において、1.計画業務支援、2. 制度設計支援、3. 人材育成支援の3つの柱を予定しており、新人研修は3の人材育成の領域になると判断し、今回の調査で対応することとした。

### 2.3.2. 新人研修のカリキュラム

新人研修は、以下のように1年間を通した研修計画を提案した。計画省の人事部は過去26年間このような研修プログラムを作成したこともなく、実施したこともなかったため、企画段階から調査団が参加し、実際の研修実施に至るまでフォローを行った。

今回実施したのはT1ーT4までの新人向けの研修であり、それ以降の研修実施に関しては人事部を中心に準備を進めるように助言を行った。

## 3. Principal Parts of Training

### 3.1.Total Framework of the Training

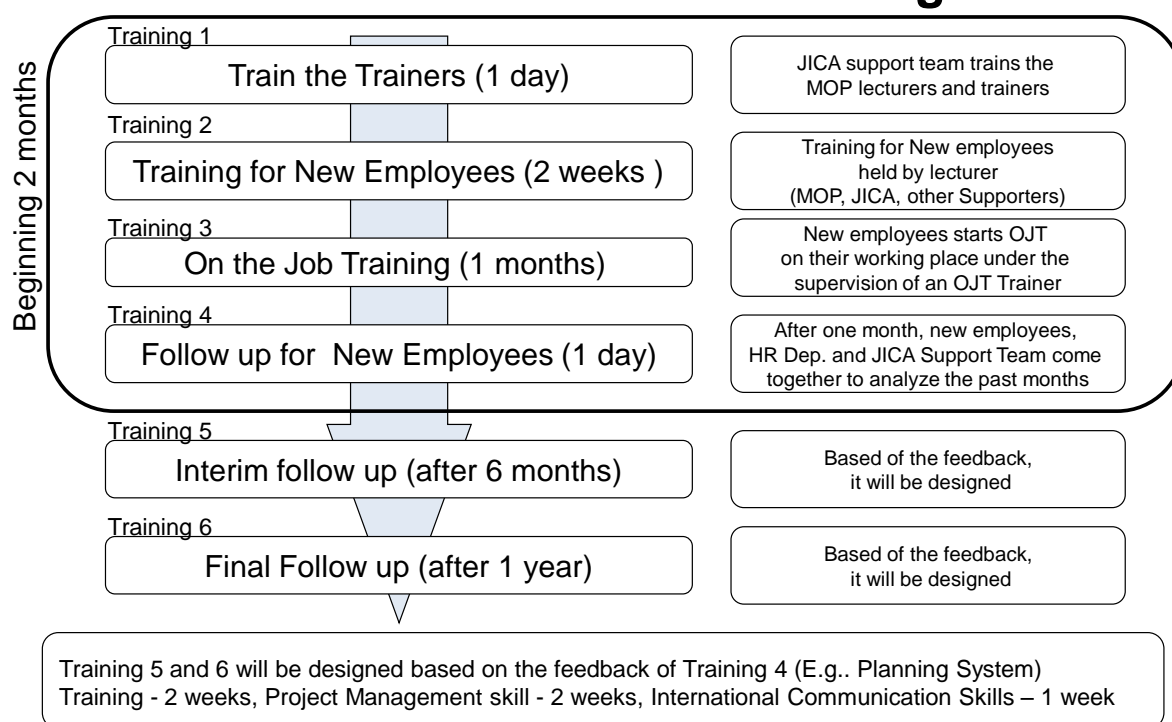


図 3. Total Framework of the Training

### 2.3.3. フォローアップ活動

現在計画省人事部は Training 5 の準備に取り掛かっており、9 月以降の実施に向けて準備中。また、新人配属後のジョブローテーションについてもその運用に関して基本的な考え方を説明し、フォローを継続中。今回の調査を通じて、計画省人事部との関係構築は十分できた。このような信頼関係、実績の積み上げは今後の技術協力の土台として機能していくであろう。

## 2.4. 技術協力

### 2.4.1. 技術協力の背景

2013 年 4 月に技術協力にかかる討議議事録 (R/D) が締結されたが、2013 年 6 月末の大規模市民集会をきっかけとしてムスリム同胞団は政権を追われた。モルシー大統領も拘束され、軍による暫定統治政権が 2013 年 7 月より発足した。このため、日本政府は技術協力の開始を延期し、今日に至っている。今回の調査では、計画省側に技術協力開始の体制ができているかを調査し、さらに今後立ち上げていくために必要な施策について調査報告する。

### 2.4.2. 技術協力立ち上げの前提条件

R/D では目標を、以下のように設定している。

(Overall Goal)

” The process of the national development planning and implementation according to national priority is improved.” とされている。また、(Project Purpose)を

“National development plans are developed and implemented according to the national priorities as decided by MOPIC in accordance with the Egyptian development partners” と規定している。

更に、MOPIC 側の投入条件としては、Planning Committee (PC) 設立を前提として、CP の配置を要求している。

### 2.4.3. 可能なアプローチ(2014 年 10 月以降～)

以上の現状を踏まえると、R/D 締結時と同じ前提条件で技協を立ち上げられると考えるのは現実的ではない。最終目標 (Overall goal) を変えないで、如何にその目標に向かって現実的にとりうる支援策を打ち出していくかが課題。JICA が MOP に対して過去 3 年間に積み上げてきた実績を土台として、懐の深い支援スキームの構築が肝要。以下に、技術協力の組み立て方に関して、現状を踏まえて可能な取り組み案を紹介する。

## 技協のRDに沿った、JICAチームの取り組み

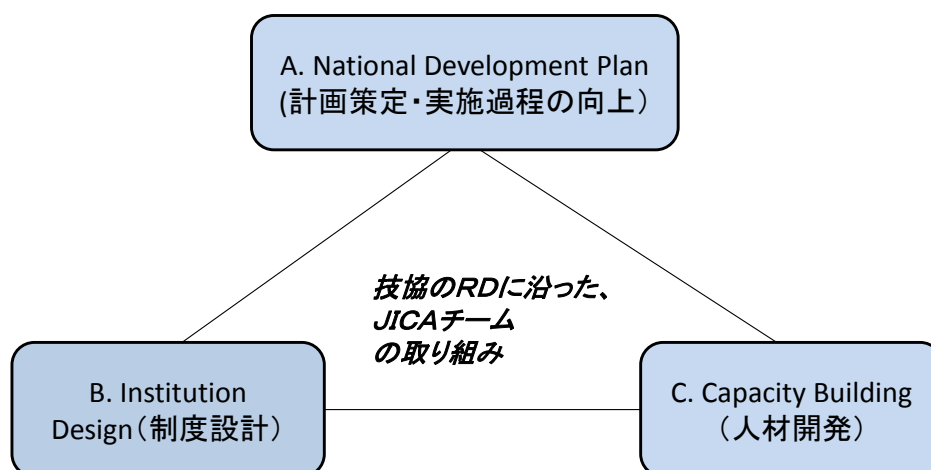


図 4. 技協のR/Dに沿った、調査団の取り組み

### (1) 計画策定・実施過程の向上 (A. National development plan)

現在、副大臣格の Mostafa(Deputy Minister:大臣補佐官？副大臣？) が推進する “Planning system 再構築” (Attachment2)を支援し、計画策定・実施の質向上。内容は、以下の3点に整理できる。

- a. a. “Project Bank の仕組み” を導入し、新しい Planning process/cycle を再設計。
- b. b. Planning Infrastructure の構築(Planning を支える情報システム、DB, G-G network system, Project management 支援システム等)
- c. c. 計画省の組織改革（NPCの導入等）/EPの再作成（PPP：Plan-Project-Policy 統合概念を導入） / 新しい Planning system の実行支援。

### (2) 制度設計 (B. Institution Design)

革命後のエジプトにおいては、憲法に始まり、新しい法律、規則、制度、組織を構築していかなければならない。Planning system を再構築していくためには、計画に関連する諸制度の見直しを含めて、新しい制度の構築が必要になる。ここでは、テーマとして大きく3つのカテゴリーがある。

- a. 計画省の制度構築支援



現在の 1973 年 Law No.70 Planning Law の見直し。Dr.Nihal の下で、UNHABITAT の Dr.Nada が MOP 内でワークショップを開催し、議論を進めてきた。調査団も一度参加。

b. 2. MSAD(Ministry for State Administrative Development)に対しては、以下の 3 つの可能性がある(2014 年 6 月より MOP 大臣が兼務)。

1) 公務員制度の改革支援

2) 公務員人材開発支援

3) e-government 構築支援 (既に、Mostafa チームで一部着手済み)

(3) 人材開発 (C. Capacity Building)

この分野は、当初 R/D では A を実現するための補助的役割との位置づけであったが、現状では最も注力しているテーマとなっている。2014 年 2 月から新規採用の職員 70 名を対象とした研修、その後のフォローアップ研修。そして、現在ジョブローテーションといった人事制度にまで踏み込んだ支援を行っている。

### 3. 基礎調査（プロジェクト環境の情報）

#### 3.1. 経済指標

今回の調査では、2月と3月を中心に経済データの収集を行ったので以下に月次単位の報告を行う。

##### 3.1.1. 2014 年 2 月時点の経済動向

###### ① 経済ロードマップ

- a. エネルギー・電力省の大臣は、2016 年末までに約 4%のエネルギー助成金を削減目標として計画していることを発表した。
- b. 現在財務省は、エジプトで最も貧しい 300 万世帯を対象として現金助成制度を実施している。

###### ② 大統領選挙と人民議会議員選挙

大統領選挙管理委員会は、2014 年 2 月 17 日までに「大統領選挙法」の修正を完了すると発表した。その後、選挙管理委員会は、大統領選挙を実施するとしている。

###### ③ 経済データ（第 1 弾景気刺激政策）

- a. エジプトの対外債務は、2013 年 10 月末時点には 466 億ドルに達し、国内総生産（GDP）の 15%をしめている。
- b. エジプトの国内総債務は 2178 億ドルに達し、2012-2013 会計年度には 24%増加した。この国内総債務は、同年度の GDP の 87.5%をしめている。
- c. 財政赤字は、2012-2013 会計年度には 2400 億（エジプトポンド）EGP（348 億ドル）に達し、GDP の 14%をしめている。

表 1. エジプト中央銀行月報

指標	値
外貨準備金 (2013 年 11 月付)	177.66 億米ドル
対 GDP の貿易収支額 (2013/14 年度の第 4 四半期)	-2.6%
対 GDP の当期純 FDI/ (2013/14 年度の第 4 四半期)	0.4%
対 GDP の対外債務 (2013/14 年度の第 4 四半期)	15.8%
対 GDP の支出 (2013/14 年度の 7-9 月)	6.4%
対 GDP の収入 (2013/14 年度の 7-9 月)	3.4%
現金負債額 (2013/14 年度の 7-9 月)	3%
負債総額 (2013/14 年度の 7-9 月)	3%

出典：エジプト中央銀行月報 (2013 年 12 月号)

④ その他の主要政策表明

- a. 住宅・施設・都市開発省大臣がスエズ運河プロジェクトへの投資は 2015 年に開始すると発表した。
- b. 財務省大臣はエジプト政府の 2013-14 年度の 3 つの目標について発表した。
  - ・ 2014 年 6 月までに財政赤字の減少を対 GDP の 10%達成させる。
  - ・ GDP 成長率を 3%から 3.5%の範囲で達成させる。
  - ・ 社会的公正を達成させる。

3.1.2. 2014 年 3 月時点の経済動向

① 大統領選挙と人民議会議員選挙

大統領選挙法は、今月施行された。

② その他の主要政策表明

- ・ 財務省は例外的な所得税課税措置として 1 Million EGP 以上の年収所得者に対し今後 3 年間の時限課税を検討している。
- ・ エジプト軍は、13 の行政区域に百万戸の住宅を供給する総額 2,800 億 EGP の投資プロジェクトをディベロッパーと契約した。
- ・ セメント工場群では天然ガス供給が 35%不足している。今後需給関係を調整し、価格を上限 40%まで上げることを検討している。
- ・ 湾岸諸国は、2014 年 10 月までにエジプトの石油製品需要を満たす協力を実施すると表明した。
- ・ 通商産業省大臣は、政府は 2013-14 年会計年度に 291 億 EGP を投資し、そのうち 170 億 EGP が民間投資であると表明した。大臣は、新しい政策がインフレを 7%まで下げ、成長率が 3%を達成するだろうと説明した。
- ・ 電気・エネルギー省は、政府計画では電力消費量の多いグループの価格を 10～15%引き上げるが、この値上げが低所得社層に影響を与えないように内閣が考慮すると表明した。

### ③ 経済データの発表

表 2. 経済データ

指標	値
絶対値の指標（百万 EGP）	
市場価格での GDP（2013 年 7～9 月）	518,000
総歳入（2013/14 年度の 7－1 月）	217,930
総歳出（2013/14 年度の 7－1 月）	333,529
プライマリ財政赤字（2013/14 年度の 7－1 月）	34,137
現金赤字（2013/14 年度の 7－1 月）	115,600
財政赤字総額（2013/14 年度の 7－1 月）	119,597
貿易収支（2013 年の 7－9 月）	US\$7,687M
変化率	
市場価格での実質 GDP（2013 年の 7－9 月）	1.0%
投資額（2013 年の 7－9 月）	-7.3%
総歳入（2013/14 年度の 7－1 月）	28.4%
総歳出（2013/14 年度の 7－1 月）	15.4%
商品とサービスの輸出額（2013 年の 7－9 月）	-11.3%
都市の消費者物価指数のインフレ率（2013 年の 7－9 月）	10.1%
GDP 率	
総歳入（2013/14 年度の 7－1 月）	10.6%
総歳出（2013/14 年度の 7－1 月）	16.3%
プライマリ財政赤字（2013/14 年度の 7－1 月）	1.7%
現金赤字（2013/14 年度の 7－1 月）	5.6%
財政赤字総額（2013/14 年度の 7－1 月）	5.8%

### 3.2. 一般国家財政予算

一般国家財政予算（GSB）は、経済・社会開発国家計画を実施するための重要な財政政策をしめしている。その予算書は、国家経済ガイドラインである。

さらに、この国家財政予算書を理解するためには下記の事柄をあきらかにする必要がある。

- a. GSB 構成の項目
- b. GSB 構造（分類フォーム）
- c. GSB 歳出結果のモニタリング手法
- d. GSB 現行財政出動構造の課題

a. GSB 構成の項目

GSB の 3 つの主要構成要素

- 1. 中央政府：主な関係省庁を含む。
- 2. 実施官庁：中央行政と地方行政レベルでの公共サービス実施官庁
- 3. 地方行政：地方行政の管轄

この分類の基本的な考察背景は、経費の捻出もしくは税収の実態を把握することである。

b. GSB 構造（分類フォーム）

- 1. 機能分類： 歳出の目的別に予算項目を分類（例：教育、医療、国家安全保障、経済活動等）
- 2. 経済分類： 歳出の経済特質や取引効果別に予算項目を分類

機能分類にもとづく GSB の 10 セクター構成項目

- 1. 一般サービス
- 2. 国土防衛と国家安全保障
- 3. 社会秩序と安全保障
- 4. 経済
- 5. 環境保全
- 6. 住宅と公益物
- 7. 医療
- 8. 青少年・文化・宗教
- 9. 教育
- 10. 社会保障

表 3. 経済分類

用途	資源
支出 賃金および給与 商品とサービスの購入 利息支払 補助金、助成金や社会保障費 その他の支出 非金融資産の取得による支出(投資)	収入 税収 補助金 その他の収益
総支出 現金黒字	収益合計 現金赤字
構造改革基金における国庫負担のない国内外の金融資産の取得	貸付および民営化による収入のない金融資産の売却による収益 金融資産の純取得
全体的な黒字	全体的な赤字
国内外のローンの支払い ネット借入 再編基金への国庫負担	株式以外の有価証券の借入および保険 純借入 民営化による収入 民営化からの純収入
総公共の用途	総公的資金

表 4. 国家歳入の内訳

項目	2013/2014 (予算)		2012/2013 (予備実)		2011/2012 (実績)	
	値	%	値	%	値	%
<b>歳入合計</b>	<b>505,498.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>350,320.20</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>303,621.80</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>税収</b>	<b>358,728.80</b>	<b>70.97%</b>	<b>251,118.20</b>	<b>71.68%</b>	<b>207,409.80</b>	<b>68.31%</b>
所得税	158,950.70	31.44%	117,762.20	33.62%	91,245.10	30.05%
固定資産税	24,091.80	4.77%	16,453.00	4.70%	13,088.70	4.31%
商品やサービスに対する税(売上税)	145,184.30	28.72%	92,924.00	26.53%	84,594.10	27.86%
国際貿易に関する税金	21,546.00	4.26%	16,771.00	4.79%	14,788.00	4.87%
その他の税	8,956.00	1.77%	7,208.00	2.06%	3,693.90	1.22%
<b>援助金</b>	<b>2,356.60</b>	<b>0.47%</b>	<b>5,207.00</b>	<b>1.49%</b>	<b>10,103.70</b>	<b>3.33%</b>
外国政府から	1,546.00	0.31%	4,820.00	1.38%	9,338.70	3.08%
国際機関から	256.00	0.05%	112.00	0.03%	95.00	0.03%
その他	554.60	0.11%	275.00	0.08%	670.00	0.22%
<b>その他の収益</b>	<b>144,412.60</b>	<b>28.57%</b>	<b>93,995.00</b>	<b>26.83%</b>	<b>86,108.30</b>	<b>28.36%</b>
財産所得	94,803.70	18.75%	56,494.00	16.13%	55,979.30	18.44%
商品やサービスの売却による収入	20,973.70	4.15%	22,733.00	6.49%	17,819.30	5.87%
罰金、罰則や没収	679.30	0.13%	479.00	0.14%	518.80	0.17%
寄付金	46.50	0.01%	612.00	0.17%	672.80	0.22%
その他の収入	27,909.40	5.52%	13,677.00	3.90%	11,118.10	3.66%

表 5. 国家歳出の内訳

項目	2013/2014 (予算)		2012/2013 (予備実績)		2011/2012 (実績)	
	値	%	値	%	値	%
<b>総支出</b>	<b>637,410.30</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>556,682.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>448,193.90</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>賞金および給与</b>	<b>158,106.60</b>	<b>24.80%</b>	<b>131,871.00</b>	<b>23.69%</b>	<b>111,514.60</b>	<b>24.88%</b>
現金および現物給与と賞金	140,607.60	22.06%	118,196.00	21.23%	99,925.40	22.30%
保険給付金	17,499.00	2.75%	13,675.00	2.46%	11,589.20	2.59%
<b>商品やサービスの購入</b>	<b>24,985.00</b>	<b>3.92%</b>	<b>23,291.00</b>	<b>4.18%</b>	<b>22,105.70</b>	<b>4.93%</b>
商品	13,397.20	2.10%	11,994.00	2.15%	10,589.20	2.36%
サービス	11,587.80	1.82%	11,297.00	2.03%	11,516.50	2.57%
<b>利払い</b>	<b>181,839.40</b>	<b>28.53%</b>	<b>146,863.00</b>	<b>26.38%</b>	<b>104,293.00</b>	<b>23.27%</b>
外国	7,461.50	1.17%	3,896.00	0.70%	3,417.90	0.76%
国内	174,377.90	27.36%	142,967.00	25.68%	100,875.10	22.51%
<b>補助金、助成金や社会保障</b>	<b>171,519.50</b>	<b>26.91%</b>	<b>180,165.00</b>	<b>32.36%</b>	<b>143,566.90</b>	<b>32.03%</b>
補助金	132,278.90	20.75%	154,373.00	27.73%	128,894.90	28.76%
非金融公共企業向け	130,428.90		152,551.00		125,817.00	
GASC	30,834.00		32,551.00		30,282.00	
EGPC	99,594.90		120,000.00		95,535.00	
金融公共機関向け	1,850.00		1,822.00		3,077.90	
助成金	5,763.70	0.90%	5,014.00	0.90%	5,304.50	1.18%
社会保障	33,476.90	5.25%	20,778.00	3.73%	9,367.50	2.09%
<b>その他の歳出</b>	<b>38,280.00</b>	<b>6.01%</b>	<b>34,975.00</b>	<b>6.28%</b>	<b>30,796.30</b>	<b>6.87%</b>
雑費の支出	4,070.90	0.64%	3,830.00	0.69%	3,026.10	0.68%
緊急準備金	34,209.10	5.37%	31,145.00	5.59%	27,770.20	6.20%
<b>非金融資産の購入(投資)</b>	<b>62,679.80</b>	<b>9.83%</b>	<b>39,517.00</b>	<b>7.10%</b>	<b>35,917.40</b>	<b>8.01%</b>
固定資産	57,237.10	8.98%	31,931.00	5.74%	28,997.00	6.47%
非生産的資産	1,138.70	0.18%	809.00	0.15%	583.40	0.13%
その他の非金融資産	4,304.00	0.68%	6,777.00	1.22%	6,337.00	1.41%
(備考: 財務省の公開数値よりJICAチームで表を作成。小計を合計した数値が最上段の総支出の値。但し、小計はそれぞれの項目以外の値も含んでいるので小計の値と一致しない。)						

c. GSB 歳出結果のモニタリング手法

国家予算の収支を均衡する項目

1. 財政黒字と赤字：歳入と歳出の差。
2. 総額の財政黒字と赤字：現金の歳入と歳出に総額の金融資産の純取得を加減。

上記 2 項目により国家予算の財務状況がモニタリングできる。

d. GSB 現行財政出動構造の課題

- ・ 予算編成過程は、供給できるかではなく需要にもとづかなければならない。現状では、この需給に対する分析が行われていない。
- ・ 予算編成が、マクロ財政政策に関連づけられていない。



- ・ 予算執行効率の検証機能がない。
- ・ 慣習的な交渉により予算が配分される。

### 3.3. 国家投資分析

#### エジプトの投資モデル

(公共、民間、援助および外国からの投資)

エジプトにおける投資行為の組み合わせは、大きく国内投資(Domestic Investment)と、国際投資(International Investment)に分けられ、前者は政府が行う公共投資(計画省が査定・主幹)と民間投資からなり、後者は援助機関(Donor)による資金協力と海外の民間セクターからの投資(Foreign Private sector)から構成される。これら4つの投資主体の組み合わせは16パターンある。

エジプトでは政府の公共投資はA. MOP(計画省)が担い、国内の民間セクターの投資は、B. MOI(投資省)が担当している。海外援助機関・政府からの資金協力に関しては、C. MOIC(国際協力省)が担当し、海外民間セクターからの直接投資に関しては、D. GAFI(海外投資庁)が担っている。表6は、これら4つの投資主体による16パターンの投資組み合わせに関してエジプトの投資関係機関(A～D)の関係をマッピングしたものである。

表6の右下にある数字は2013年度のエジプトにおける投資実績である。年度当初政府はEGP120 Billionの公共投資を計上し、民間投資EGP 170Billionと試算していた。しかしながら、年度始まりの2013年7月に政変があり、暫定内閣が発足し、民衆の不満をかわすためにEGP 29.7 Billionの景気刺激策(Stimulus Package)を追加した。この結果、政府の公共投資額はEGP 149.7 Billionとなり、国内総投資額はEGP 319.7 Billionとなった。

表 6. 2012/ 13 年度の国家投資プロジェクト分析

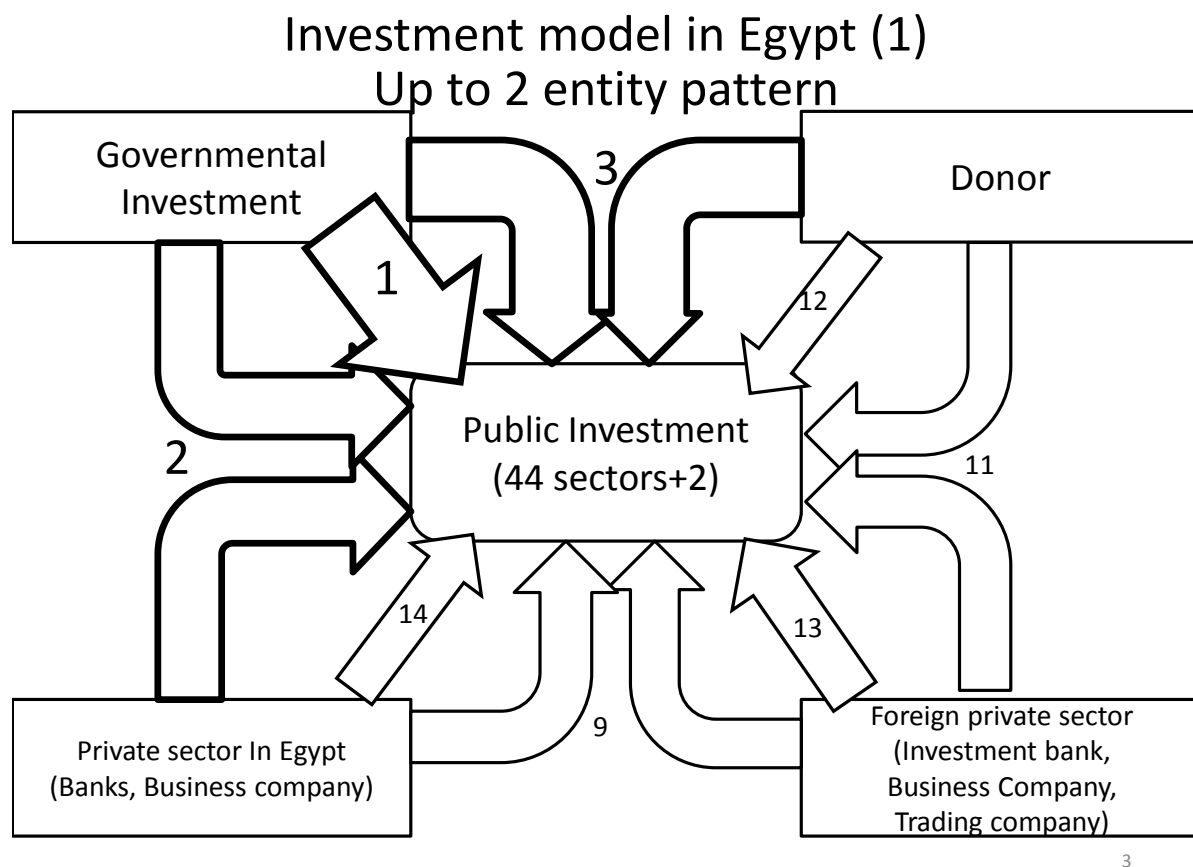
2012/13年度の国立投資プロジェクト(財務)分析											
	共同投資パターン				財務パターン(状況)	投資MGTを担当ユニット。					
No.	国内投資		国際投資			A. MOP	B. MOI	C. MOIC		D. GAFI	E.その他
	政府投資(MOP)	エジプト 民間部門	ドナー (国際機関と 2国間)	外国民間部門 (国際事業会社)		共有予算	国内民間投資 (仮定)	国家協調融資 (「A」の部分)	国際協力	外国投資 (FDI)とプロ ジェクト投資 (MOI?)	その他
1	Y				純公共投資(状態)	100%					
2	Y	Y			PPP	共有	共有				
3	Y		Y		国際協調融資プロジェクト	共有		共有	共有		
4	Y			Y	国際PPP	共有				共有	
5	Y	Y		Y	国際共同PPP	共有	共有			共有	
6	Y		Y	Y	グローバルのPPPモデルの1つの	共有		共有	共有	共有	
7	Y	Y	Y		PPPモデルの1つの	共有	共有	共有	共有		
8	Y	Y	Y	Y	グローバルのPPPモデルの1つの	共有	共有	共有	共有	共有	
9	-	Y		Y	国際合併事業		共有			共有	
10	-	Y	Y		民間部門へのODAファイナンス		共有		共有		
11	-		Y	Y	ドナーによるグローバルビジネスの円滑化				共有	共有	
12	-		Y		グラントプロジェクト				100%		
13	-			Y	FDIやプロジェクトファイナンス					100%	
14	-	Y			民間投資		100%				
15	-	Y	Y	Y	ドナーによるグローバルビジネスの円滑化		共有		共有	共有	
エジプトの国家投資(2013年)					基本的投資	120	170		(20「A」に含む)	(30 INBを含む)	290
					(緊急)追加投資	29.7					
					総合計投資	149.7	170		0	0	319.7
						(仮定)		(推定値)	(仮定)		

出典：調査団作成

表 6 の 4 つの投資主体の組み合わせによる 16 の投資パターンの内、2 主体間以内で構成される投資パターンを表現したものが図 5 である。この図では政府公共投資対象(44 の省庁及びそれに準じる機関と、2 つの公共セクター)に対して、4 つの投資主体がどのような組み合わせで投資を行うかを表現した。3 次元モデルではないため、ここでは 16 全ての投資パターンを表現できていないわけではないが、政府公共投資 (Governmental Investment) を軸とした 1, 2, 3 のパターンは政府が直接働きかけを行う事が可能な投資パターンである。これらの投資の質と量的拡大が重要であり、MOP, MOI, MOIC といた政府機関の連携の重要性は一目瞭然である。

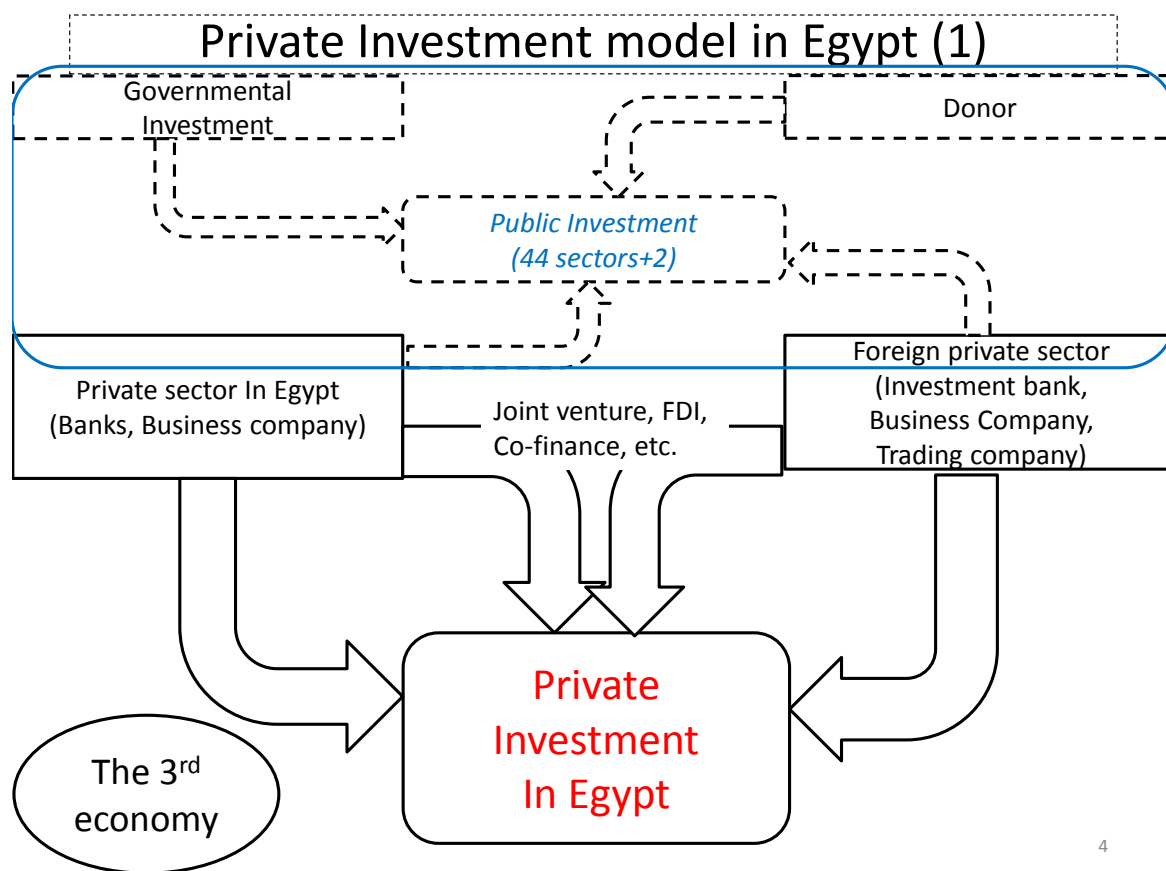
2011 年の革命直後、MOP と MOIC を統合して一人の大臣のもとに MOPIC とした試みは、国内投資を効果的に拡大していく試みと理解できる。しかしながら、その試みは必ずしも当初の期待通りにはいかず、政治的な流動性もあり現在は革命前の MOP, MOIC 体制に戻っている。

今後の課題は、投資4主体間の連携による国内投資の統合であり、投資の質と量の拡大である。それには、省庁横断で経済政策を検討する組織が必要であり、首相の直接の指揮のもとに経済政策立案を行う必要があるであろう。



出典：調査団作成

図 5. Investment model in Egypt (1) up to 2 entity pattern



4

出典：調査団作成

図 6. Private Investment model in Egypt (1)

### 3.4. 景気刺激政策 の導入 (Stimulus Package)

#### 3.4.1. 第 1 弾景気刺激政策

第 1 弾の景気刺激政策は、297 億 EGP の規模で 2013 年 10 月に実施。この資金は財務省がエジプト中央銀行 (CBE) に 1991 年より保有している預金 (合計 600 億 EGP) の半分から融資。300 億 EGP の残高は、政府財政支出の不足分を減額するために使われた。歳出のほとんどは、インフラ・プロジェクトに配分。それ以外では、保健医療に 48 億 EGP とコントラクターへの滞納金の保障に 12 億 EGP が配分。今回の景気刺激策 (Stimulus Package No.1) では、総額 297 億 EGP の予算措置が取られたが、2014 年 2 月時点ではその 70% 弱の 201 億 EGP の執行が行われている。

表 7. 第 1 弾景気刺激政策、2013 年 10 月付

項目	歳出予算 単位 Billion 通貨 EGP	実質 貸付完了額 2014 年 2 月付
雇用者の給与と報酬	2.6	0
商品およびサービスの購入	0.8	0.1
補助金、助成金や社会的給付	6.2	2.2
非金融資産の取得（投資）	15.8	15.8
国内および外国の金融資産の取得	4.3	2
合計	29.7	20.1

### 3.4.2. 第 2 弾景気刺激政策

第 2 弾の景気刺激政策は、アラブ首長国連邦からの資金を財源とする。これは湾岸諸国（表 8）から受けた大規模なパッケージ支援の一部である。

表 8 湾岸諸国からの援助（2013 年 7 月～12 月）

ドナー	CBE 預金	グラント	燃料製品
サウジアラビア	2	-	1.6
アラブ首長国連邦	2	1	1.2
クエート	2	-	0.7
カタール	-	-	0.2
合計	6	1	3.7

(単位 Billion 通貨 EGP)

表 9. 第 2 弾景気刺激政策の配分

項目	値 (EGP)
<b>第1章：賃金と雇用者報酬</b>	<b>10.0</b>
最低賃金と教師賃金の調整	10.0
<b>第4章：補助金、助成金と社会保障費</b>	<b>1.4</b>
社会保障年金の支出増加	1.1
その他	0.3
<b>第6章：経済的資産以外の購入</b>	<b>15.9</b>
5万戸の基本的なインフラ付の新規住宅建設	10.3
公共投資	5.6
<b>第7章：国内外の経済資産の創出</b>	<b>6.6</b>
スエズ運河開発プロジェクトへの政府援助	2.0
国営ラジオやテレビ労働組合の政府シェア（経済/権限）	1.0
その他	3.6
<b>合計</b>	<b>33.9</b>

(出典：政府発表資料をもとに調査団作成)

### 3.5. 投資環境の分析

#### 3.5.1. エジプトの投資制度

##### ① 国内投資システム

国内投資は、投資促進と保障法 1997 年 8 号（Investment Incentives and Guarantees Law 8/1997）と会社法 1981 年 159 号（Companies Law 159/1981）とそれらの法律の附則より規定される。一般投資認証庁（General Authority for Investment :GAFI）は、すべての企業の公的な規制と両方の法律によって認証をおこなう。

##### インセンティブと保障

- ・ 没収や強制価格設定に対する保護
- ・ 利益と配当の本国送金の権利保障
- ・ 輸出規制除外
- ・ GAFI の投資紛争処理委員会に対するアクセス権
- ・ エジプト南部における土地への自由なアクセス権

その他のインセンティブは、20%の標準所得税率（対石油とガス企業は 40.55%）、農地耕作と家畜、家禽、魚に関連する生産のために 10 年間の課税免除、卸売取引価値の 5～25%の輸出税、2～32%までの輸入関税が含まれる。

特に投資家の官僚行政機構での負担を軽減するために制定された投資法第 1997 年 8 号は高評価であった。

GAFI が制定した法律は、100%のベンチャー外国企業の所有権を許可し、多くの権利を保証し、ワン・ストップ・ショップの窓口行政機関設立を求め、多くの免除とインセンティブをグループとしてひとつの法律にした。

a. 投資法の規則

- ・ エジプトでの所得を送金する権利
- ・ 100%のベンチャーの海外企業所有権
- ・ 没収、(財産の)仮差し押さえ、国有化に対する保証
- ・ 土地を所有する権利
- ・ 外貨の銀行口座を開設する権利
- ・ 行政事務管理からの自由
- ・ 資本と利益を送金する権利
- ・ エジプト人職員の自由な雇用
- ・ 価格統制や規制の除外
- ・ 国籍を問わない平等な待遇

投資法の分野：

- ・ 航空輸送および関連サービス
- ・ 動物、魚、家禽の飼育
- ・ 工業と鉱業
- ・ 荒地と砂漠での干拓と耕作
- ・ 海上輸送

- ・ 農産物と加工食品の冷蔵輸送
- ・ 観光産業（ホテル、モーター、観光村や運輸を含む）
- ・ 住宅供給
- ・ 不動産開発
- ・ 石油生産および関連サービス
- ・ 無料で医療サービスの 10%を提供する病院や医療センター
- ・ 給水ポンプ場
- ・ ベンチャーキャピタル
- ・ コンピューターのソフト制作
- ・ 新都市ゾーンの開発
- ・ 電子機器のソフトウェア設計と生産
- ・ 技術ゾーンの開発と管理
- ・ 信用取引
- ・ 河川運輸
- ・ 産業プロジェクトとユーティリティの管理
- ・ 廃棄物の収集・処理プロジェクト
- ・ 開発のために社会基金によって実施されるプロジェクト

プロジェクトによっては **GAFI** に加えて、関係省庁からの事前の承認が必要である。このようなプロジェクトは、シナイ半島への投資、すべての軍事品の製造およびその関連業界、タバコおよびタバコ製品が含まれる。

投資法 1997 年 8 号は、投資家が新規プロジェクトの承認、登録、許可および証明を容易にし、簡素化するための「ワンストップショップ（OSS）」サービスを提供する。

OSS サービスは、許可取得に必要なすべての実務機関を一箇所に集め、72 時間まで登記手続き時間を短縮した。

#### b. 投資目的の会社法 1981 年 159 号



会社法 1981 年 159 号とその改定附則は、特に投資法 1997 年 8 号に記載されていない分野での投資家を対象としている。法律では、企業部に申請書を提出することにより企業の自動登記と、商業登記の申請後 15 日間で法的地位を獲得することができることを許可している。

会社法 1981 年 159 号では、定款の申立てを拒否する権利を規定していた、株主の 49%がエジプトでなければならないという制限を削除し、取締役会で 100%外資の表現を可能にする会計基準を再定義している。

## ② フリーゾーンシステム

エジプトの領土の一部であるにもかかわらず、フリーゾーンエリアの内部のプロジェクトと投資は関税、輸出/輸入規制に関する特別規則が適用されている。これらの規則は、主に、原材料、資本財、最終的な輸出製品を含む輸入と輸出の必需品を対象にしている。

エジプトのフリーゾーンの種類：

- a. 公共
- b. 民間

フリーゾーンの目的：

- a. エジプトの輸出拡大
- b. 外資誘致、融資実現
- c. 特に産業分野の新技术導入
- d. 雇用機会創出と、実務的技術習得を発現

エジプトフリーゾーン

- a. アレクサンドリア公共フリーゾーン
- b. ナセル市公共フリーゾーン
- c. ポートサイド公共フリーゾーン
- d. スエズ公共フリーゾーン
- e. イスマイリア公共フリーゾーン
- f. ダミエッタ公共フリーゾーン
- g. メディア公共フリーゾーン
- h. セビン (Shebin) エル・コム公共フリーゾーン

- i. ケフト (Qeft) 公共フリーゾーン
- j. ポートサイド東港公共フリーゾーン

### 3.5.2. 国別の運用企業による新設企業と拡張の資本を発行

表 10. 国別に分類した運用中の企業による新設企業と拡張の資本発行

(単位 Million EGP )

年度	投資タイプ	エジプト人	アラブ人	外国人	
2008/09	新設企業	11.238,00	1.444,43	2.578,42	
	拡張	36.614,40	12.634,03	10.131,95	
	合計	47.852,40	14.078,46	12.710,37	74.641,23
	シェア %	64%	19%	17%	100%
2009/10	新設企業	16.782,06	1.116,68	1.253,49	
	拡張	44.920,03	11.261,12	10.876,85	
	合計	61.702,09	12.377,80	12.130,34	86.210,23
	シェア %	72%	14%	14%	100%
2010/11	新設企業	10.963,47	1.391,20	1.112,33	
	拡張	26.720,76	4.311,60	6.529,41	
	合計	37.684,23	5.702,80	7.641,74	51.028,77
	シェア %	74%	11%	15%	100%
2011/12	新設企業	10.079,16	1.170,09	724,10	
	拡張	19.648,21	3.050,08	6.504,11	
	合計	29.727,37	4.220,17	7.228,21	41.175,75
	シェア %	72%	10%	18%	100%
2012/13	新設企業	8.808,57	1.569,02	913,13	
	拡張	40.641,60	2.425,17	3.682,73	
	合計	49.450,17	3.994,19	4.595,86	58.040,22
	シェア %	85%	7%	8%	100%

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

### 3.6. 政府システム

新大統領の選挙は2014年5月26日から28日に実施され、エルシーシ前国防相が当選し（投票率約47%、得票数約97%）、6月8日に就任し、翌9日に閣僚名簿が発表された。今後は、選挙による代議院の発足をもって、暫定政府からの移行プロセスが完了する予定である。

#### ① エルシーシ大統領の略歴

生年月日：1954年（59歳）

出身地：カイロ

学歴：1977年 国軍士官学校卒

宗教：イスラム教

経歴：1992年 英国統合指揮幕僚大学留学

国防武官（サウジアラビア）

2006年 米国陸軍戦争大学留学

2008年 北方軍管区（アレキサンドリア）指揮官

2011年 国軍情報部長

2012年8月～2014年3月 国防相就任

2014年6月 大統領就任

#### ② イブラヒーム・マハラブ暫定首相の略歴

生年月日：1949年（65歳）

出身地：カイロ

学歴：1972年 カイロ大学工学部卒（建築専攻）

宗教：イスラム教

経歴：アラブ建設社所属

カイロ大学工学部都市工学研究センター理事

スエズ運河銀行理事

2013年7月～14年2月 住宅相（ベブラーウィ内閣時）

2014年3月 暫定首相に就任

③ 第二次マハラブ内閣閣僚の名簿

- ・ イブラヒーム・マハラブ首相
- ・ スィドキー・ソブヒ国防相
- ・ サーメハ・ハサン・シュクリー外相
- ・ ムハンマド・イブラヒーム内相
- ・ アシュラフ・エルアラビー計画・監査・計画相
- ・ ナグラ・アンワル・アルアハワーニー国際協力相
- ・ アッサイド・アハマド・アブドルハーリク高等教育相
- ・ ハーニー・カドリー・デミヤーン財務相
- ・ ムニール・ファハリ・アブド・エルヌール通商産業・小規模産業相
- ・ イブラヒーム・アルヘニーディ公正移行・代議院担当相
- ・ サーベル・アラブ文化相
- ・ ガーベル・アハマド・アスフル文化相
- ・ マフムード・ムハンマド・アブー・エンナスル教育相
- ・ シャリーフ・ムハンマド・ハマード科学研究相
- ・ アシュラフ・アブドルタワーズ・サルマーン投資相
- ・ ガーダ・ワーリー社会連帯相
- ・ ハーリド・ムハンマド・ファハミ環境相
- ・ ムハンマド・ムフタール・ジュムア宗教財産（ワクフ）相
- ・ イブラヒーム・ユーニス軍需生産担当国務相
- ・ ライラ・ラシード・イスカンドル都市・スラム街開発担当国務相
- ・ ムハンマド・シャーキル電気・再生エネルギー相
- ・ ナーヒド・アルアシュリー労働力・移民相
- ・ アーデル・エルアダウィ保健・人口相
- ・ アーティフ・ヒルミー通信・情報技術相

- ・ アーデル・アリー・ラビーブ地方開発相
- ・ ムスタファ・マドブリー住宅・施設・都市社会相
- ・ マムドゥーフ・アルディマーティ遺跡・遺産相
- ・ ヒシャーム・ザアズーア観光相
- ・ シャリーフ・イスマーイール石油・鉱物資源相
- ・ ハーリド・ハナフィー供給相
- ・ ホサーム・ムハンマド・ムガーズイー水資源・灌漑相
- ・ アーデル・タウフィーク・アルベルターギー農業・土地開拓相
- ・ ムハンマド・ホサーム・カマール民間航空相
- ・ マハフーズ・サーベル・アブドルカーディル司法相
- ・ ハーニー・ムハンマド・ダーヒー運輸相

### 3.7. 公共機関

エジプトは、基本的に未だ社会主義的経済構造を引きずっている。GDP の 40% を公的機関が占めるが、その内訳は各種の法律、大統領令によって設立された公的事業体群によって構成される。エコノミック・ユニット(252 社)Administrative System, Service Authority, Local Authority, Economic Authority 等がある。

2013-14 年会計度の経済ユニットガイド（法律 1983 年 97 号）

参考までにエコノミック・ユニットの一部（47 社）を紹介する。

表 11. エコノミック・ユニットの一部(47 社)

S.	公共企業・銀行	関連企業
A	農業開発信託の主要銀行 <b>Principal Banks for Development Agricultural Credit ( Law no. 117-1976)</b>	1. Principal Banks for Development Agricultural Credit- North
		2. Principal Banks for Development Agricultural Credit- South
B	公共銀行 <b>Public Sectors Banks ( law no. 88-2003)</b>	1. Al- Ahly National Bank
		2. Misr ( Egypt) Bank
		3. Cairo Bank ( was acquired by Egypt Bank)
		4. Egyptian Arab Land Bank
C	漁業・漁業装備のエジプト企業 <b>Egyptian Co. for Fishing &amp; Fish Equipment</b>	
D	アラブ建設協会 <b>Arab contractors</b>	
E	SONO カイロ企業 <b>SONO Cairo company</b>	
F	スエズ海峡企業 <b>Suez Canal Companies</b>	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	石油企業 <b>Petroleum Companies</b>	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)
<b>H</b>	<b>軍需産業企業 Military Production companies</b>	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

公共団体として経済部局、経済ユニットおよび実施機関が、大統領指令によって法制化された。

これらの公共団体は、約 40%の GDP に寄与している。そのうちのいくつかは収益性が高いが、すべてではない。

現在、すべての事業実施機関のデータを取得していないが、この分野のために研究と分析を継続する必要がある。

## 4. Execution Plan (3年の実行計画)の調査結果及び関連計画の概要

### 4.1. EPの体系

#### 4.1.1. エジプトにおける統合計画システム

エジプトにおけるマスタープランはほかの計画と密接に関連している。これらの計画のJICAとのかかわりについては以下のように整理できる。

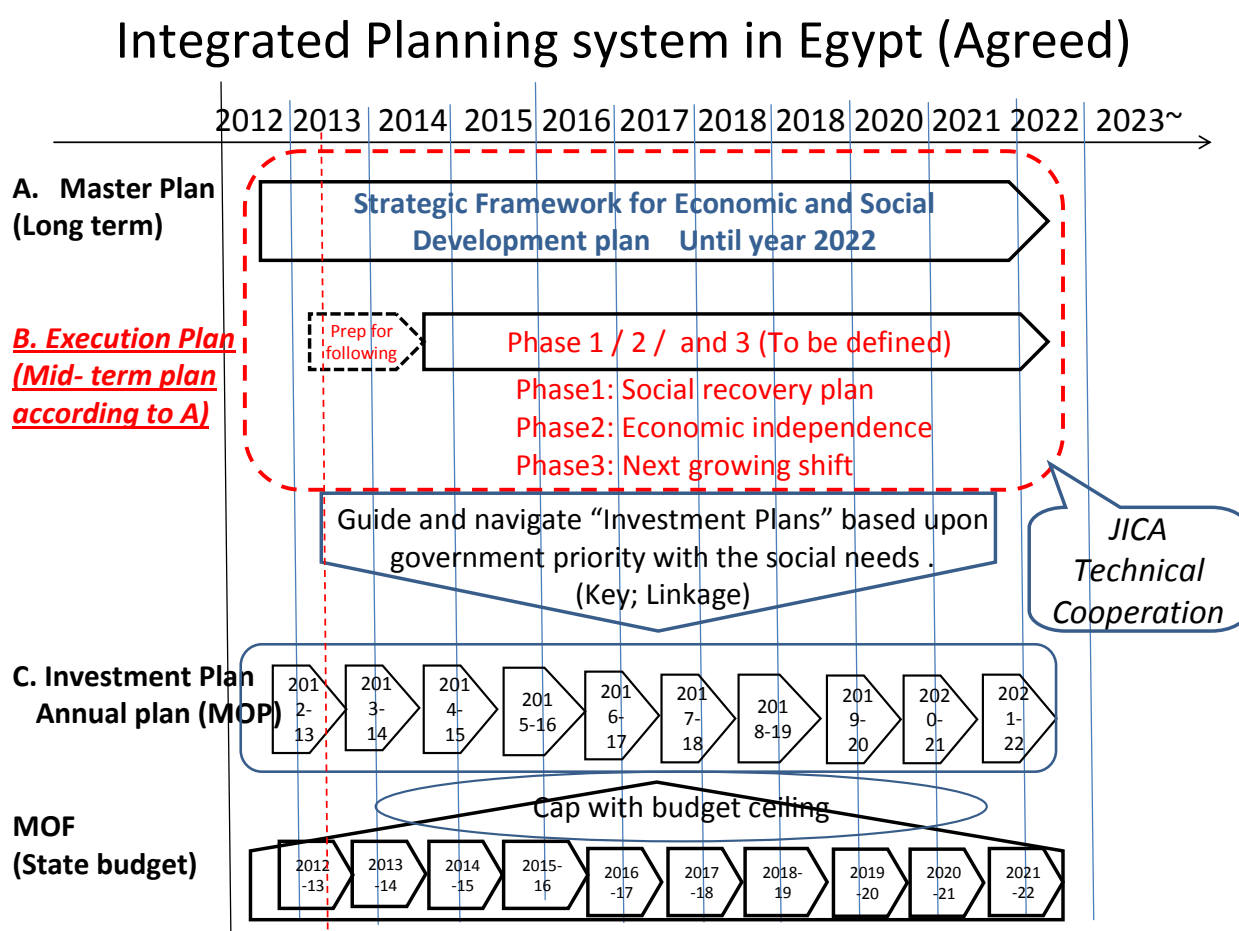


図 7. Integrated Planning system in Egypt (Agreed)

上記の表の A、B、C の 3 項目について説明する。



(A) Master Plan

JICA はマスタープランの作成の仕事を支援した。それは長期計画である。

(B) Execution Plan

JICA の技術協力は EP 作成作業を支援する。

EP はマスタープランに強く準拠した中期計画として位置づけられる。

EP は 3 フェーズより構成される。

フェーズ 1: 社会復興計画

フェーズ 2: 経済的自立

フェーズ 3: 次期成長転換

(C) 年間投資計画

EP 作成と同時に計画省は年間投資計画作成の責任を有する。

この計画は EP によって導かれ同時に財務省(国家予算)と関連していなければならない。JICA はこの計画の準備に直接係るものではないが、その作成プロセスをモニタリングして行く必要がある。

#### 4.1.2. EP の主要なフェーズ及び時間軸

マスタープラン(MP)を策定した 2012 年当時は、上記のように実行計画として 3 つのフェーズ予定していたが、2013 年 7 月の政変以降の政情が暫定政権という位置づけとなり新しい計画の実施への着手が大幅に遅れている。

このような状況を踏まえ、MOP 内では、フェーズの切り方を 3 段階から 2 段階に変更する案も浮上している。

以下には MOP 内での EP に対する取り組み状況を紹介する。

EP は 2 つのフェーズ（実施フェーズ 1 及び実施フェーズ 2）よりなることが合意されている。これら 2 つのフェーズは下記のチャートに述べる時間軸に沿うことが合意されている。

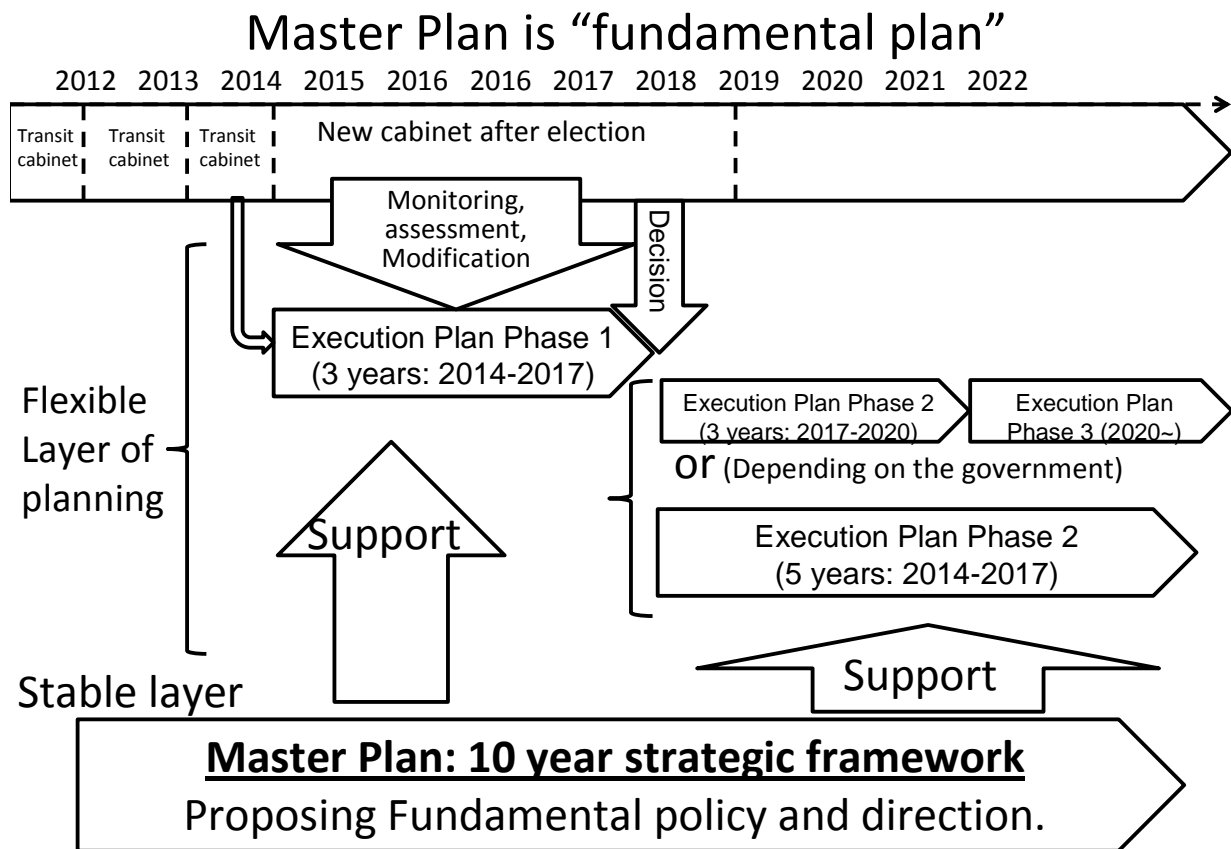


図1. Master Plan is “fundamental plan”

#### EP フェーズ 1

JICA は第3次臨時内閣(2013年6月から現在)の期間に EP フェーズ1 の準備の支援を開始した。我々はエジプト政府がマスタープランにそって EP フェーズ1 を準備することを期待した。この EP は2014年6月から実施されることになっており新政府がそれを実施しモニターし評価することになっている。

#### EP フェーズ 2

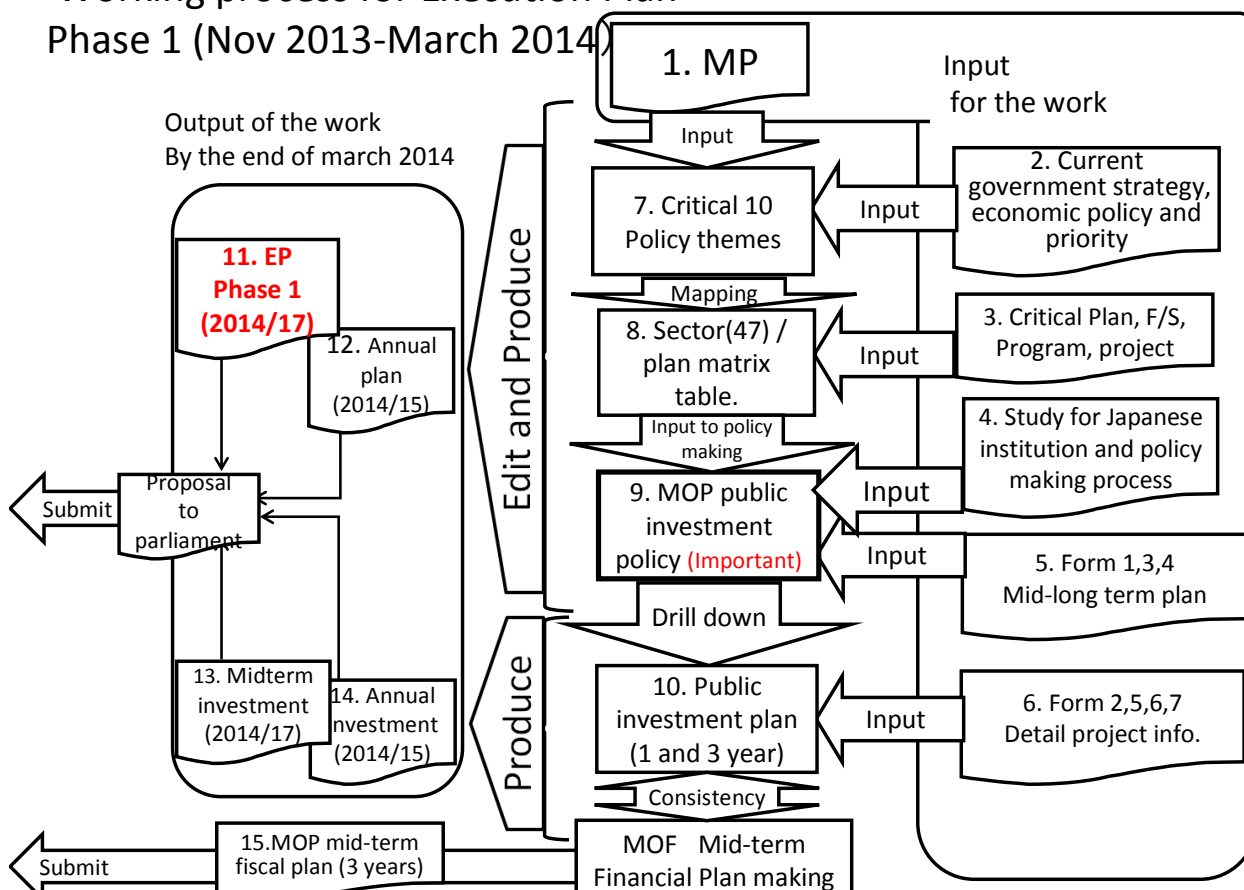
フェーズ1の実施後我々は次期 EP(EP フェーズ2)に関して次の二つのどちらにするかの決定がなされることを期待している。

- ・ 5年間の EP
- ・ 3年間の EP と 2年間の EP

#### 4.1.3. EP の作業過程

## Working process for Execution Plan

Phase 1 (Nov 2013-March 2014)



☒ 8. Working process for Execution Plan Phase 1

上記チャートの各項目を以下に説明する。

- ① 2022 年までの経済社会開発計画のための戦略的枠組み（もし必要ならば、原本マスタープランより重要な政策は索引されたし）
- ② 現政府戦略、経済政策及び優先課題

例;臨時政権時期における経済開発及び社会正義のための政府のプログラム（国際協力省  
etc）

経済グループよりの方向性、政策、戦略プログラムを考慮する。

③ 重要な計画、F/S、プログラム、プロジェクト

計画省の公共投資分野における計画、F/S、プログラム及びプロジェクト情報。例；JICA 輸  
送マスタープラン、産業人材開発 F/S, 中小企業調査、労働市場調査研究等 国際機関、援助  
機関、政府により作りだされる公共投資のため貴重な情報を考慮する。

④ 日本の経験及び実践を学ぶ

予算サイクル、税制システム、地方分散化、政策立案プロセスについて学ぶ。この投入は二  
つの側面がある。一つは計画省において BPR(ビジネスプロセスリエンジニアリング)を促進  
することである。二つ目はエジプトにおいて公共投資政策を支援することである。

⑤ フォーム 1,3,4;中長期(1,3,10 年)各セクターの政策、ビジョン及び戦略

⑥ フォーム 2,5,6,7;詳細なプロジェクト情報。これは計画における投資額を確証している。

⑦ 重要な 10 の政策課題

以下事例；

- ・ 国土総合開発(運輸、ネットワーク、産業ゾーン、生活水準、国土自然資源保全、環境保  
護)
- ・ 産業群の開発(高付加価値産業、賢明な産業、六番目の産業、技術と生産性を重視した産  
業、産、学、官協働)
- ・ 国家資産としての人材資源(教育システム、実践訓練、教師の再教育、有資格の人材開  
発、労働法および労働条件、公務員教育)
- ・ 自然資源とエネルギー革新(自然資源資産管理、持続的なエネルギーシステム開発)
- ・ 完全雇用の達成(労働市場創出、奨励懲罰制度)
- ・ 集中投資(ハイリターンで高需要に対する投資)
- ・ 民間主導の経済(生産性、国際的競争力、株式市場の活性化)
- ・ 透明性があり公平な政府及び社会(市場開放と確実な情報)
- ・ 質の高い生活の追求(確実なプロセスで設定された明確な目標に対し達成度を測る)
- ・ 参加と責任(人々に適応するための社会的ルールと制度)

上記に述べた政策課題に対しマスタープランの要素を掘り下げ考慮し引き出す。

⑧ セクター（44+）/計画マトリックス表

マトリックス表に 47 セクター及び 10 政策テーマを記入した。表に F/S, 計画及びプログラムを書き表した。（27 地方）の地方分析の場合、GIS システムは活用するのが可能である。

⑨ 計画省公共投資政策

表 8 を概観して、各省庁や各機関の投資計画を考慮する。これは高度な政策立案プロセスである。JICA はこのプロセスを支援する必要がある、これは計画省にとって貴重な挑戦である。

⑩ 公共投資計画（一年間及三年間）

直ぐ引き渡しできる 9 つのワークに沿って、フォーム 5 の情報を考慮する。これは標準化された基準に基づいた新しい検査及びアセスメントプロセスである。

⑪ EP フェーズ 1（2014/2017）

EP フェーズ I の目次に基づき、JICA はこの計画の作成を支援する必要がある。

⑫ 年間計画（2014/2015）

これは EP フェーズ I の一年目の計画である。計画省が作成することになっている。しかしながら、JICA はそれを支援できるかどうかわからないので、計画省と後日相談する。

⑬ 中期投資計画（2014/2017）

中期財務計画の財務省と連携して、ORACLE のデータバンクヘデータをインプットする。さらに、2000 ページエクセル表でアウトプットを作成する。

⑭ 年間投資計画（2014/2015）

上の 12. の一年計画を示す。

⑮ 計画省中期財政計画（3 年間）

計画省が作成に責任を持っている。現在、新政府は中期財政計画 2014/2017(3 年間)を作成することを決定している。

上記のプロセスを計画省に説明し、EP 策定において適用することを提案した。

## 4.2. EP 全体の構成

### 4.2.1. EP 準備のための作業計画

両者の話し合いに基づき、2014 年 3 月末までに計画省と JICA は EP を完成させるために相互に協働することに合意した。計画省と JICA は EP のドラフトを準備するための責任を分担した。

主なステップ、合意した時間枠、準備状況は下記に述べるとおりである。

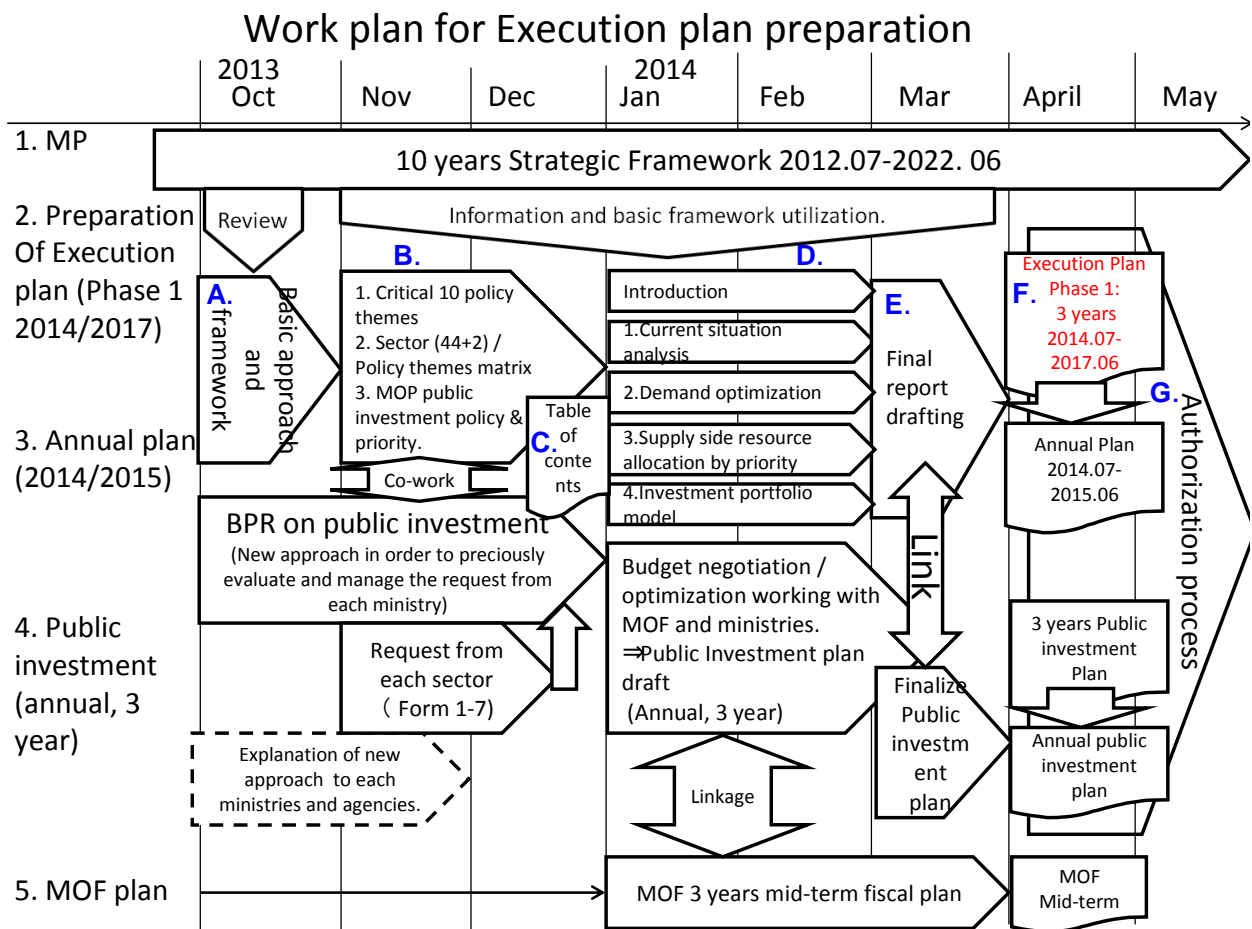


図 9. Work plan for Execution plan preparation

EP の作業実施状況は次のとおりである。

#### JICA の協力

- ・ 2012 年 10 月に実施した基本アプローチとフレームワーク (A)
- ・ 2013 年 11 月 - 12 月に実施した研究 (B)

- ・ 重要な 10 年政策課題
- ・ セクター (44+2) /政策課題マトリックス
- ・ 計画省の公共投資政策及び優先課題-
- ・ 2012 年 12 月実施した項目 (C)
- ・ 2014 年 1 月 - 2 月に支援を実施した (D)

#### 4.2.2. EP フェーズ 1(ドラフト)

計画省及び調査団は、EP フェーズ 1 の目次について次の通り内容を確認した。

##### EP の目次

##### ① EP の序論

- a. マスタープラン連携及び重要な 8 つの政策課題 (調査団)
- b. 3 年間公共投資計画のための基本政策
- c. 目標設定;3 年間における経済達成予測 (TBD)
- d. 公共投資計画のための新アプローチ (Lobna チーム)

計画省のプロジェクト査定の BPR;様式 1~7

計画省及び他の省庁のための人材育成

公共投資計画プロセスの標準化

市民社会、民間及び市民の約束事

計画のインフラ作り のための IT システム(GIS の計画) (Mostafa チーム)

##### ② 現状分析 (エジプト経済に対する評価) (調査団)

- a. エジプトにおける経済メカニズム
- b. 産業構造 (第 1 次産業、第 2 次、第 3 次及び他セクター)
- c. グローバル投資モデル (国内投資、FDI 及び ODA)

国際経済を含む。

③ 社会経済ニーズ(需要分析)(Lobna チーム)

- a. 一般国民の“真の社会的なニーズ”を図る。

市民社会、市民及び地方自治体

- b. 全省庁のニーズ (44+2 セクター)

④ 公共投資活用 (供給分析) (Lobna チーム及び Magdi グループ)

- a. 44+セクター及びプロジェクト

マトリックス表 10 政策課題/44+セクター、重要な計画、F/S 情報

- b. 地方計画支援

マトリックス表 44+セクター及び 27 県(GIS システム連携?)

⑤ 国土総合開発計画のための戦略的国家プロジェクトマネジメント (調査団)

- a. 戦略的国家プロジェクト(メガプロジェクトのリストアップ及び分析)

- b. 質の高いダイナミックプロジェクトマネジメントによるプロジェクト統合

- c. 戦略的国家プロジェクト及びプロジェクトマネジメントの人材育成のために提案した実施計画

⑥ フォローアップ業務:実施、モニタリング、回答あるいは反応、評価(Lobna 及び Heba)

- a. モニタリング及び評価プロセス

- b. 同プロセスを支援するためのチーム体制整備

- c. 同プロセスをフォローする方策

現状

Lobna 氏は大臣のアドバイザーとして EP の準備する責任者として任命されたが、2014 年 2 月中旬に計画省を去ることになった。計画省の Nihal 氏(経済アドバイザー兼プロジェクトマネジャー)がその任を引き継いだ。2014 年 4 月初めに調査団は Nihal 氏へ文書で状況を確認したところ、Nihal 氏より EP 準備の責任者は Gibali 氏であることを通知された。調査団は Gibali 氏へ文書で確認したところ、彼が責任者であり、調査団と書類(目次も含めて)を共有することを回答した。調査団は彼から回答を待ったが回答なし。1 ヶ月後、Nihal 氏より「EP の編集は、共同責任体制となり、編集リーダー



ーはいない」と通告あり。調査団はEPのドラフトを一部入手し、レビュー後、フィードバックを6月に行った。

その後、調査団のフィードバックに対してはDr.Nihalからは何の連絡もなかったが、6月末時点にステータスを確認したところ「EP(Draft)の最終レビュー中」との回答であった。

しかしながら、7月10日に大臣面談の際に確認したところ、大臣からは「EPはレビューしたところ、3年計画としては不十分と感じた。また、現在の政府の状況では3年先をにらんだ計画を必ずしも必要としておらず、むしろ単年度の計画として出した方が良いと判断し、今回は年次計画として出すことにした。今回用意した計画を単年度計画として出すので、次回作成するEPを2年計画とすれば良いのではないかと考えている」との説明があった。

#### 4.2.3. 公共投資予算配分の分析

公共投資計画はマスタープラン及びEPに密接に関連してはならない。

以下のテーブルは、2013/14年予算資料を翻訳し、JICA支援チームが編集し作成したものである。

表 12. 2013/14年度分の公共投資の配分

2013/2014年度の公共投資の配分表 (自己投資の公共企業を含む)												
2013/2014年度に期待される投資の原資計画 (政府投資 - 省庁と経済ユニットの投資)												
(1000)												
予算		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	総資金源
		内部資源	内部補助金	外国のソースからの援助	内部ローン & 設備	外部ソースからの借入金と設備	国庫	国立投資銀行	P.P.P (民間プロジェクト)	国庫からの繰入	その他の資金ソース	
1	行政機関	5,488,109	261,100	900,238		1,244,042	16,871,911	0	2,590,000	0	4,217,978	31,573,378
2	地方行政	775,000	0	0		0	2,317,600	0		0	579,400	3,672,000
3	サービス機関	5,319,405	205,715	531,600		2,314,169	15,210,489	0	1,050,000	0	3,802,622	28,434,000
4	政府投資の合計 (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
5	経済省庁	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
6	経済ユニット (Law97-1983)	3,797,850	0	0	192,800	807,200	0	500,000	0	0	1,366,350	6,664,200
7	その他の予算	437,700	0	0			0		0	0		437,700
合計 (上記の通り)		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	公共企業 法律203-1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000,000
9	分野別の持株会社	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000,000
総計		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%
公共投資 (4 + 5 + 6 + 7 +)		政府投資		63,679,378							53%	
		経済省庁		21,744,622							18%	
		公共企業 (国有)		34,700,000							29%	
		小計		120,124,000							100%	
民間投資		170,000,000										
総投資		290,124,000										

供給(公共予算の財源)及び需要(公共予算の受け手)を把握するために上のような全体の需給表を考慮しなくてはならない。

分類(資金源及び予算の種類)と全体量からの割合(%)により公共投資計画予算を分析することは重要である。

① 供給(公共予算の財源): 横軸

- a. 国内財源-各オーソリティーの収入: (1)
- b. 国内無償資金-biliary forces 及び its private boxes: (2)
- c. 外国資金援助-USAID,JICA などのように国家予算に現れる資金: (3)
- d. 国内ローンや設備融資-商業銀行から融資されて経済オーソリティーが資金を有する: (4)
- e. 外部より資金によるローンや設備融資: (5)
- f. 公庫: (6)
- g. 国立投資銀行: (7)  
政府公共セクターは資金援助しないが、経済オーソリティーや企業には資金援助できる。
- h. PPP (民間セクタープロジェクト)-民間企業と公共セクターの間のパートナーシップ:  
(8)
- i. 公庫からの投入-公庫法は経済オーソリティーへの資金援助は認めていない。それで、経済オーソリティーは株資金としてその資金を利用する: (9)
- j. その他の資金: (10)

② 需要(公的資金の受け入れ手): 縦軸

- a. 政府投資
  - ・ 事務処理システム: (1)
  - ・ 地方行政: (2)
  - ・ サービス提供オーソリティー: (3)

政府は国の予算から資金提供する責任を有する(大臣-,地方自治体の長、エジプト全体にある 59 オーソリティーの長)

b. 経済オーソリティー：（５）

国の補助を受けた安い価格でサービスや製品を提供するオーソリティーのこと。

c. 経済ユニット：（６）

d. ほかの予算-国立銀行の予算(銀行内の投資部分だけ)：（７）

#### 4.2.4. 2013/2014:エジプトにおける国家レベルの投資の分析

効果的な公共投資計画を作成するのに、エジプトにおける国の投資計画の一般的な構成は慎重に評価されなくてはならない。公共投資、民間投資、軍事投資が主なものとして分類される。それぞれ、産業省、計画省、民間会社、軍部という異なる機関の調整のもとにある。現在のところ、エジプトにおけるすべての投資の調整メカニズムが確立しているといえない。

調査団として各種統計資料より投資に関する情報を収集し、分析した結果が以下の図である。

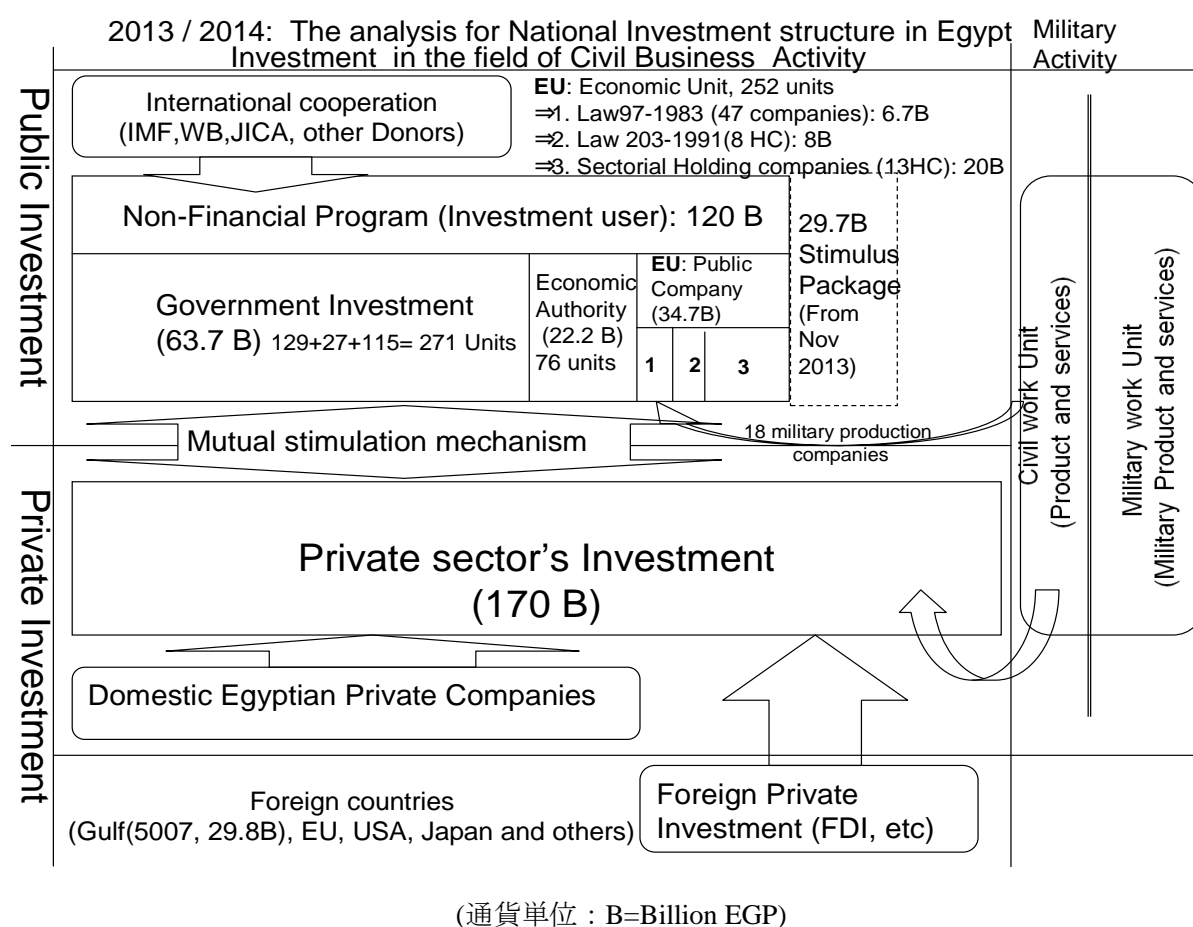


図 10. The analysis for National Investment structure in Egypt, 2013/14

- ・ 計画省は公共投資に責任を持つ。
- ・ 民間企業は民間投資に責任を持つ。
- ・ 軍部は軍事産業投資の責任を担っている。

全体の構図を高所より誰かが分析し、考慮することが必要であるが、今回 JICA が行った上記の分析は、初めての試みであり、今後のエジプト政府側での更なる調査・分析に期待する。

#### 4.3. EP の主要な概念

このセクションは EP の基本概念を示す以下の 5 点が重要である。

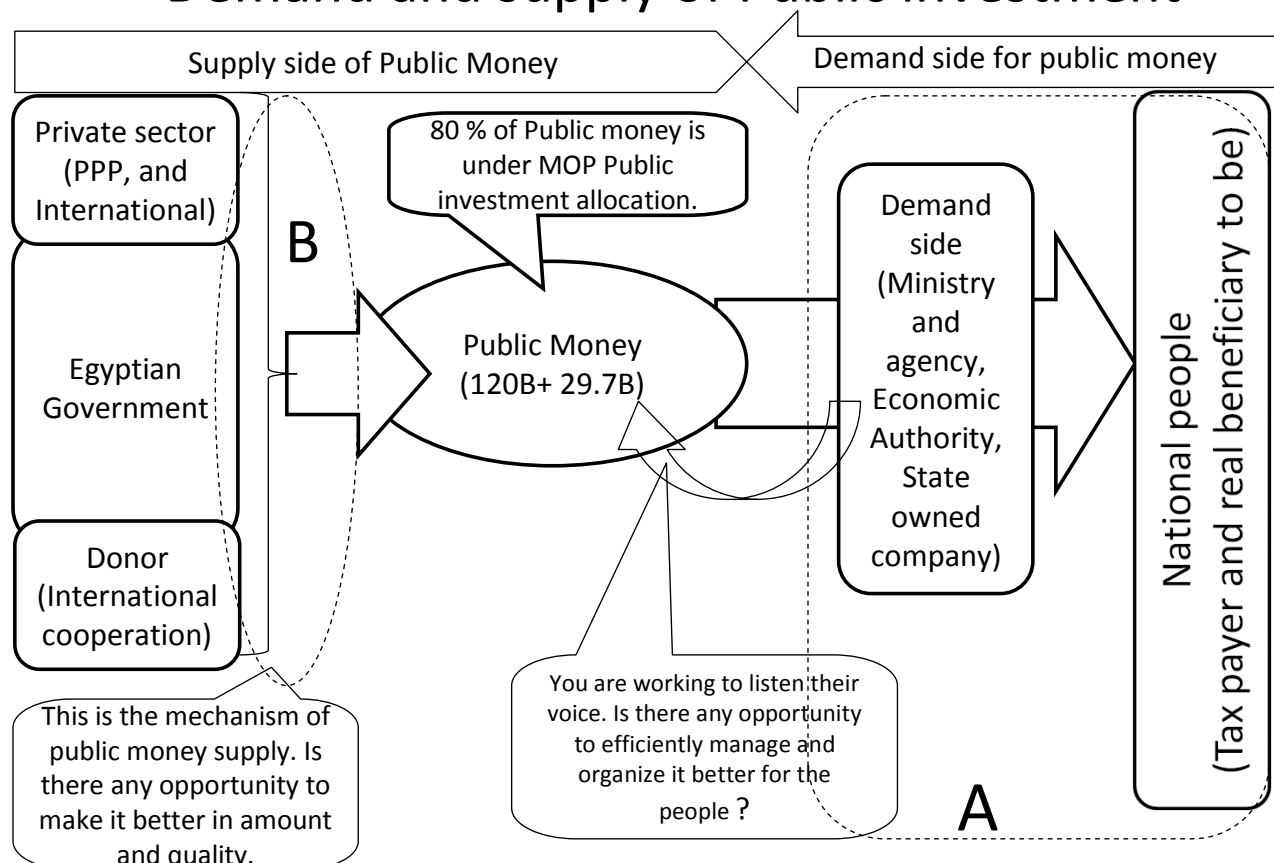
- ① 公共投資の需要と供給
- ② 投資の雇用と所得創出の効果
- ③ 投資の高い質の追求
- ④ 国営企業の活性化
- ⑤ エジプトに産業発展のプロセス

我々は主要な概念が考慮され、実施されることを強く支援する。

##### 4.3.1. 公共投資に係る需要と供給

公共投資計画を作るためには、社会の需要サイド及び供給サイドを注意深く分析しなくてはならない。

## Demand and supply of Public investment



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

図 11. Demand and supply of Public investment

### 4.3.2. 投資による雇用と所得の創出効果

エジプトにおける雇用と所得の創出は投資により創り出された需要に対して製品やサービスを提供することをエジプトの会社がどの程度できるかによる。言い換えると、エジプトにおける投資は

エジプトの会社が製品やサービスを提供できる時にだけ雇用とサービスを創り出すことができるということである。そのメカニズムは下記に説明するとおりである。

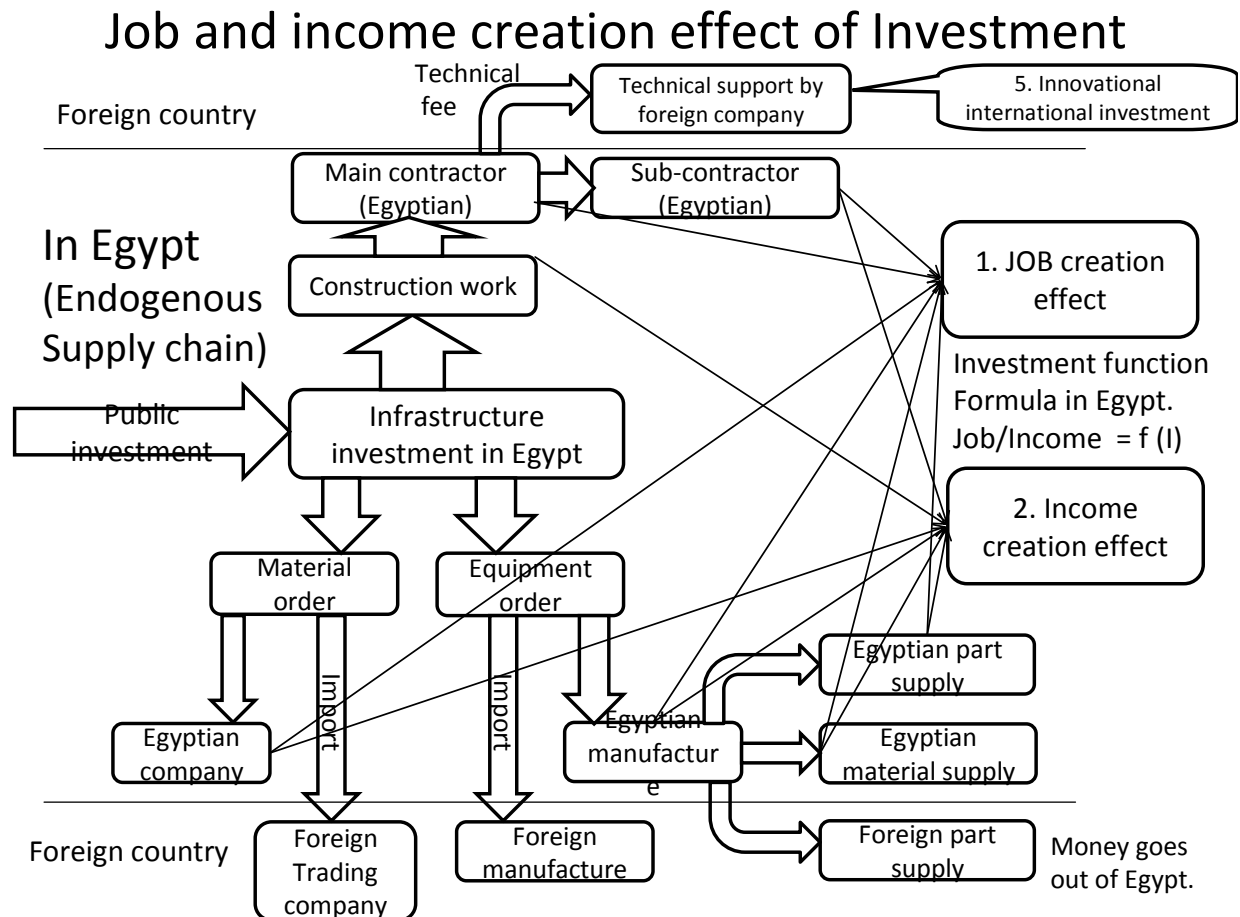


図 12. Job and income creation effect of Investment

例えば、エジプトにおけるインフラに対する公共投資は次のような需要を創出している。

- ・ 建設の仕事
- ・ 原料調達
- ・ 機材調達

これに対して供給者は

- ・ エジプトの会社

- ・ 外国の会社

もし供給者がエジプトの会社だとすると、エジプトにおける雇用の創出になり、所得の創出につながる。もし供給者が外国の会社だとするとエジプトにおいて雇用や所得の創出にはならない。

必要な仕事、原料、器材を提供できるエジプトの会社を持っていることが不可欠である。さもなければ、たとえ大きな公共投資をしても雇用や所得の創出という視点からは何の利益も創み出さない。

単純ではあるが、このメカニズムを正しく理解したうえで公共投資のあり方、投資規則、投資のプライオリティーを設計していかなければならない。

#### 4.3.3. 質の高い投資の追求

投資の全体金額(投資金額)が、高い実績(高い効果と効率)を生み出すか、低い実績(低い効果と低い効率)に留まるかは、次の要素(投資の質)による。

##### ① 投資のメカニズム（制度的要因）

投資のメカニズムは次のことによる。

- ・ 投資モデル
- ・ ビジネスモデル
- ・ 適格プロジェクトマネジメント(優秀なプロジェクトマネジャーが必要)

##### ② 投資にかかわる人材の質（人的要因）

現在のエジプトでは、この両者に問題があるために低い投資効率に留まっていると考えられる。投資額を増やすことは容易ではない。仮に一時的に資金が流入しても、リターンが低ければ資金は逃げて行き、結果的に負債のみが残ることになる。

投資額も重要だが、一定の投資が生み出す成果（投資パフォーマンス）をより高めていく努力が必要とされている。

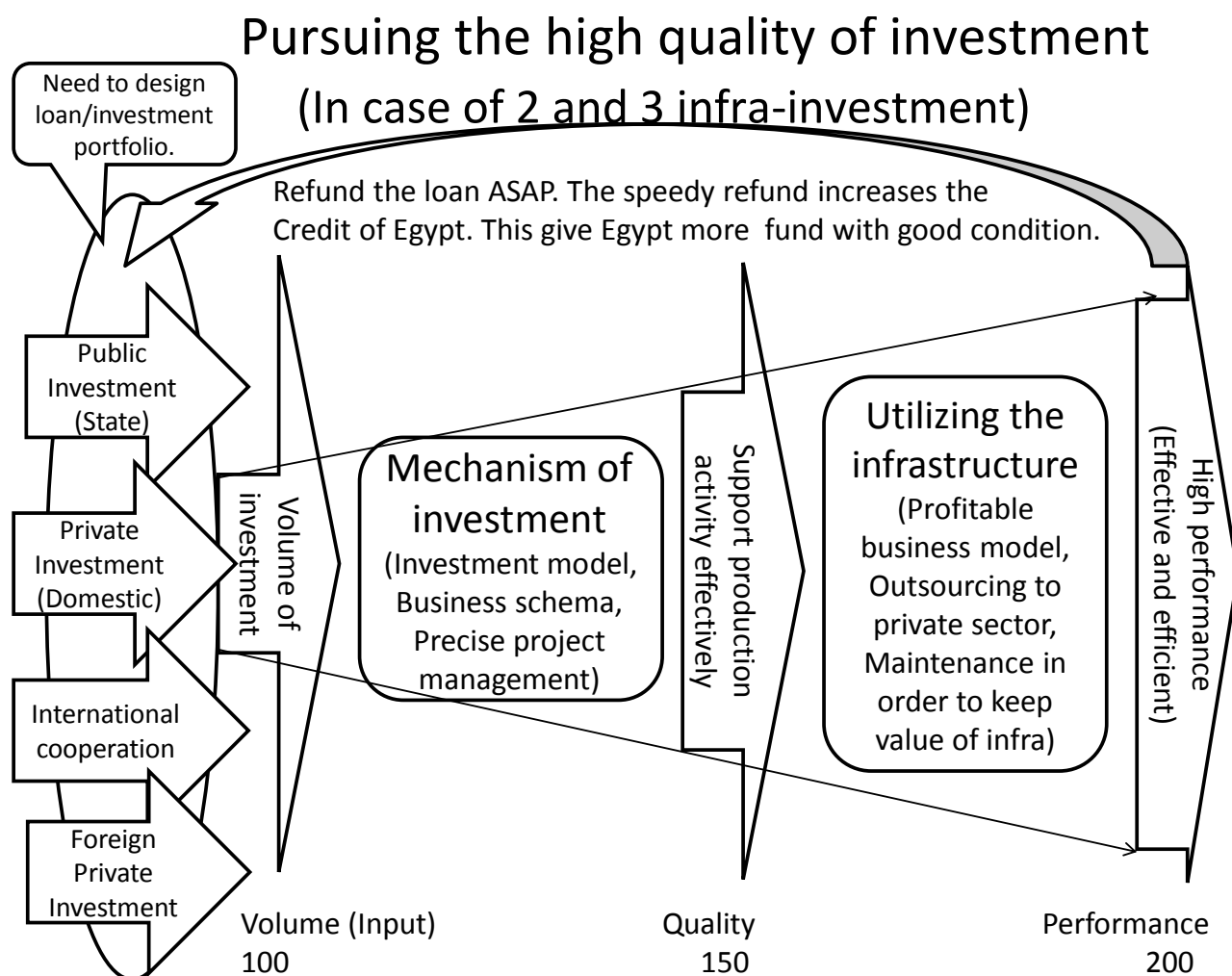


図 13. Pursuing the high quality of investment

#### 4.3.4. 国営企業の活性化

エジプトでは GDP の 40% が公共セクターである。それ故、国営企業を活性化することは国の経済に直結している。



## Vitalization of state owned company

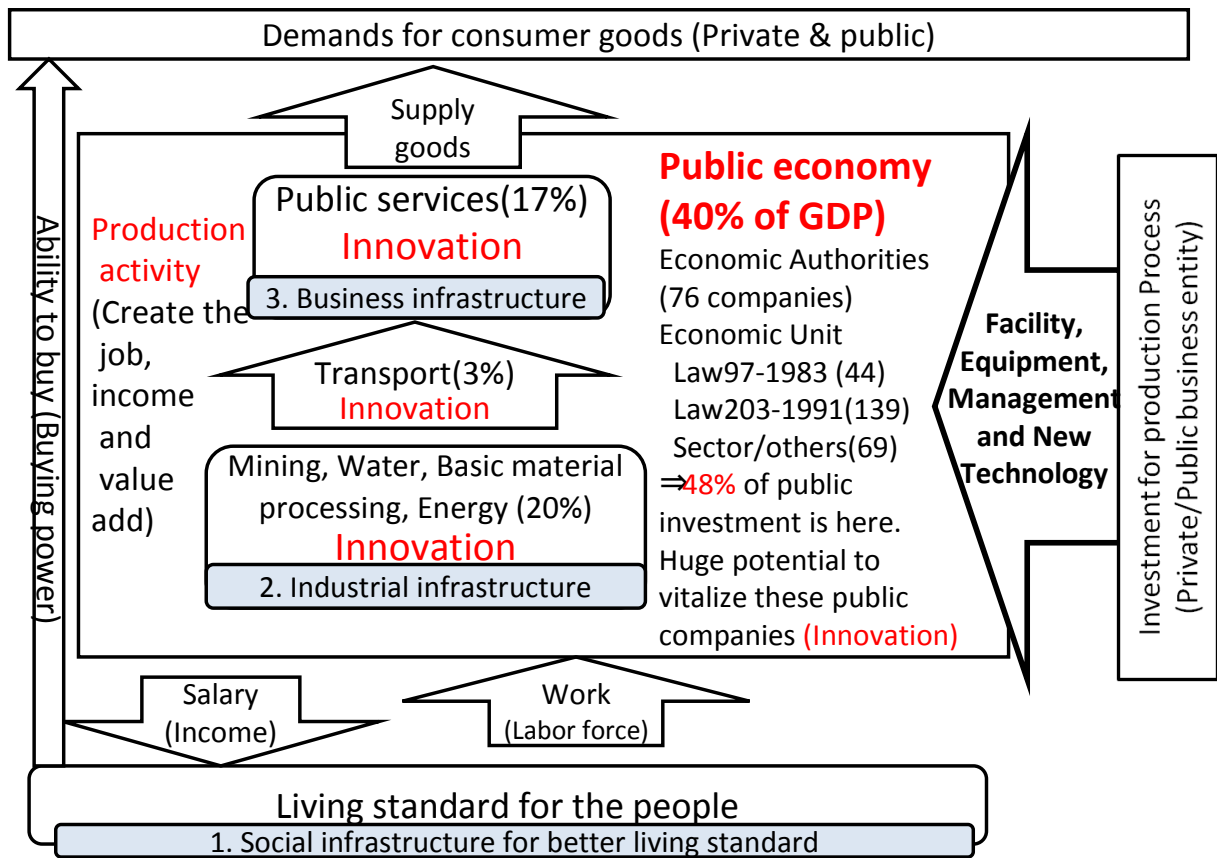


図 14. Vitalization of state owned company

国の経済と国民との間のメカニズムとは次の通りである。

- ・ 国民は国の経済に対して労働力を提供し、給与を受け取る。国民は物品を買う能力を得る。(購買力)
- ・ 需要が増え、物品が生産され、流通し国民に対して小売販売が促進される。(需要が供給能力を刺激する)

国営企業は、生活・流通過程に深く関与しており、政府が政策的にこれらを誘導していくことで、経済活性化の可能性が生まれる。

### 4.3.5. エジプトにおける産業開発のプロセス

一般的に経済の産業開発プロセスは次のような傾向に従って展開する。

- ・ 小規模で不定期な貿易から大規模で定期的な貿易まで
- ・ 手作業製品から機械による大量製品まで

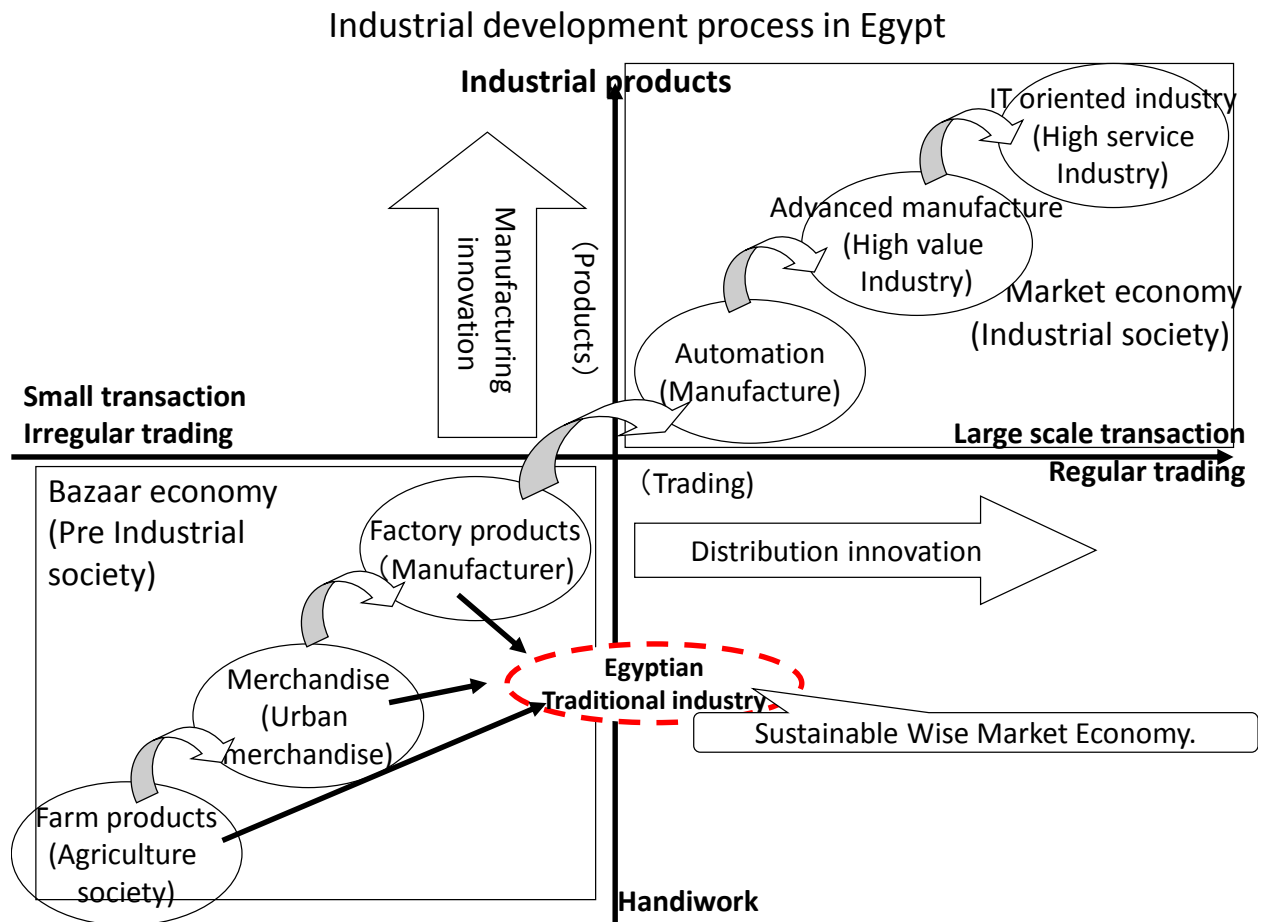


図 15. Industrial development process in Egypt

エジプトが先進国と同じ発展経路を目指すならば厳しい国際環境に直面するであろう。しかし、エジプトが上記のような必ずしも他国との競争に直面しないような産業分野を開発していくことは可能かもしれない。EP では、そのような産業政策を模索していくことが求められている。

#### 4.4. EP 実施環境

##### 4.4.1. エジプトの国家経済モデル

計画省、財務省及び中央銀行はエジプト国家経済モデルの創造に関わる主要な機関である。彼らの政策は一致し、密接に関連してなくてはならない。

重要な点はこれらの機関のうち、どの機関が調整を行い、経済政策を先導するのかである。計画省がやるのか。

下記は、エジプトにおいて実施された財政や金融政策の有効性を分析している。

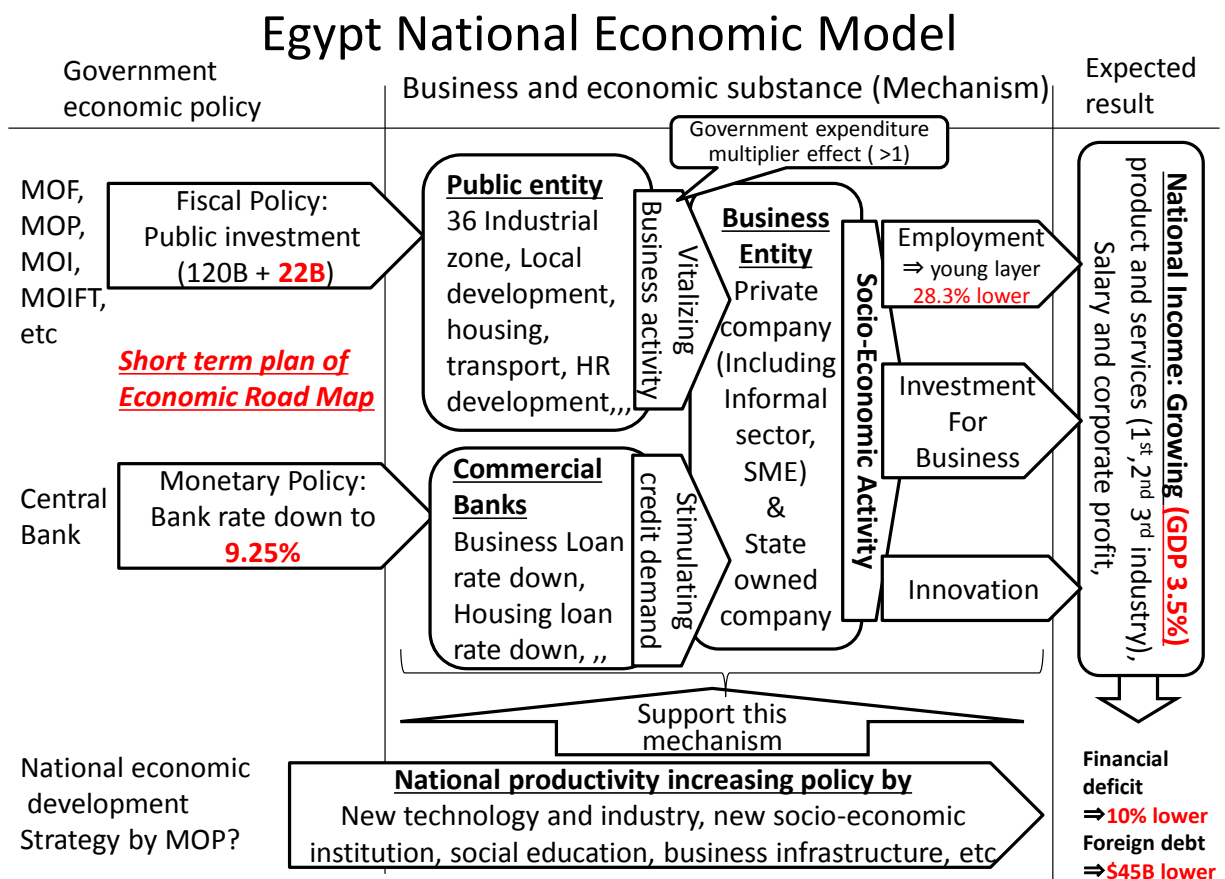


図 16. Egypt National Economic Model

上記の経済政策モデルを適用し、現在のエジプトの財政政策、金融政策を分析・評価すると以下のように整理できる。

表 13. エジプトの実質財政と金融政策

政策の種類	施策	コメント
財政政策	景気刺激策への投資	生産分野を対象とする投資の場合には、経済が成長する。
	— 初期量 (12,000万)	国民の生活水準を高めるための投資は重要であるが、その投資は経済を刺激するために寄与しない
	— 第1次景気刺激策 (2,970万)	二つの分野(生活水準の向上と経済の活性)への投資の配分は、非常に慎重に評価が必要である
	— 第2次景気刺激策 (3,300万)	
金融政策	中央銀行は、銀行のレートを9.25にまで減少している	— 銀行のレート < 期待収益 ⇒ 経済を刺激
		— 銀行のレート > 期待リターン ⇒ 経済を刺激しない この施策は、銀行レートが期待された結果よりも低い場合にのみ有効となる

結論を言えばエジプトの政策には改善の余地が大きく、今後、政策を導入する経済メカニズムへの取り組みも必要といえる。

#### 4.4.2. エジプト経済成長シナリオ

公共政策の立案や実施をだれが実施するかが決まると、次のステップは開発の方向性を検討し、決定することになる。

経済成長のために、エジプトは現在状況(スタート地点、現在地点)及びゴール地点(どこへゆきたいのか)を慎重に見極めなくてはならない。

下記は経済のタイプ、現状、開発の方向性を分析している。

表 14. エジプトの経済成長シナリオ

<p>内需主導型経済 ⇒ 輸出需要主導型経済</p> <p>国内投資 – 国内消費消費財/生産財/サービス</p>		
	<p>内生的需要 (内需主導型経済)</p>	<p>外生的需要 (輸出需要主導型経済)</p>
投資	<p>1. より良い生活水準のための社会インフラ</p> <p>2. 農業関連、製造、ハイテク産業を育成するための産業インフラ</p> <p>3. 中小企業、FDI及び第3次産業(サービス業)のビジネス・インフラ</p>	<p>生産財と輸出を創出</p>
消費	<p>1. 所得の伸びに伴い、全国民の需要が強くなる</p> <p>2. 人々は所得増加後に消費財を購入する</p> <p>3. 購買需要が国家経済の上昇に次第に貢献する</p>	<p>消費財と輸出を創出</p>

① 内需要先行経済 対 外需先行経済

需要の主要な部分はエジプト国内からであり、外部からではない。理由はエジプトの製品は外国製品と競争できるほどの競争力はない。

したがって、エジプトは当面内需先行経済である。

② 投資先行経済 対 消費先行経済

エジプトにおける国民の購買力は高くない。消費はエジプトの経済成長の先導役にはなれない。今は未だエジプトは公共投資を軸とした投資先行の経済を目指すことが妥当と考える。

開発されるエジプトの方向性は次のとおりである。

- ・ 消費の増加-国民の購買力を暫次増加させる。
- ・ 輸出の増加-国際市場で外国製品と競争できるように製品の品質を高め、輸出が可能になるようにする。

実施が計画の側面の中で最も重要である。

しかしながら、エジプトでは多くの計画が、計画実施の上で必要不可欠な 3 要素が抜けており、実施されていない。

- ① 合意形成(コンセンサス)―ステークホルダーにおけるコンセンサス
- ② 最終決定 (オーソライゼーション) プロセス―最終決定プロセス及び手続の欠如
- ③ 実行要件 (計画が実施されるための必要条件)

遂行力の要素：

- ① オーナーシップ(責任機関、同機関内の関係構築)
- ② 予算
- ③ 制度、法律によるバックアップ(法律、大統領令)
- ④ スケジュール
- ⑤ 妥当性(技術面、財務面、経済面)
- ⑥ 人材育成(プロフェッショナル人材及び専門家)

#### 4.5. EP と関連する計画

関連計画の概要

エジプトでは主要な問題は計画相互間の調和及び調整である。

2013 年政府は” Economic Roadmap”を発表したが、それはマスタープラン及び EP との調整が図られていない。

計画策定と実施が連動していないために、多くの計画が未実施となっている。

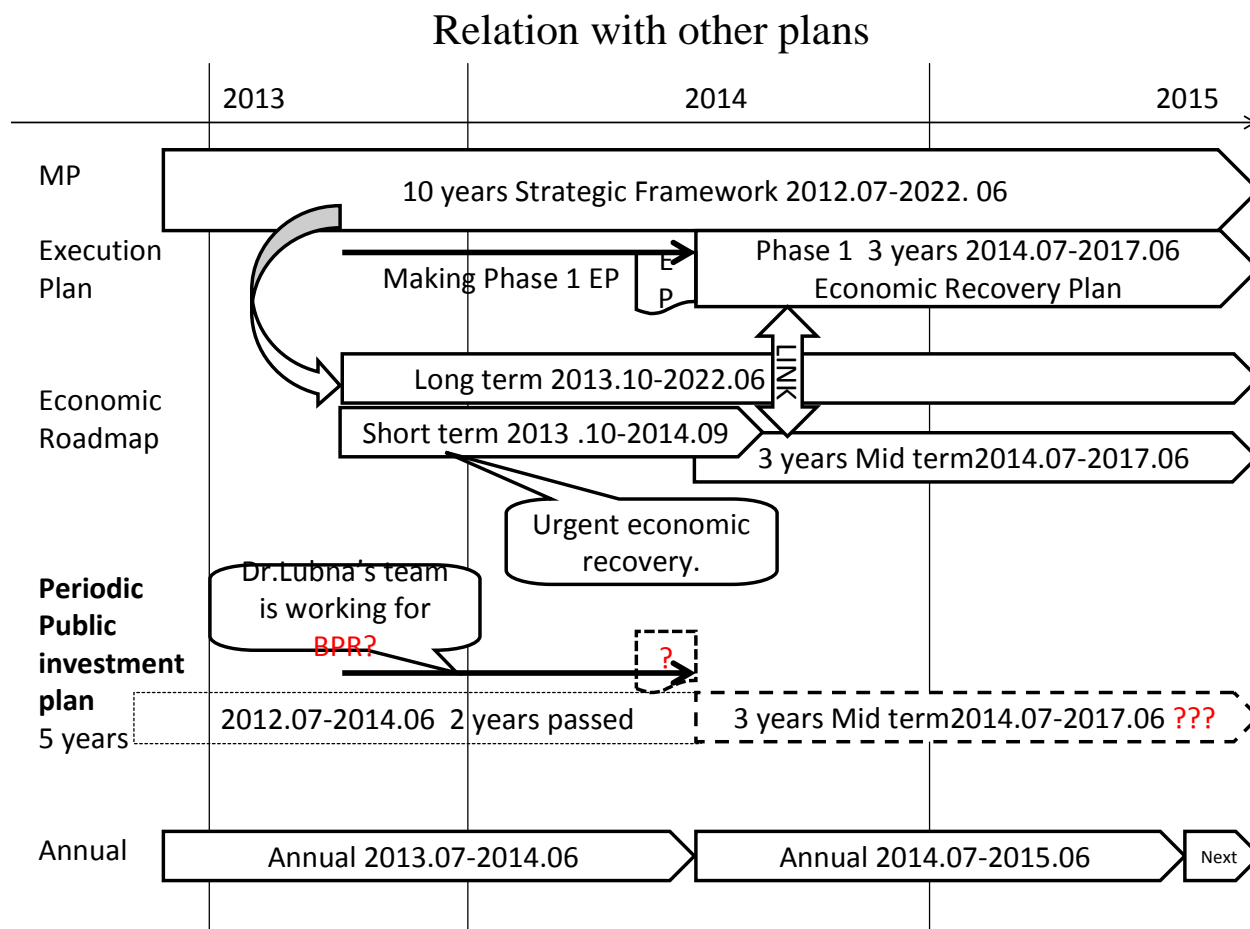


図 2. Relation with other plan

エジプトにおける関連活動計画：

マスタープランー2012 年 6 月作成完了

Execution Plan(EP)フェーズ 1ー2014 年 3 月末作成完了予定であったが、約 4 か月遅れで 7 月に完成した。しかしながら、当初 3 年計画であった EP を年次計画(2014/15)とし出すこととし、来年度、再度 2 年計画の EP を策定する方針となった。

Economic Roadmapー政府は短期、長期の“Economic Roadmap”を発表している。この計画はマスタープランや EP との調整がされていない。

5 年間公共投資計画ーこの計画は法律により規定され、5 年ごとに作成されるものである。しかし、2012 年 6 月に開始されることになっているが、すでに 2 年が経過し、残り 3 年しか残っていない。

公共投資計画(年間)ーこの計画は法律で規定されており、5 年ごとに実施される。

省レベルの計画－省レベルでは多くの計画が存在する。個々の計画の質も重要だが、同時に計画相互間の関連も重要な要件であるが、この関連性をチェックする機能が欠落している。



## 5. 計画省における人材育成の支援 (Capacity Building)

### 5.1. エジプトにおける労働人口市場

一人当たりの GDP は 3,160 ドル、失業率は 13% と高いレベルにある。中東地域では同じイスラム教圏内やアラビア語圏内での出稼ぎ労働が多く、エジプトは 8,000 万人以上の人口を抱えており、同じ地域の労働力の少ないかあるいは労働需要の高い国への供給国になっている。

エジプトにおいても 15~25 歳までの若年層の失業率は 25% 近くに上り、この層の雇用問題の解決が政策課題になる。これまで実施してきた政策のような公的機関による労働力の吸収は、国家財政が厳しいことから、新たな雇用機会の提供が厳しい状況にある。計画省内部での雇用問題の要因は、雇用に関する情報の提供機能が不十分な状態で、求職者のニーズにこたえていない。大学などの卒業予定者を含めた求職者は、教育機関による公的な就職支援の体制が整備されていないので自らの縁故関係や友人関係から得た情報をもとに就職先を探している状況である。

### 5.2. 計画省の人材育成研修

#### 5.2.1. 背景

- ① 本件調査のカウンターパートである計画省次官 (Dr.Nihal) は、調査団に対し 2013 年度に採用した 74 名の新人職員に対する研修への支援を要請した。この新人職員研修は、当初計画にはなかったが、2013 年 4 月に計画省と合意した技術協力プロジェクトの R/D には計画省を担っていく人材育成を柱としていたことから本件調査団にて要請を受けることとした。
- ② 計画省は職員数が 699 名 (平均年齢 55 歳) で、これから 5 年以内にこの半数近くが退職する時期をむかえる。今回の新人職員の採用は、こうした将来への危機感に基づき実施された。一般公募による職員募集の結果は、応募者数約 11,000 名の中から書類審査、英語、IT 試験、面接試験を経て 74 名が採用された。その内訳は、大学の学部卒業が 70 名、専門学校の卒業が 4 名であった。この 74 名の専攻分野の内訳は、エンジニア 5 名、農業 5 名、法律 6 名、商学 27 名、コンピューター科学 17 名、経済 10 名、秘書専門 4 名である。研修の対象者は、この 74 名の新採用職員に加えて、20 名の 2013 年に採用した修士号や博士号を有する職員と、10 名の中央政府の採用で選抜された優秀な職員と、4 名の政策的に選抜された職員 (2012 年 7 月革命の負傷者) を合わせた計 108 名とした。
- ③ 計画省では過去 26 年間にわたり、職員の採用はなく、したがって新人職員に対してどのような研修をすべきかについて経験とノウハウがない事がわかった。

### 5.2.2. 研修計画検討

- ① 調査団は、日本での公務員、JICA、民間会社などで行われている研修全般について次の5種類の研修タイプがあることを説明した。
  - a. 一般研修：組織の概要と目的を理解する。  
納税者に対し良き公僕であるという意識を常に持ち、公私の区別を峻別する高い倫理感を持つことを理解させる。
  - b. 特別技術研修：中期的な視点で国際社会において特定の分野で個人のコアになる技術や知識を向上させ、より競争力のある人材を育成する。
  - c. 管理職研修：管理職に初めて登用された人に対して業務実施する上でその責任や部下への指導について研修させる。
  - d. 資格研修：外国語資格、IT 資格、エンジニア資格を取得させる。
  - e. 海外留学や海外研修の事前研修：海外での研修の成果を上げるために海外留学や海外研修の前に事前の予備知識を持たせ、海外留学や海外研修が最大の効果が上がるようにさせる。
- ② 今回の新人職員研修は、上記5種類の研修の中から計画省内の人材を活用した OJT（On the Job Training）方式にて実施した。この方式の有効な点は、計画省内のベテランまたは専門職の職員を講師として依頼することは即実施が可能であり、コストが最小限であること、実践的な研修効果が期待できること、ニーズに合わせた柔軟な研修内容が組めることを説明した。
- ③ 研修の目的は計画省の組織、機能、ビジネスプロセスとの関連、システムやメカニズム、役割及び責任、取り組み姿勢などについて実践的な知識を身につけさせることであることを説明した。
- ④ 研修の効果として、計画省において研修メカニズムが定着すれば、他の関連機関や省庁にも適用、普及させてゆくことが可能である。また、その研修手法はエジプトにおいて開発されるもので、その適用はエジプトにおける経験として蓄積されてゆくものであることを説明した。
- ⑤ 研修の手法については外部委託研修や計画省内部講師による OJT 方式があることを説明した上で、後者の方式で実施することになった。内部講師による OJT 方式の研修を実施するには、講師の育成研修をまず実施する必要がある。そこで、計画省の6つの部局から内部講師の適任者を推薦してもらい、この内部講師の育成から始めた。

- ⑥ 内部講師の育成研修において講師ははどんな内容の講義をすればよいか、また、各配属先の職員はどのように職場で新人職員に実地研修をすれば効果的なのかについて鳴尾総括（総括／経済政策）が講義した。

### 5.2.3. 計画省の研修支援体制

- ① 今回の新人職員研修の実施について調査団が最も関心を払い、強い働きかけを行ったのは、計画省の人事部が今回の研修実施について主体となる C/P を任命してくれるかどうかであった。調査団は 2 月 3 日に計画省人事部長の Mr.Hassan と新人職員研修の実施手順について協議し、人材開発課のカウンセラーである Ms.Laila と研修課長の Ms.Tahany を C/P とすることを合意した。この両名は、新人研修の必要性和重要性をよく理解し、計画省の人材育成に積極的に係わり、オーナーシップを持っていた。第 1 回の研修実施タスクフォースの会議を 2 月 4 日に開催し、3 月 15 日までにこのタスクフォース会議を 10 回以上開催し、事務的な打ち合わせは 20 回以上行うなど研修の準備を進めた。
- ② 調査団は打ち合わせ用の議題を提案し、タスクリスト、プロジェクトドキュメント記録、カリキュラム作成、研修手法の開発、研修資料作成、英語資料をアラビア語へ翻訳、日本語資料の英語翻訳などを担当し、C/P 側の計画省人材開発課の方は研修実施タスクフォースの設置、組織図、内部講師手配文書作成、内部講師育成研修への案内文書作成、研修実施への社内広報、新人職員研修者への案内文書作成、研修場所の手配、研修用教材のコピー作成、などを担当した。また、計画省全体の方向性や意思を確認する上で重要な点は、計画省の大臣の下にこの研修実施のためにコーディネーターを置き、常に大臣の意向が計画省の全体の意思決定として伝わるように工夫したことであり、実施準備の最後まで大臣や人事部、人材開発課の関係者が支援体制を維持し、機能したため、新人職員研修を開催することができた。

## 5.3. 研修全体の枠組み

### 5.3.1. 導入研修

- ① 最初の 2 ヶ月間を導入研修と位置づけ、4 つの異なる研修で構成されている。
- 先ず「研修 1」では、計画省の職員の中から、次の「研修 2」を実施する際に講師を担当する職員と、「研修 3」において新入職員が配属された職場にて直接業務指導に当たるベテラン職員を対象にした研修のことで、これは別名内部講師（トレーナーズ）研修と呼んでいる。
- 「研修 1」では、調査団の講師がどのような講義をすればいいか、どのように新入職員を指導するのか、その方法について講義した。

- ② 「研修 2」では、2 週間にわたり新人職員を対象として実施した。講師陣は、計画省、JICA と外部機関にて構成され、50 時間の講義、ワークショップを実施した。カリキュラムは、7 つのパートから構成されており、次のとおりである。
- a. パート 1 では、オープニングであり、大臣のあいさつに始まり、計画省の全体について概説し、今回の研修について人事部が説明した。
  - b. パート 2 では、「研修 1」で講義を受けた計画省 6 つの部局の内部講師（部局長）が各部局の機能及び組織の役割について講義した。
  - c. パート 3 では、計画省が中央政府の中でどのような協力をお互いに実施しているかを知るために関係機関からの講師による講義及びワークショップ 1 を実施した。
  - d. パート 4 では、計画省の主要機能・役割を実施計画及び公共投資計画の策定の基礎知識について講義及びワークショップ 2 を実施した。
  - e. パート 5 では、国家レベルでの経済、IT 法制度における専門的スキル及び知識について講義及びワークショップを実施した。
  - f. パート 6 では、プロジェクト及びプログラムマネジメントに係る一般的スキルと知識について講義した。
  - g. パート 7 では、研修のまとめ、講評及びワークショップを実施した。
- ③ 「研修 3」では、「研修 2」で講義やワークショップに参加した新人職員が各職場へ配属になり、ベテラン職員から直接指導を受けながら実際の仕事を実施する、いわゆる OJT 研修と呼ばれる手法を取り入れた。内部講師（ベテラン職員）と新入職員は、それぞれの OJT 研修について内部講師はどのように指導したか、また、新入職員はどのような指導を受けたかを人事部にそれぞれレポートを提出した。
- ④ 「研修 4」では、「研修 3」で行った OJT 研修に係る内部講師及び新入職員からのレポートを回収し、この OJT 研修の結果を人事部が取りまとめ、人事部が新入職員へフィードバックするための研修にて意見交換し、問題点を整理し、今後の専門分野の研修ニーズを把握し、フォローアップのための研修計画を作成した。

### 5.3.2. 中間フォローアップ研修

- ① 新人職員は、導入研修を通じて、計画省の機能、組織、政府の中での役割、公共投資計画作成が計画省の主要な業務であることが理解した。この新人職員は、更に、国家計画のプランナーとしてプロフェッショナルな技術や知見やデータ収集、データ分析(経済、IT、法律、プロジェクト計画策定、社会開発、農業、水産、インフラ整備、エネルギー、水資源開発など)の能力が求められる。このような状況を踏まえて、次の「研修 5」では、より実践的にプラン

ニングのシステムについて、具体例を取り入れてどのように経済計画が策定されるかそれらの手法について研修する。

- ② プロジェクトマネジメントの手法についての理論と実際を具体的なプロジェクトのケーススタディーを通じて研修する。
- ③ 更に、国際的なコミュニケーションの技術を向上するために、英語を使ったワークショップの実施やパワーポイントにより、プレゼンテーションの実践研修を行う。

#### 5.3.3. 最終フォローアップ研修

- ① 1年間の最後に実施するのが「研修 6」であり、これは1年間の研修 1 から 5 までの成果を検証するために新入職員の全員がそれぞれの立場に基づき、報告を行う。人事部はこれらの結果を踏まえた各職場における人材育成についての問題点を整理し、改善の措置をとる。
- ② 本年度研修を受けた新人職員が次年度の新人職員研修にて OJT 方式の内部講師への育成するため、人事部は新人職員の中から適任者をよく見極めてこの内部講師として大臣名で任命する。

#### 5.3.4. 人材育成のメカニズム

研修 1 から 6 まで一年間にわたる新人職員研修を行ってきたが、人事部はこの研修の実施と並行して今年の 7 月末ぐらいから次年度の新人職員採用のための募集を始めてゆく必要がある。今年は 11,000 人の応募があったということからも次年度も多くの応募者が見込まれる。募集、選考は経験が蓄積されていて問題がないと思うが、採用後、効果的な研修を実施できるような体制を維持してゆく必要がある。

## 6. 技術協力

### 6.1. JICA の技術協力

#### 6.1.1. JICA 技術協力準備の手続き

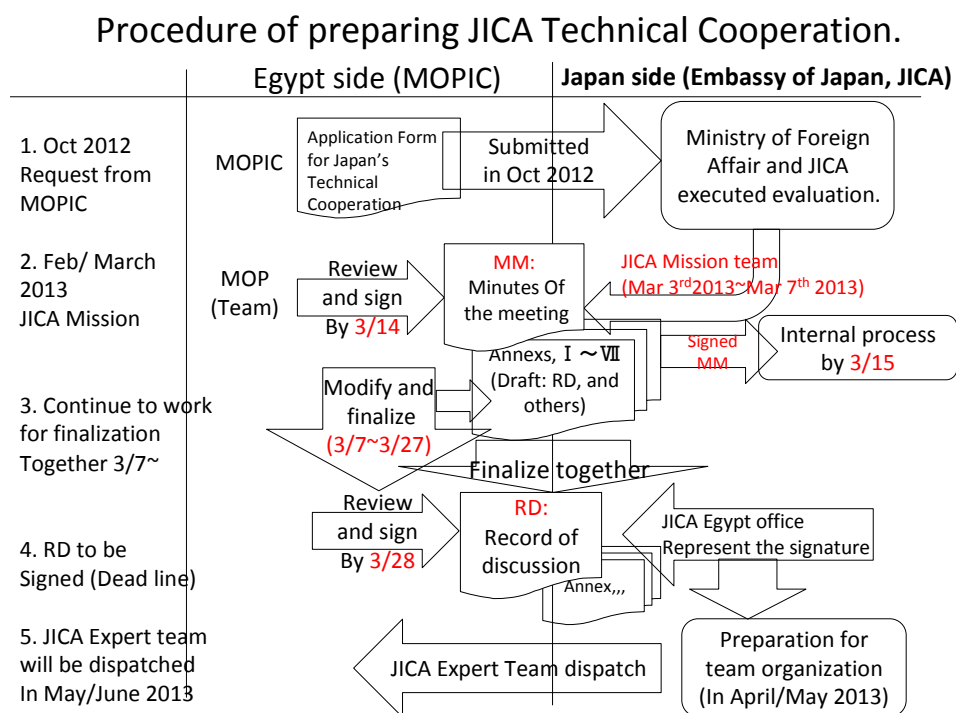


図 17. Procedure of preparing JICA Technical Cooperation

技術協力合意書は 2013 年 4 月に国際協力省と JICA との間で署名されている。日本側は JICA より代表者が署名し、エジプト側は国際協力省の代表が署名した。

技術協力の合意を締結するために次のステップを踏んだ。

- ① 2012 年 10 月国際協力省は JICA へ要請を提出
- ② 2013 年 2 月/3 月-JICA は詳細計画策定調査による M/M を作成し署名
- ③ エジプト側の計画省内部にてレビュー
- ④ 2013 年 4 月 15 日に技術協力に係る討議議事録(R/D)を合意し署名

### 6.1.2. JICA 技術協力:プランニング支援スケジュール

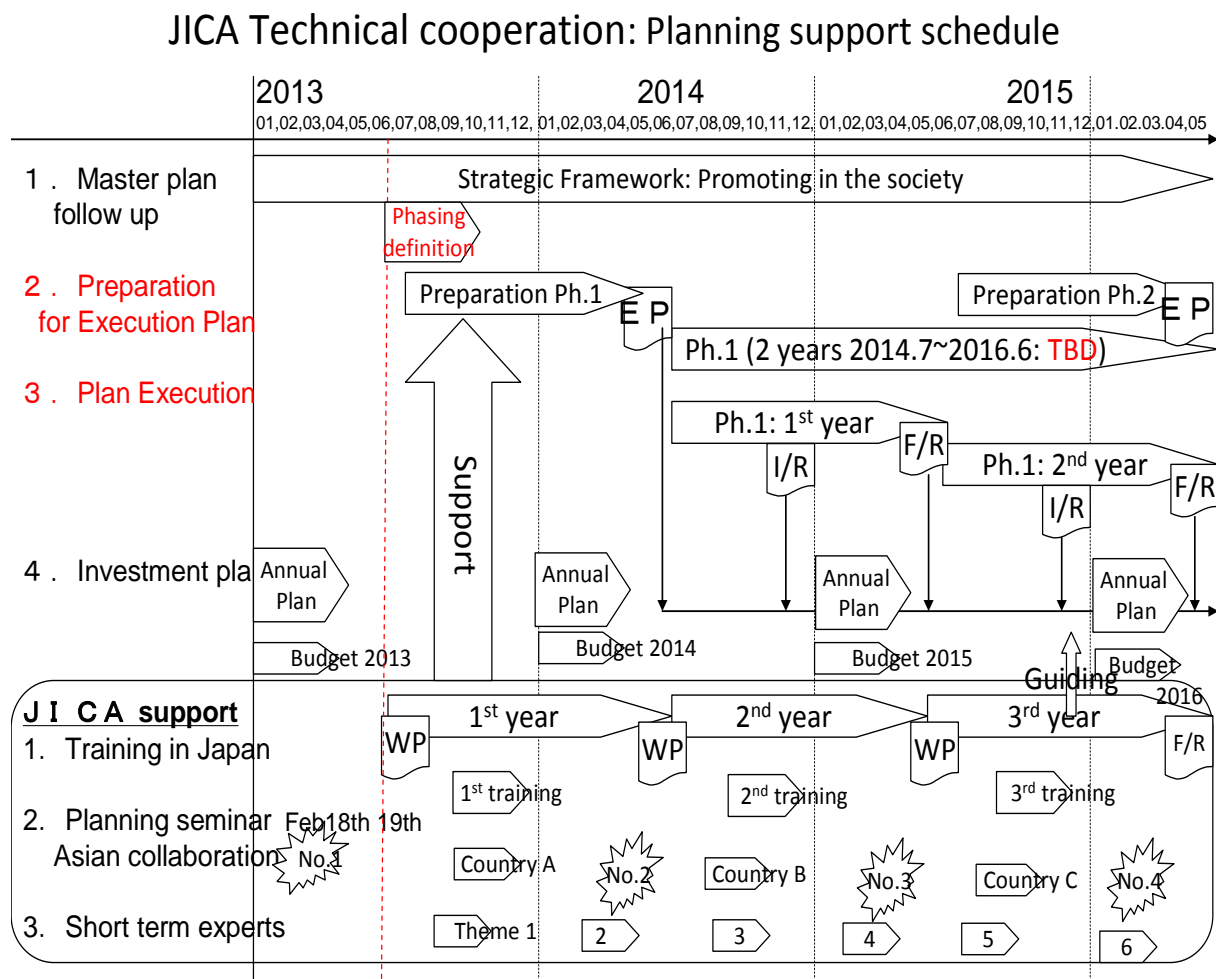


図 18. JICA Technical cooperation: Planning support schedule

はじめの技術協力合意書には、責任分担が次の通りに記述されている。

#### ① 計画省

- ・ マスタープランのフォローアップ
- ・ EP の準備
- ・ 計画の実施
- ・ 投資計画

#### ② JICA

- ・ 3名の長期専門家の派遣
- ・ 短期専門家（3分野＋その他両者が合意したテーマ）の派遣
- ・ 計画業務の人材育成（本邦研修等）

### 6.1.3. エジプトにおける統合計画システム

エジプトにおける主要な統合計画は次のとおりである。

## 3. Integrated Planning system in Egypt

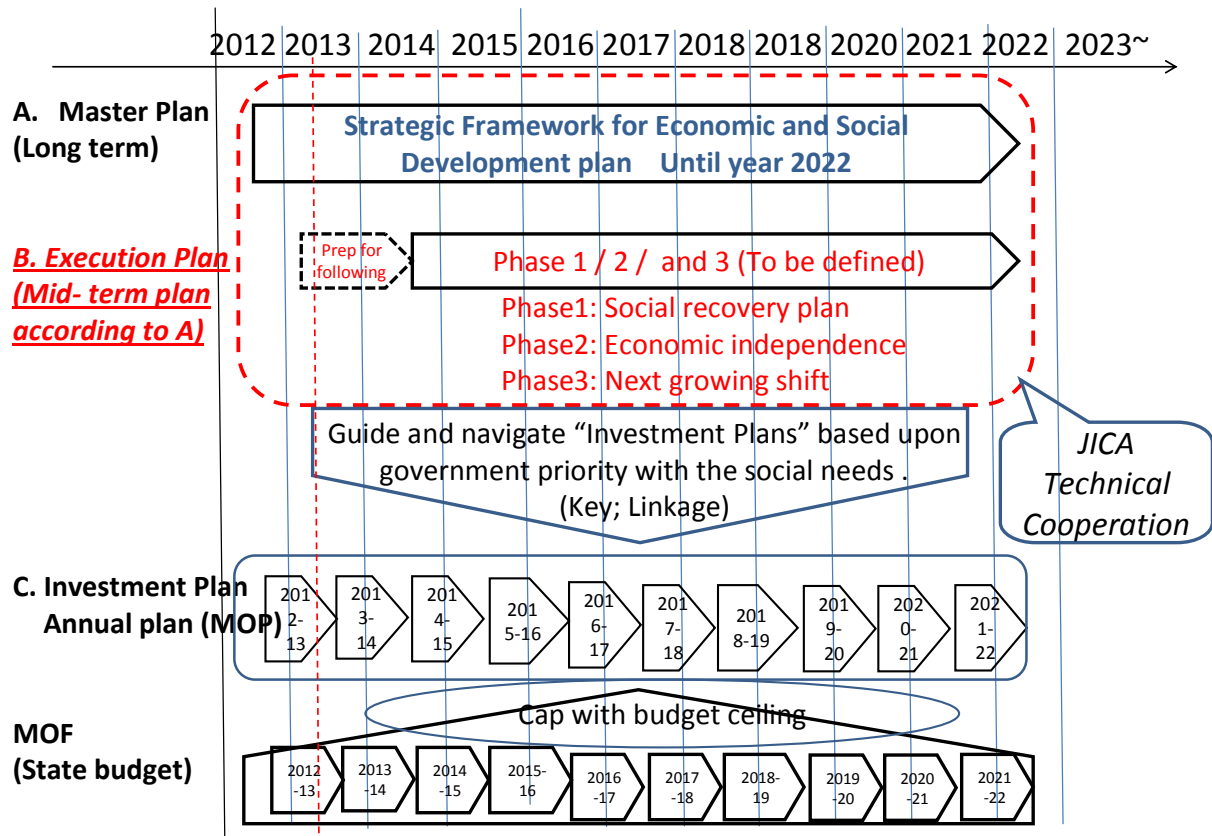


図 19. Integrated Planning system in Egypt

#### ① マスタープラン(A. Master Plan)

- ・ JICA は 2011 年より 2012 年にかけて計画省のマスタープラン作成の仕事を支援した。



- ・ それは 10 年の長期計画であり、革命後のエジプト社会の発展のロードマップと位置づけられた。
- ・ マスタープランは他の計画に対して方向性と枠組みを提示するものである。

## ② Execution Plan (B. Execution Plan)

JICA 技術協力は、Execution Plan (EP) 作成の支援をすることを目的としている。EP はマスタープランに忠実に基づいた中期計画である。それは 3 つのフェーズよりなる。

- ・ フェーズ 1:社会復興計画
- ・ フェーズ 2:経済的な自立
- ・ フェーズ 3:次の成長への転換

投資計画と国の予算は密接に EP と関連していなくてはならない。

## ③ 年間公共投資計画 (C)

計画省は年間公共投資計画の作成に責任がある。この投資計画はマスタープランによって導かれ、同時に財務省(国の予算)と関連していなくてはならない。JICA はこの計画の準備には直接的に関与しない。

国の予算(計画省)は年間投資計画投資計画及び EP とに相関している。JICA はこの計画の準備には直接的にはかかわらない。

計画づくりの結果、計画関連資料は次の節で述べることにする。

#### 6.1.4. 計画体系

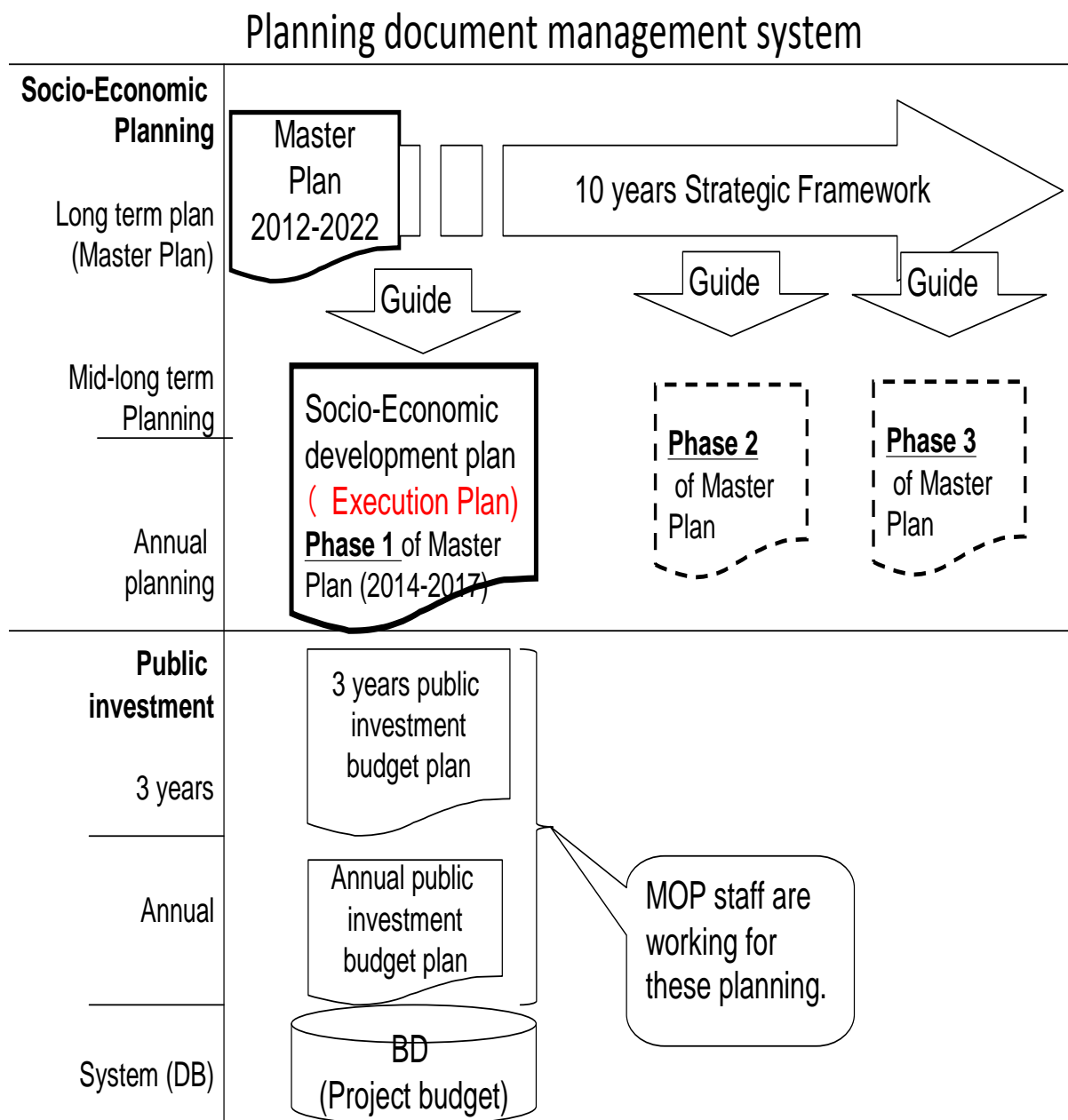


図 20. Planning document management system

社会-経済計画の成果物は次のとおりである。

- ・ 長期計画－マスタープラン

- ・ 中・長期計画－EP
- ・ 短期計画

この場合、EP フェーズ I は中・長期計画を含み、初年度の年間計画も含む。

公共投資計画の成果物は次のとおりである。

- ・ 3 年公共投資予算計画
- ・ 年公共投資予算計画
- ・ -プロジェクト予算

## 6.2. 技術協力の前提条件

### 6.2.1. JICA 支援チーム体制

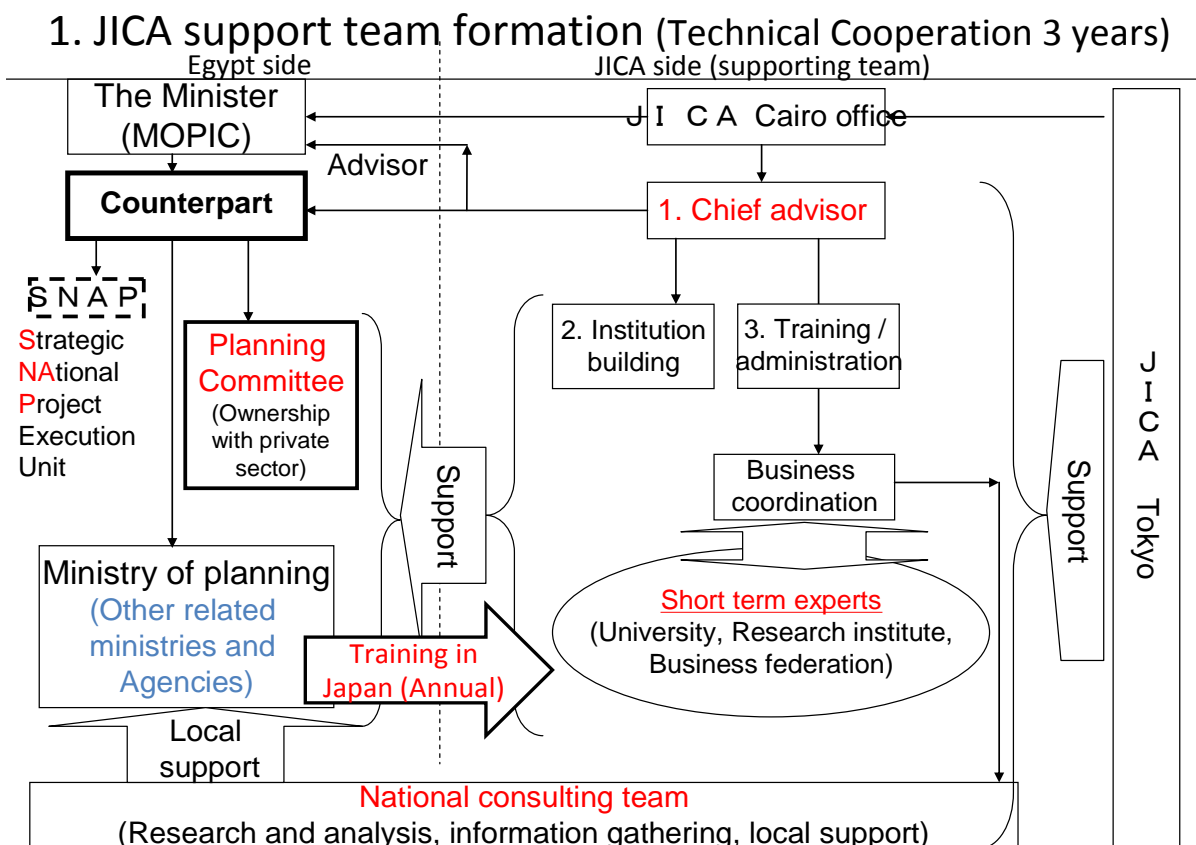


図 21. JICA support team formation (Technical cooperation 3 years)

R/D に記されているとおり、エジプトと JICA サイドは共通の仕事を可能とするために必要な人材を準備しなくてはならなかった。

① JICA 側への要件

- a. チーフアドバイザー（経済政策、計画及びプロジェクトマネジメントの専門家）を指名
- b. いろいろな制度の設計や強化についてチーフアドバイザーの監督や指導のもとで組織強化にあたる専門家の任命
- c. 計画省の人材育成強化についてチーフアドバイザーの監督や指導のもとで訓練や業務管理に当たる専門家の任命

② エジプト側への要件

- a. カウンターパートの指名
- b. 計画委員会の設立

次のセクションではその計画委員会の構成について提示している。実例として、日本における同様な機関（経済諮問会議）のモデルを示している。

## 6.2.2. 計画委員会の基本的概要（PM）

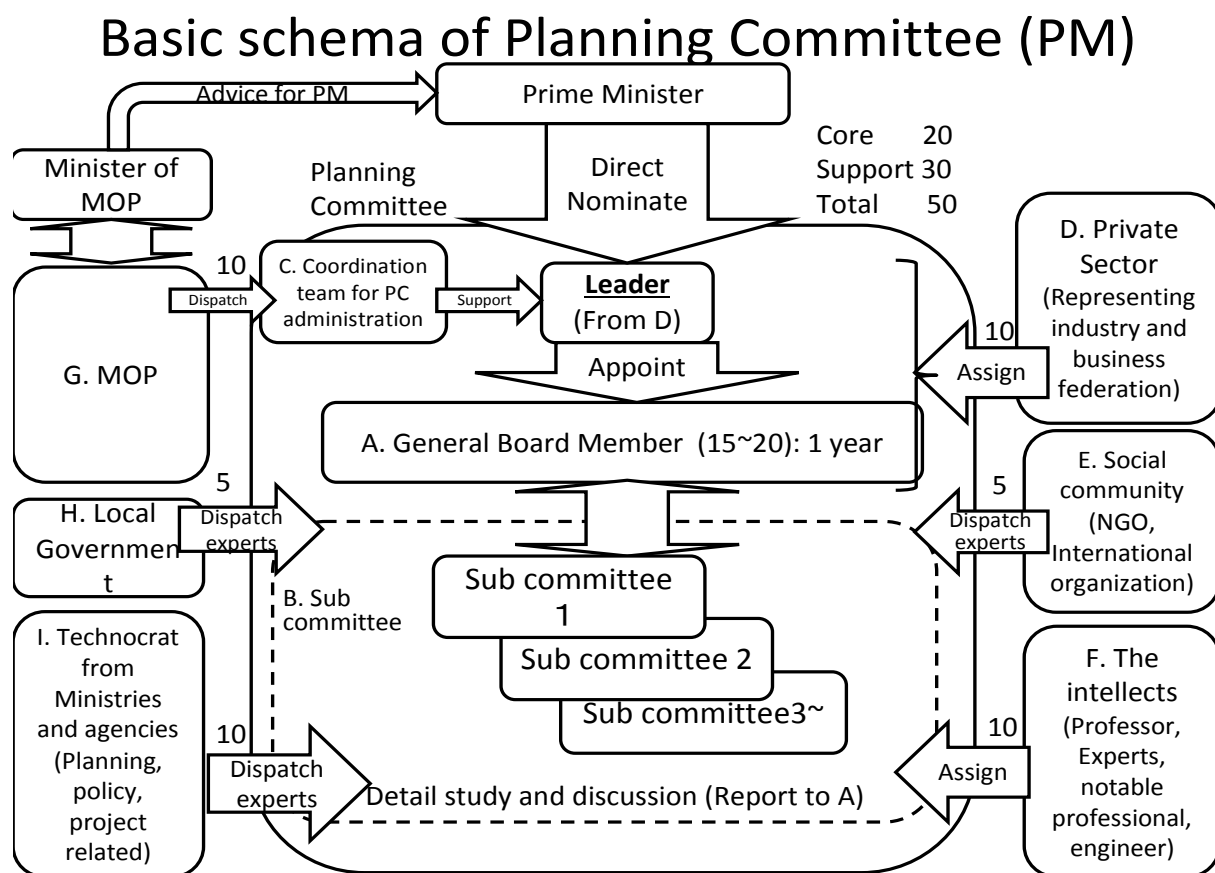


図 22. Basic scheme of Planning Committee (PM)

### ① 位置

計画委員会は首相の指揮により機能するように設計されている。

### ② リーダー

活動は首相より直接指名されたリーダーにより指揮される。

### ③ 調整チーム

同リーダーは計画省により派遣された（PC 業務による）調整チームより支援を得られるものとする。

### ④ 総会

総会は一年間任命され、15~20 名の委員よりなる。

### ⑤ 計画委員会の委員

委員の総数は 50 名で 20 名がコアメンバー（理事会のメンバー）になっており、30 名は支援メンバーである。

それらの構成メンバーは次の機関より派遣された専門家である。

- ・ 計画省
- ・ 地方自治体
- ・ 各省庁及び公共機関
- ・ 民間セクター（産業団体及び産業連盟）
- ・ 社会・コミュニティー（NGO,国際機関）
- ・ 有識者（大学教授、専門家、著名な弁護士や医師等専門職）

#### ⑥ サブコミッティー

委員会内に設け、活動はサブコミッティーが実施する。

#### ⑦ 計画省の役割

計画省は次のような役割を担う。

- ・ 計画委員会管理業務のための調整
- ・ 計画省から首相へのアドバイス

#### ⑧ 責任

計画委員会のタスクは次のとおりである。

- ・ EP のドラフトを作成し首相へ提出する。
- ・ 正式に決裁を得たら、計画の実施に貢献する。

### 6.2.3. 経済諮問会議（日本の事例紹介）

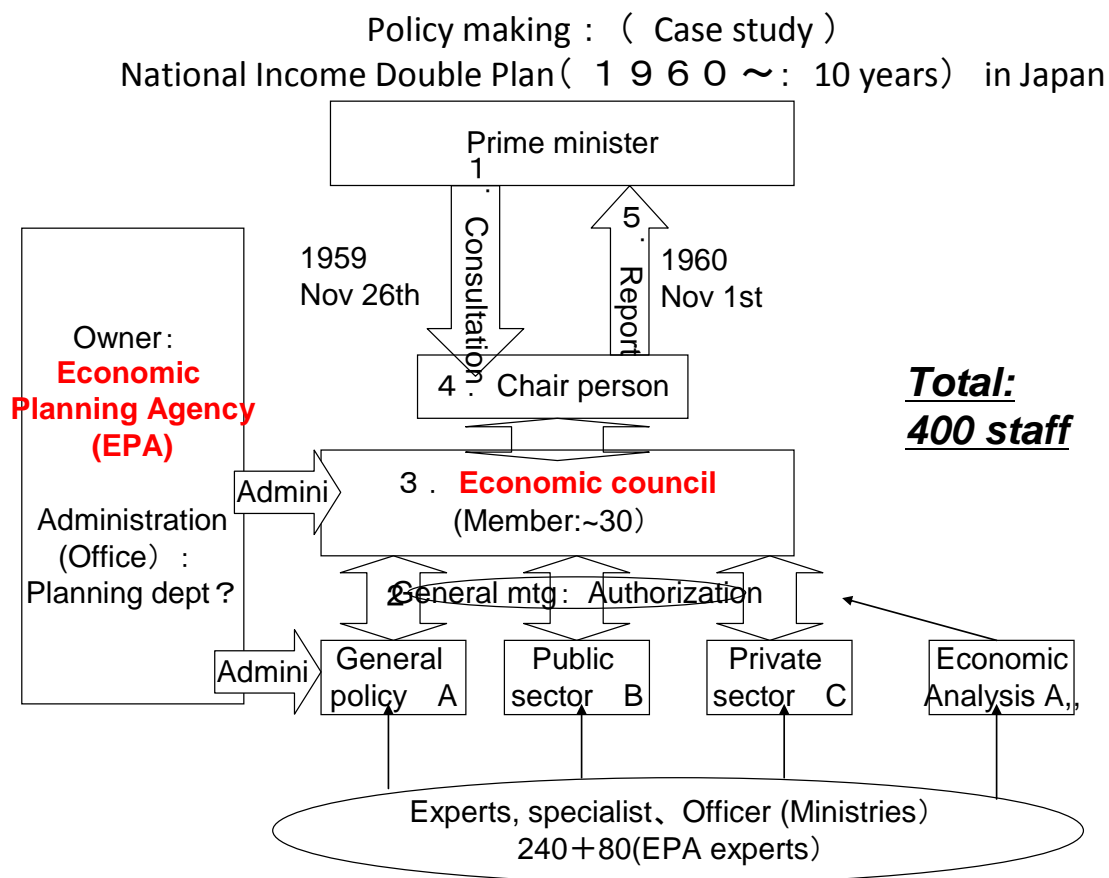


図 23. National Income Doubling Plan (1960～:10 years) in Japan

このチャートは 1960 年に日本で開始された経済諮問会議の機能を表しており、開発のためのマスタープラン“所得倍增計画”が打ち上げられた年であった。

メンバーの総人数は 400 名であった。経済諮問会議のコアメンバーは 30 名であった。

経済諮問会議は議長がリーダーシップを取り、首相に対して直接報告する形をとっていた。

### 6.3. 計画省の現状

#### 6.3.1. 計画省の計画作成活動(主要なチャレンジ)

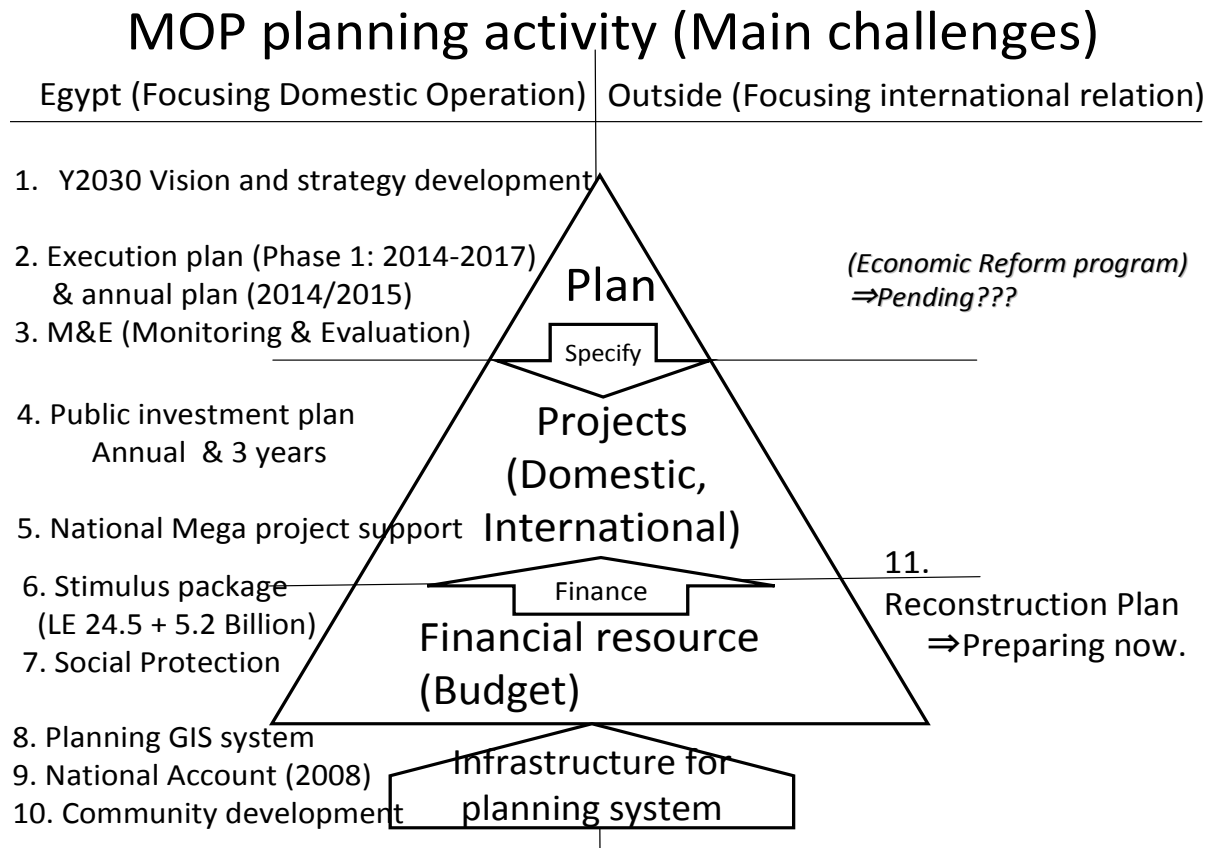


図 24. MOP planning activities (Main challenges)

計画省の活動は2つの分野に絞られる。

- ・ エジプト国内事業に関する分野
- ・ エジプト国の国際関係分野

同時に事業活動は4つの層に分類される。

- ・ 計画作りにかかる層
- ・ プロジェクト支援（国内、国際）にかかる層
- ・ 財源リソース確保（予算）にかかる層



- ・ 計画システムのためのインフラ構築の層

計画省の活動への最大の支援を評定するために彼らの活動がどのレベルにあるかを正確に知らなくてはならない。

今回計画省にヒアリングを行った結果、上記の情報を整理することができたが、引き続き更新をおこない状況を把握する必要がある。

### 6.3.2. 計画、プロジェクト、政策の統合化

エジプトにおいては多くの計画、プロジェクト、政策がある。

2011年に調査したところ、エジプトには中長期の計画（Vision, Strategy, Program 等を含む）が41本存在した。これらのほとんどが実行、検証されず一部の関係者の本棚にしまわれている。

計画が実行されるためには、それが具体的なプロジェクトを統合し、更に政府の総合経済開発政策と連動しなければならない。

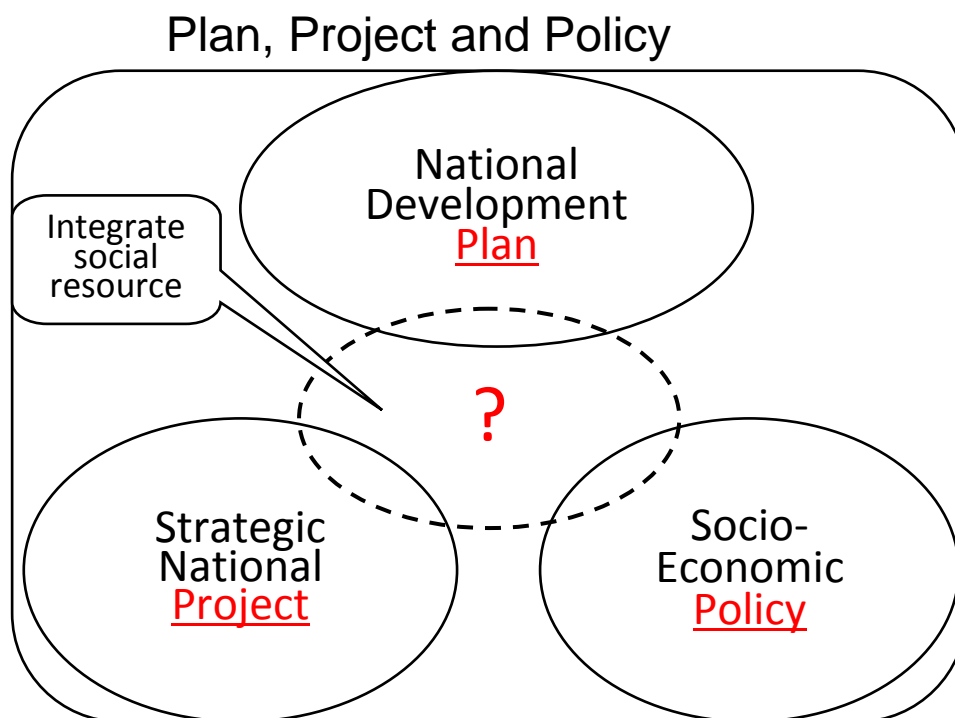


図 25. Plan, Project and Policy

### 6.3.3. 公共政策立案プロセスの弱点

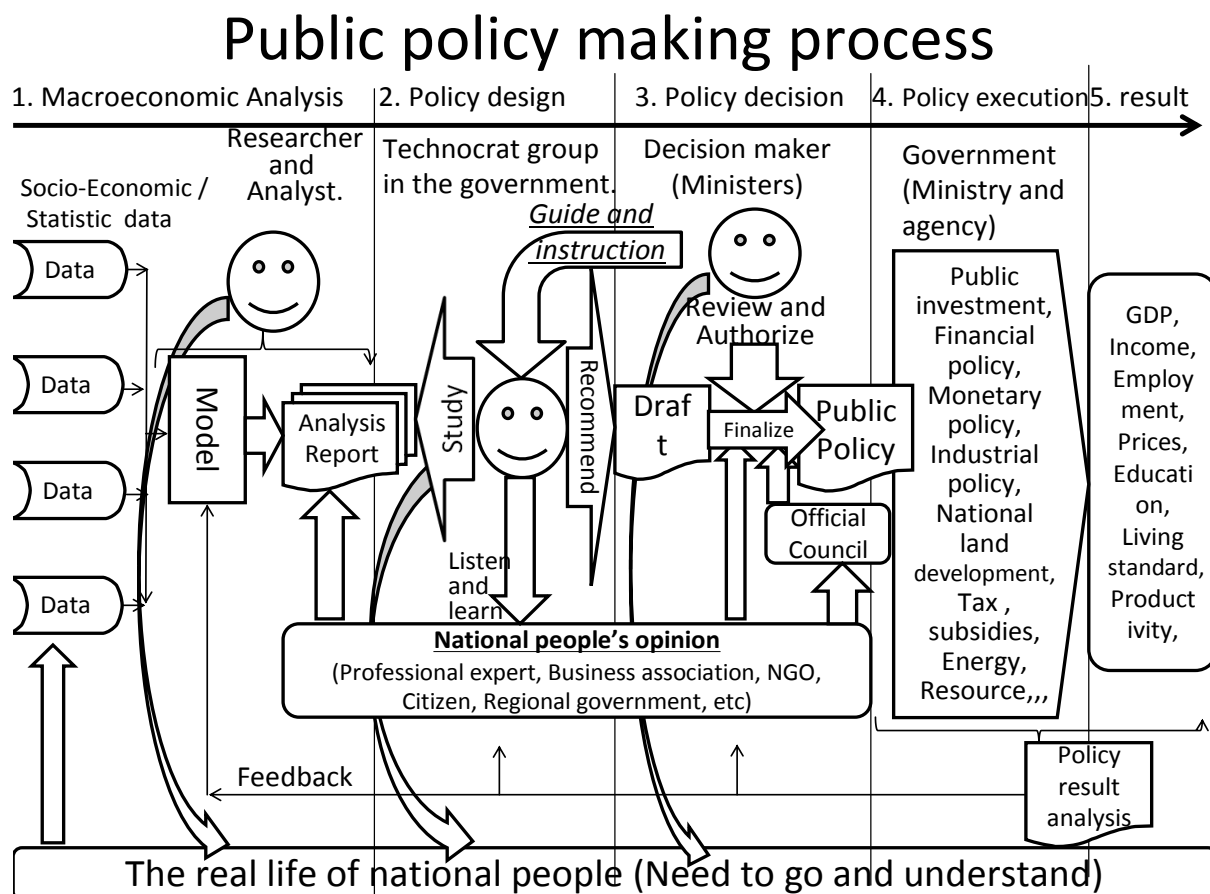


図 26. Public policy making process

エジプトにおける政策決定プロセスには4つのレベルがある。

- ① マクロ経済分析－研究者や分析者により社会経済統計データに基づき実施される。
- ② 政策構想－政府の技術官僚グループにより作成される。
- ③ 政策決定－意思決定者
- ④ 政策実施－政府(省や公共機関)

残念ながら、レベル1には信頼できるデータがない。また、どのレベルにも弱点があり個々のレベルで改善することが必要である。

政策立案に従事する人々の役割を確実に遂行するために、各グループが国民の真の生活(現状及びニーズ)を理解することが重要である。統計データの不備等を理由に政策分析ができないというのは、単なる言い訳にすぎない。政策立案に従事する人々は、現状において取りうる最善の政策を立案することが義務であろう。

#### 6.3.4. 計画省の組織(内部ギャップ分析アプローチ)

### MOP organization (Internal Gap analysis approach)

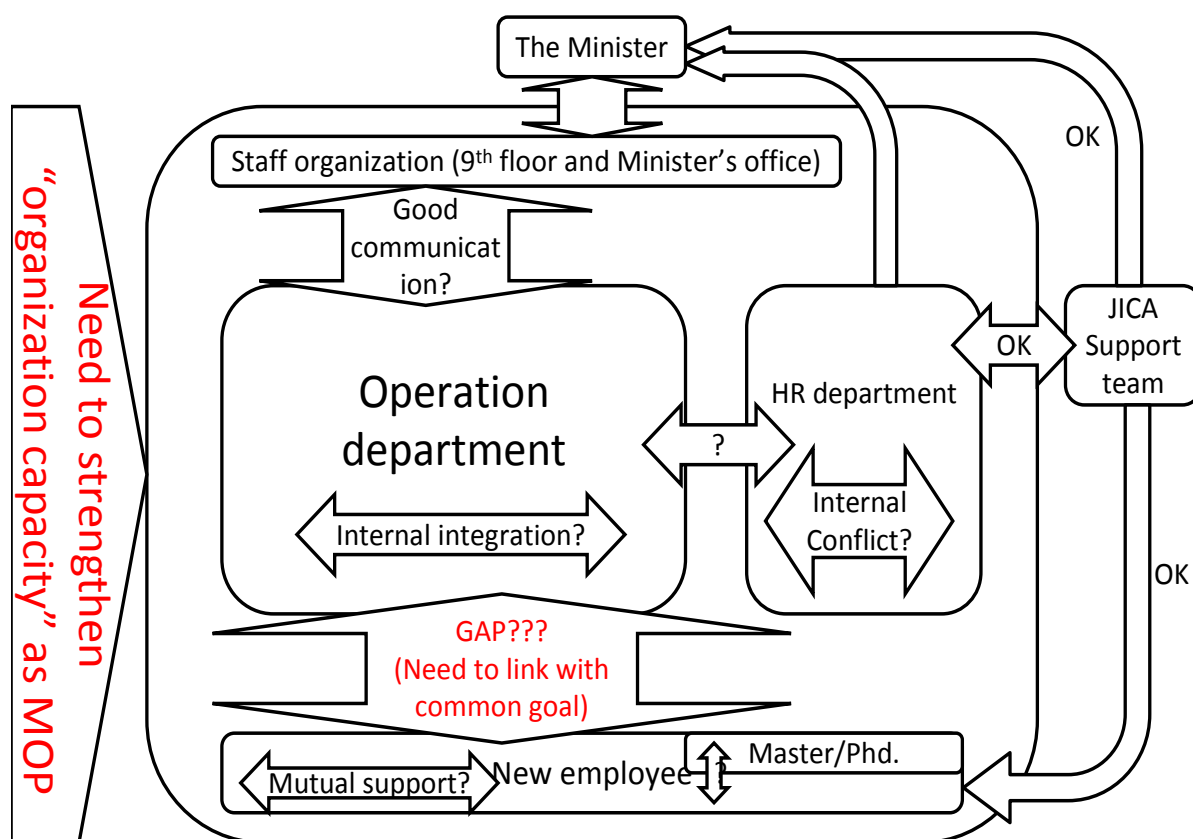


図 27. MOP organization (International Gap analysis approach)

計画省の部局間にコミュニケーション上のギャップや困難性があることを見つけ出し、指摘して来た。

- ・ 職員組織(計画省 9 階及び大臣秘書室)及び事業部

- ・ 事業部(現行職員)及び新入職員
- ・ 新入職員（2014 年採用）、及び修士号や博士号保持者(2013 年採用)
- ・ 事業部及び人事部

人事部の中でも意見の違いが見られた。

- ・ 人事部内

計画省の活動を支援することで、調査団は計画省のあらゆるレベルとの良好な関係を作ることができた。

- ・ 大臣との関係
- ・ 人事部との関係
- ・ 新入職員との関係

計画省が上のようなギャップを埋めるお手伝いをしたり、すべての部局や職員が内部結団力や共通の目標を持つことを確認し組織強化が非常に重要である。

## 6.4. 技術協力の3つの改良オプション

### 6.4.1. 技術協力の全体像

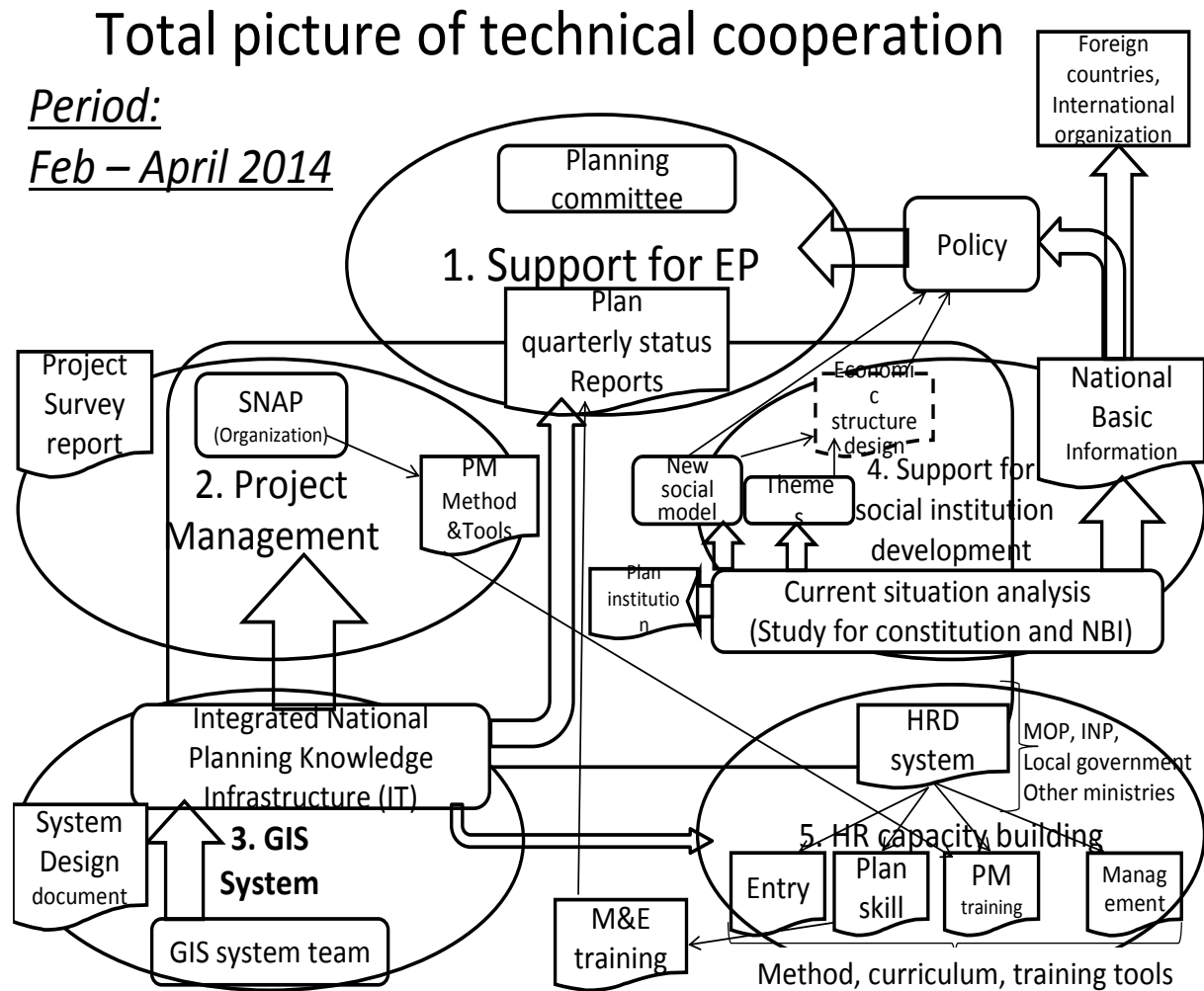


図 28. Total picture of technical cooperation

技術協力の可能性を分析するために現状分析を行った。

EPの準備と密接に関連している主要要素は次のとおりである。

- ① EPの支援
- ② プロジェクトマネジメント

- ③ GIS システム
- ④ 社会制度設計
- ⑤ 人事部による人材育成

EP の策定・実施を軸とした場合、これら 5 つの要素が相互に関連し、それぞれが不可欠な要素といえる。

上記にて述べた視点に基づき、次の項に詳細するように技術協力の 3 つの改良オプションを提案したい。

#### 6.4.2. 計画省と JICA アプローチの比較

上述のセクション 6.1 で説明した全体像を精査すると、計画省と JICA が異なるアプローチをとっていることが分る。

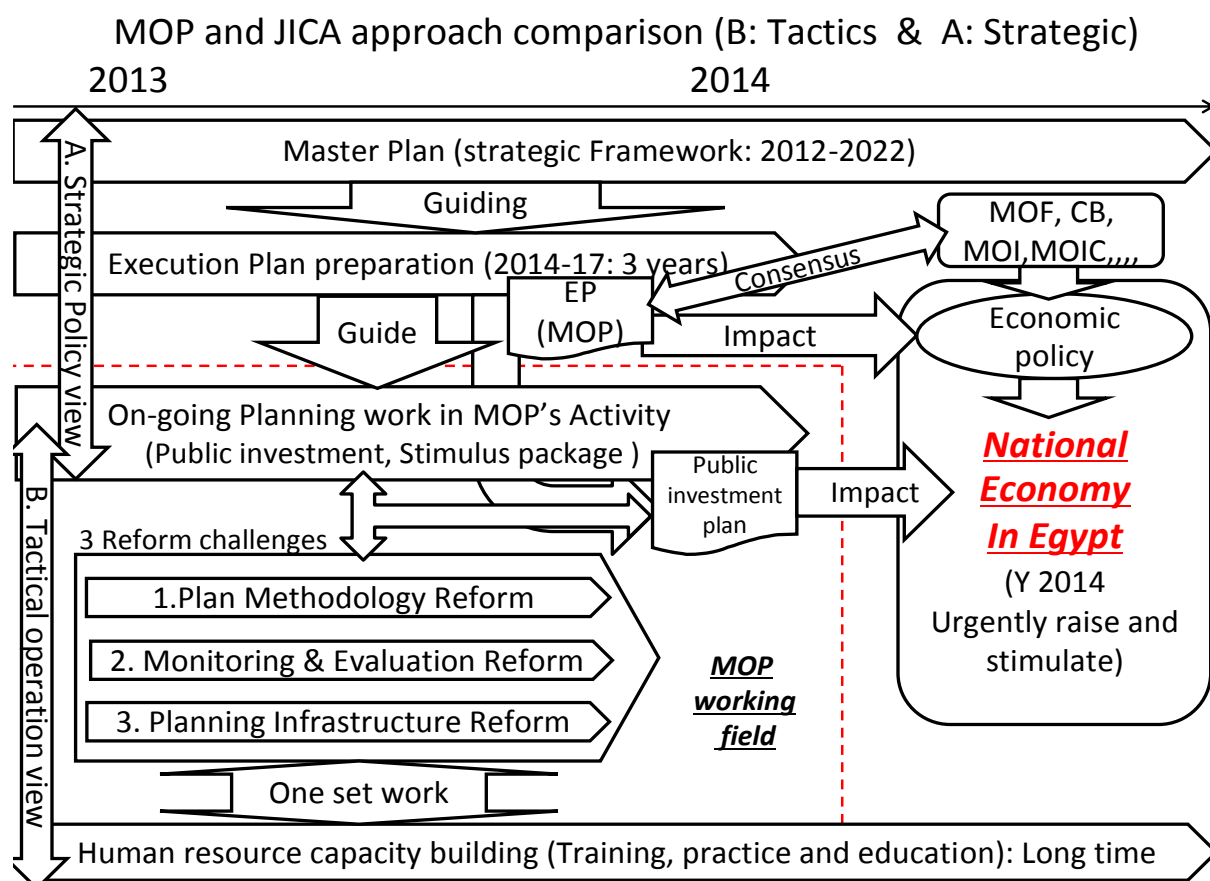


図 29. MOP and JICA approach comparison (B: Tactic & A: Strategic)

#### ① JICA アプローチ—戦略的政策視点

JICA は戦略的政策概観(マスタープラン、EP に焦点を当て)に焦点を絞っていた。というのは、計画省の現在進行中計画づくり(定期的な公共投資計画)の業務を先導しているからである。戦略的政策概観の主ゴールはエジプトで国家経済に貢献することである。

技術協力にかかる R/D はマスタープランや EP アプローチに則って締結されている。

#### ② 計画省アプローチ—戦略的政策視点

計画省は戦略的視点に絞っており、公共投資計画のより良い実施を実現のために改革を試みている。彼らは3つの分野にチャレンジしている。

- a. 計画づくりの方法にかかる改革 (メソドロジー)
- b. モニタリング及び評価にかかる改革
- c. 計画づくりのインフラ整備にかかる改革

このアプローチは技術協力の R/D とは必ずしも一致していない。

### 6.4.3. JICA 技術協力への3つのアプローチ

技術協力の全体像にかかる分析、計画省と JICA のアプローチの比較に基づいて JICA 技術協力について3つのアプローチが考えられる。

- ① (A) オリジナルアプローチ—マスタープラン及び EP(公共投資政策の枠組みを固める)。
- ② (B) 改革チャレンジアプローチ (公共投資計画策定)
- ③ (C) 最高評議会 (Supreme Council) アプローチ(高度な政策提言・実施機能)

## 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.

図 30. 3 approaches for JICA technical cooperation

#### ① (A) マスタープラン及び EP アプローチ

このアプローチは R/D に述べられているように技術協力を実施することである。主な目標はエジプトの経済発展を支援することであった。過去、計画省は投資計画を準備することと投資計画に係る改革の実施に焦点を当てていた。これらの状況ではオリジナルアプローチ(マスタープラン及び EP)実施にほとんど成功が見込めない。引き続きこのアプローチが実施できるよう計画省への働きかけを継続する。

#### ② (B) 改革チャレンジアプローチ

計画省は 3 つの重要な点及び貴重な分野に取り組んでいる。

- 計画づくり方法論改革
- モニタリング及び評価のプロセスの改革
- 計画策定にかかわるインフラ整備



JICA は人材育成のための研修を実施することで支援をおこなってきた。

③ (C) 最高評議会アプローチ

もし、計画省を支援することがエジプトの経済発展に貢献する上で最適な方法ではないとすると JICA はほかの解決法を見つけなくてはならない。1つの選択肢は首相直轄の総合経済対策室を立ち上げることである。省庁を横断した強力な政策立案・実行組織を持つことで政府の機動力を上げる。JICA はそのような上位の政策機関に対して助言活動を実施する。

以上の A、B、C、のいずれかひとつを選択するというものではない。現実的な解としては、A、B、C、の3本を平行して進めながら徐々に A のアプローチを実現していくことだろう。

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New “Planning Approach”  
in Libya

Dr. Shinji NARUO  
Minister's planning advisor in Ministry of  
Planning in Egypt  
JICA (Japan International Cooperation  
Agency) Planning Expert

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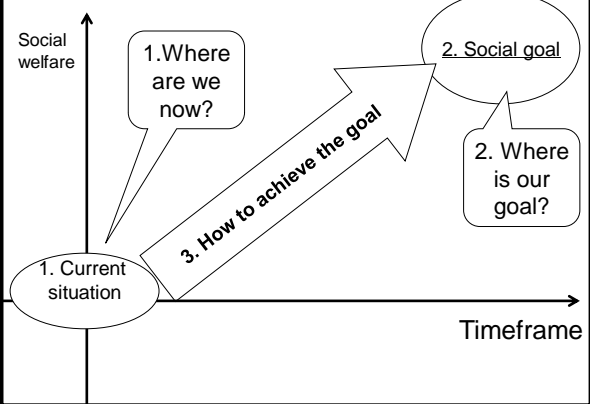
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- 2. The process for making the plan.
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- 5. Why do we need the plan?

1. Planning: 3 necessary conditions

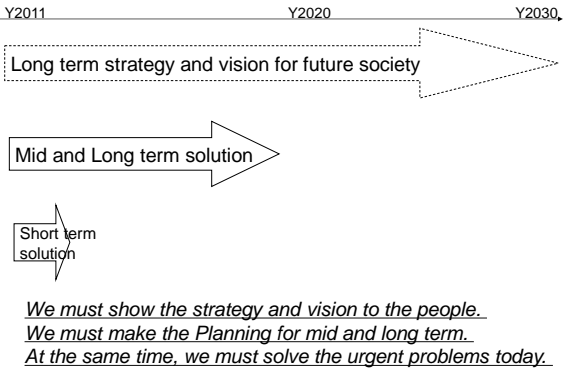
We must define the following 3 things.

- 1. Where are we now?  
→Current situation and position.
- 2. What is our goal?  
→Direction and target.
- 3. How to achieve this goal?  
→Challenges to reach the goal.

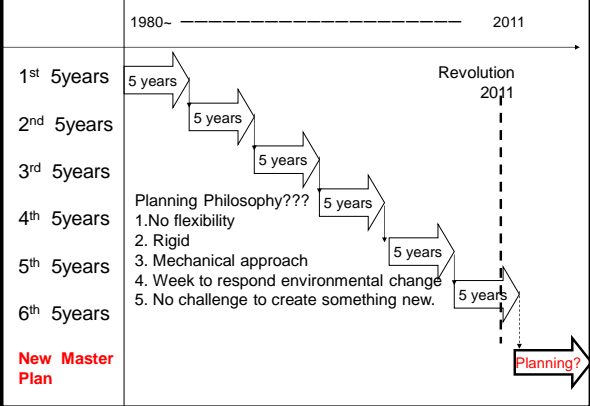
2. Principle of planning approach



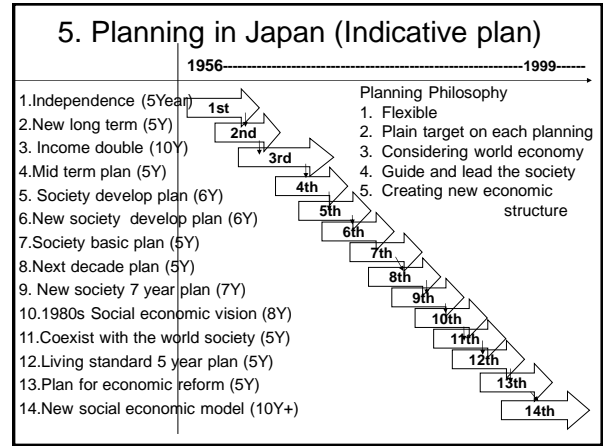
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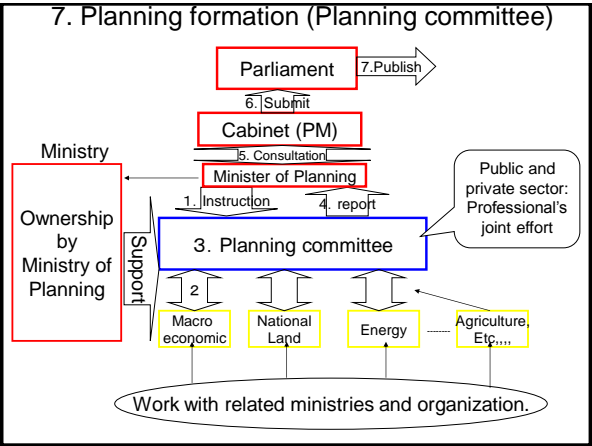
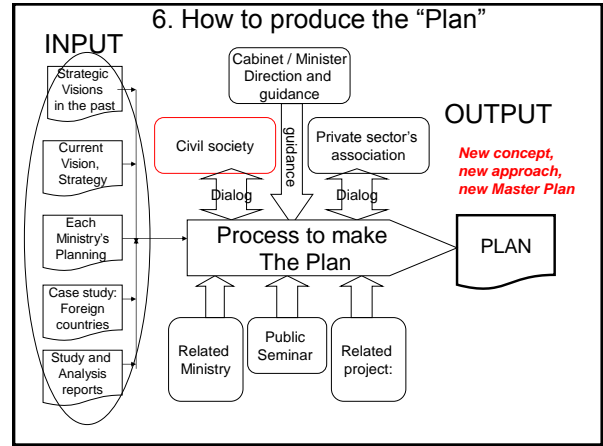
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New “Planning Approach” in Lybiya



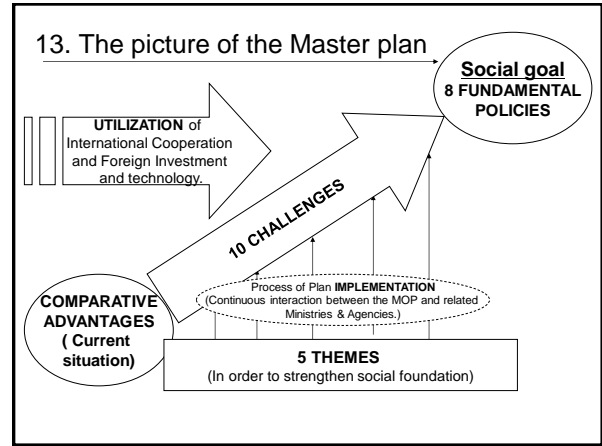
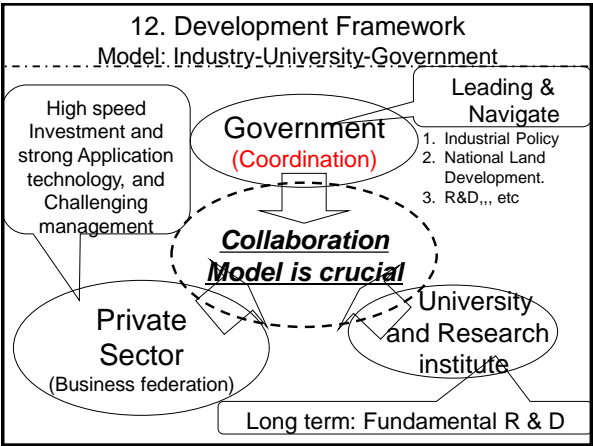
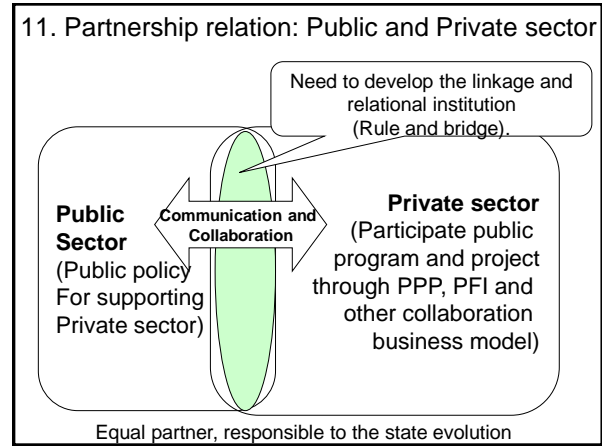
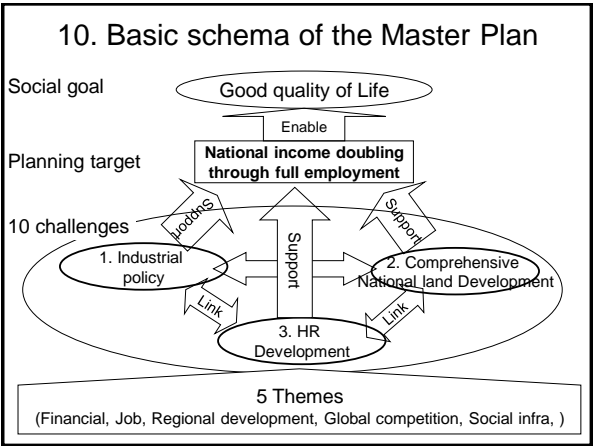
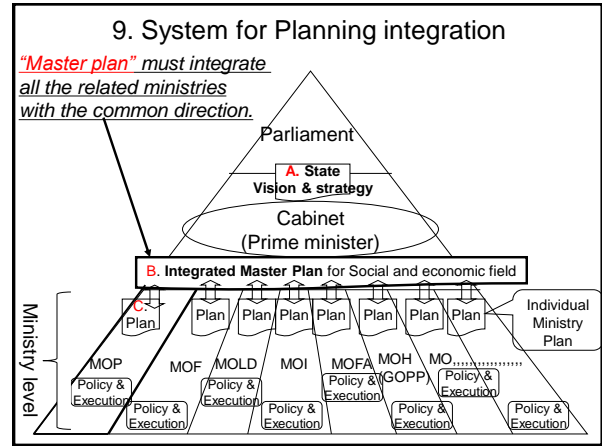
- 1. What is the “Planning” ?
- 2. The process for making the plan.
- 3. The crucial concept of the planning
- 4. The planning approach and design
- 5. Why do we need the plan?



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 for 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?



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 (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

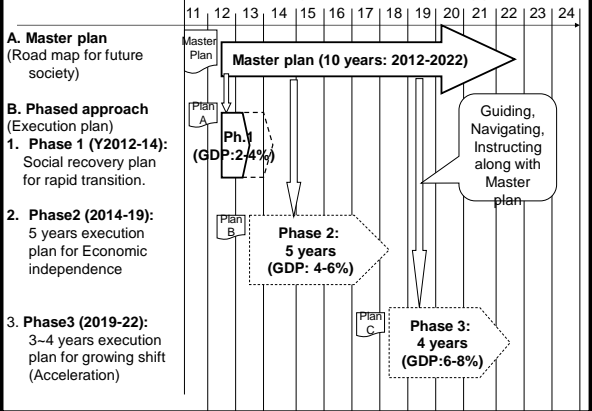
15. The evolution stage Comparison (Libya and Japan)

Evolution stage	Libya (After revolution, 2011)		Japan (After 2 <sup>nd</sup> 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 3 Stages	1945 – 1950 (6 years) : G/R 3%	Recovery plans (3 Tentative plans)
2. Economic Independence	2014 – 2019 (5 years ±1)		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

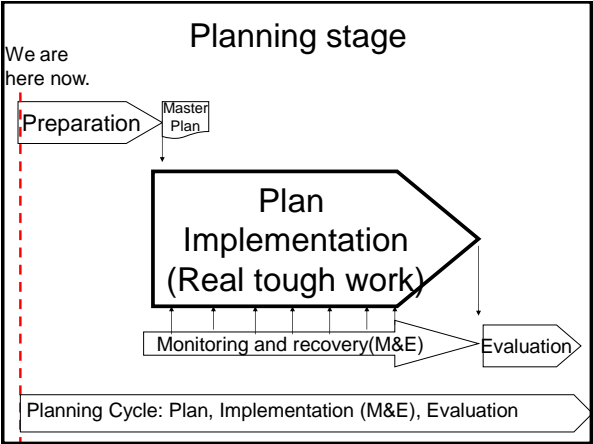


- 1. What is the “Planning” ?
- 2. The process for making the plan.
- 3. The crucial concept of the planning
- 4. The planning approach and design
- 5. Why do we need the plan?

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)

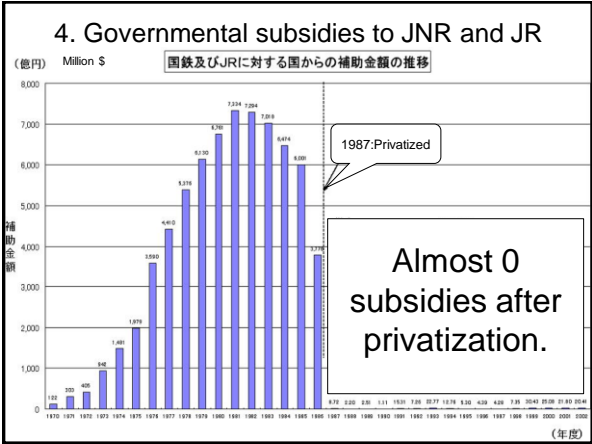
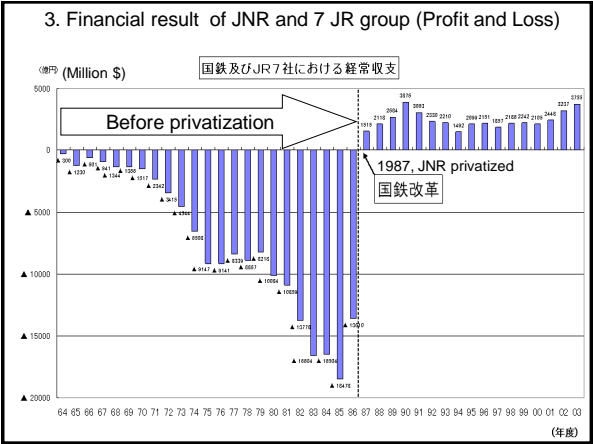
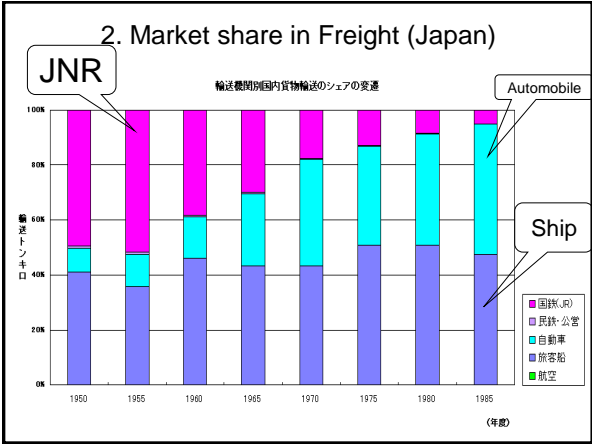
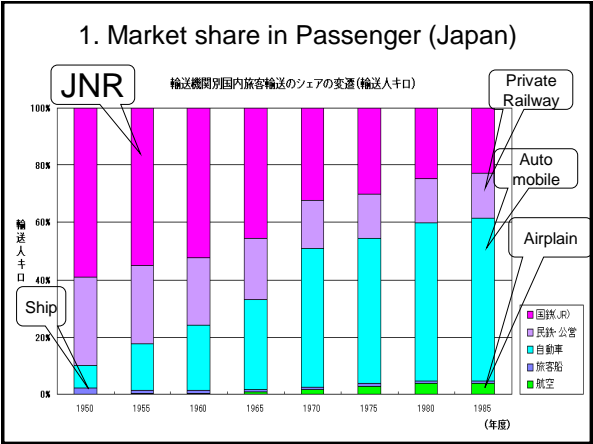


National Railway Restructuring in Japan in 1987

National Railway Restructuring in Japan  
in 1987

**Strategic challenge for the future**  
JNR (Japan National Railway) to JRs  
(Japan Railways)

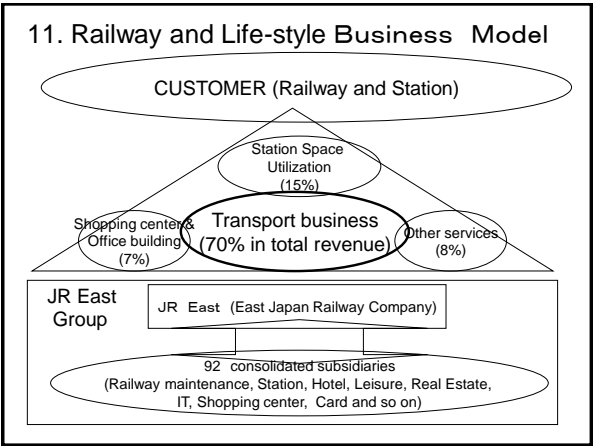
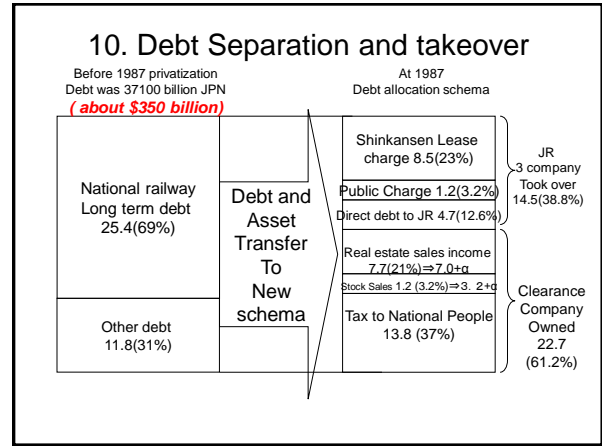
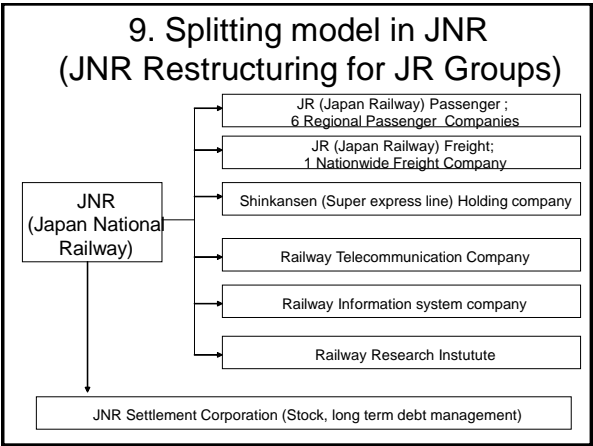
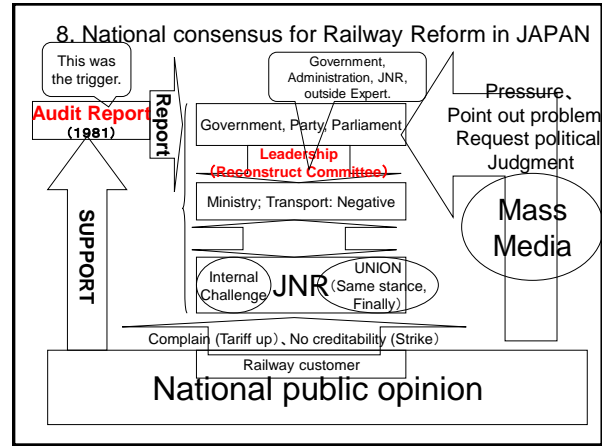
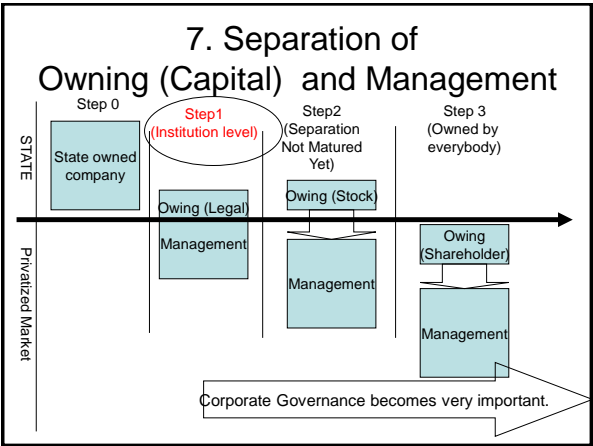
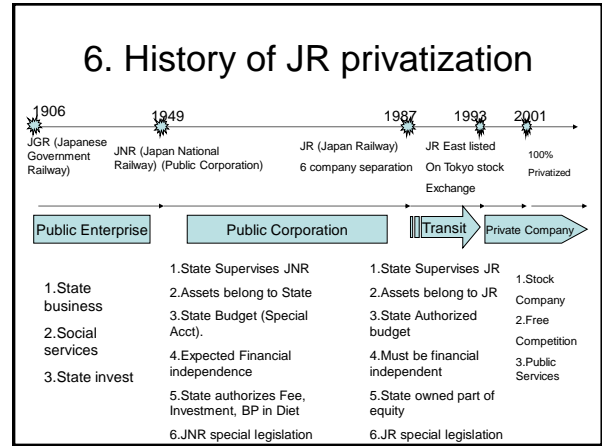
Feb 2014  
Dr. Shinji NARUO  
JICA Expert



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



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

Retirement (voluntary) 40,000

State/local government 30,000

Private company 10,000

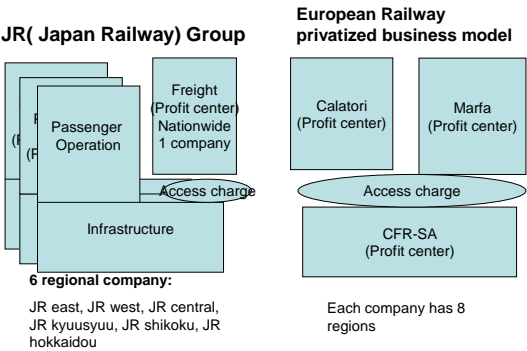
JR related company 21,000

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 (JR; 6 regional companies and 1 Freight) are from JR Annual report.

14. JR vs. European business Schema



15. Privatization process verification



# The study for the policy making process

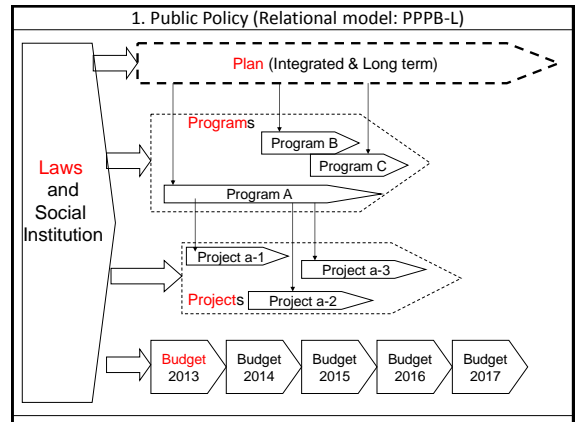
## Towards Achieving Inclusive Growth in Egypt

### ***The study for the Policy making process in Egypt***

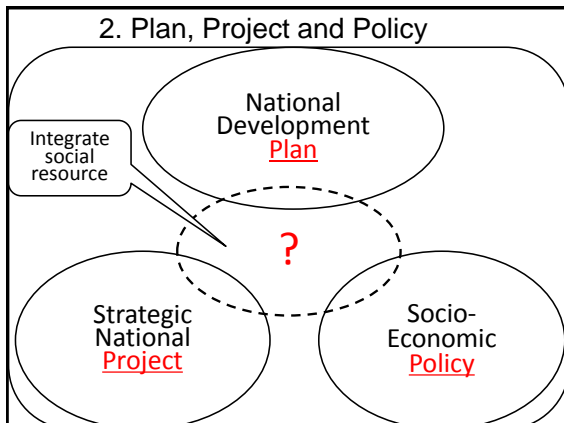
Feb 25<sup>th</sup> 2014

Shinji NARUO

Advisor to Ministry of Planning



## 2. Plan, Project and Policy



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

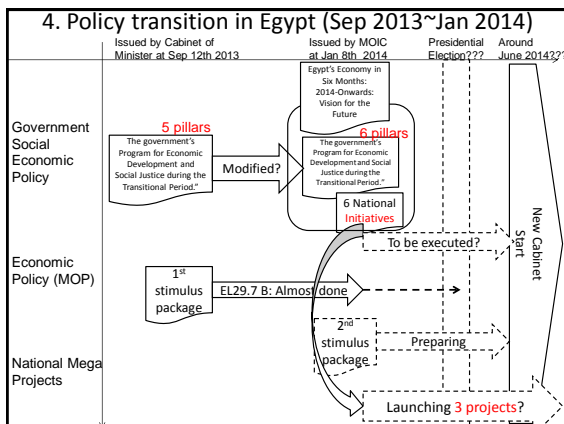
**From:** *"The government's Program for Economic Development and Social Justice during the Transitional Period."*

Issued by Cabinet of Minister at **Sep 12<sup>th</sup> 2013**

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

Issued by MOIC at **Jan 8<sup>th</sup> 2014**

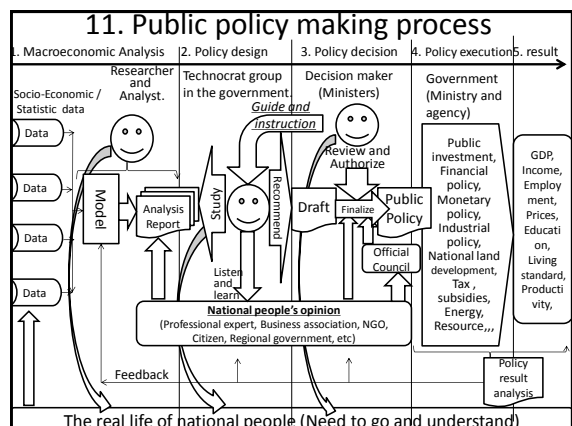
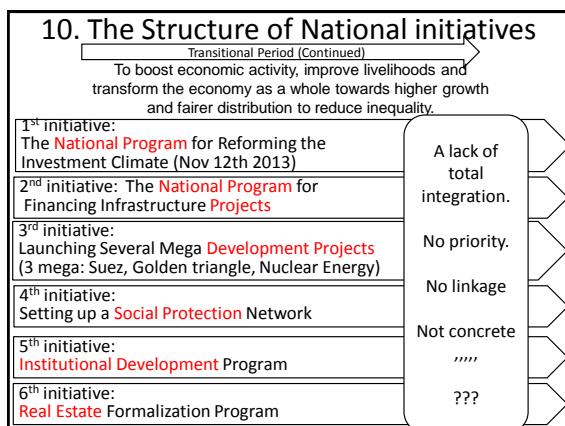
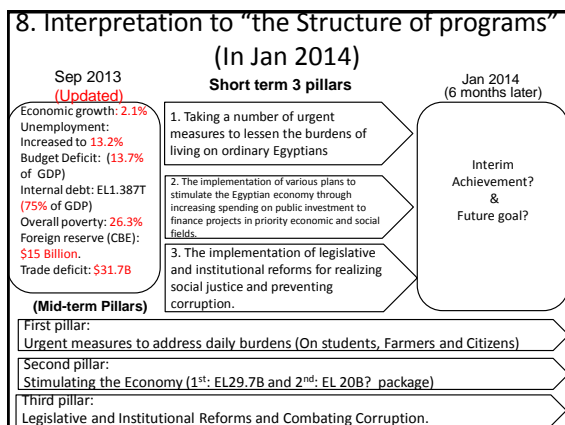
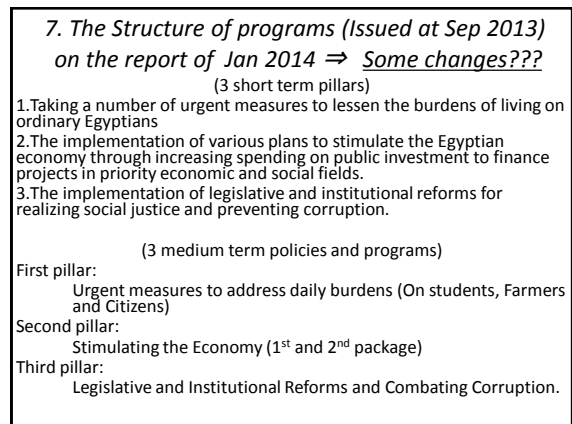
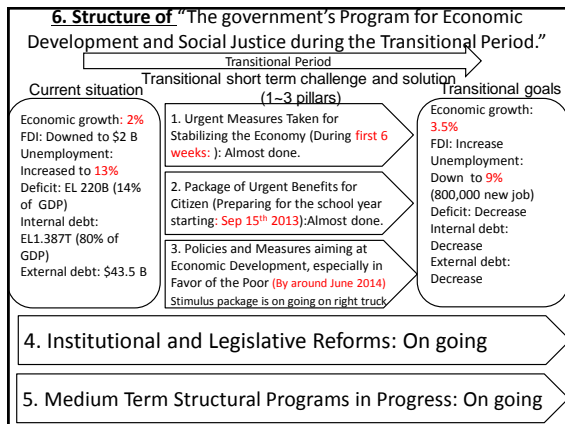
## 4. Policy transition in Egypt (Sep 2013~Jan 2014)



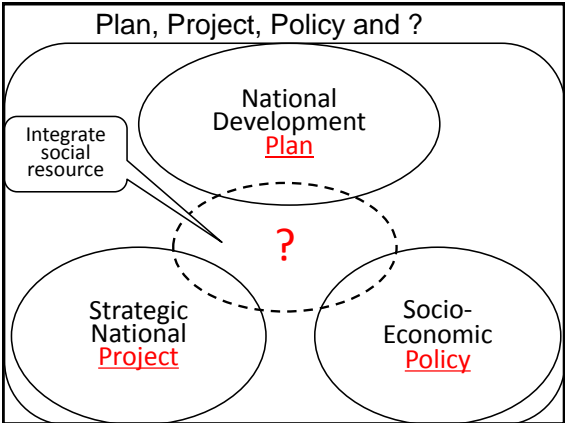
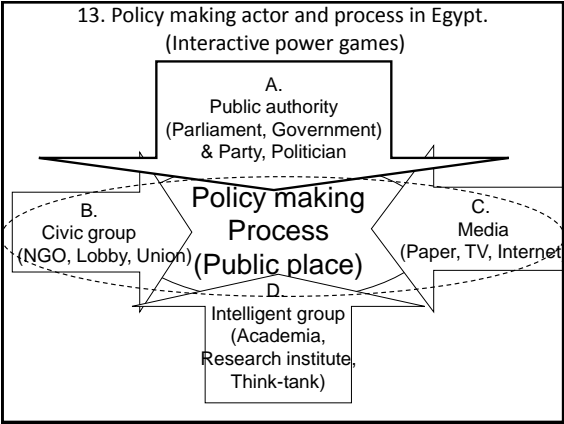
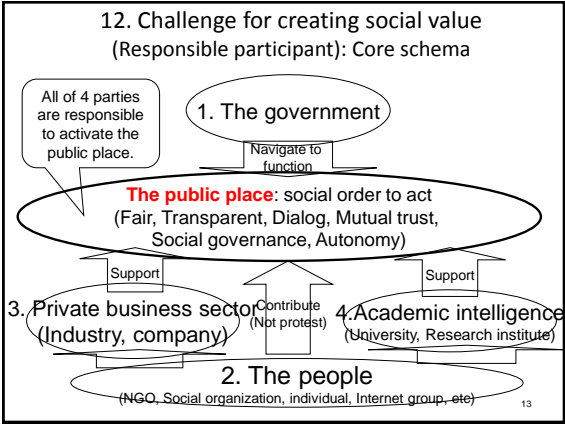
## 5. Framework of *"The government's Program for Economic Development and Social Justice"* (5 main pillars)

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 8<sup>th</sup> 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

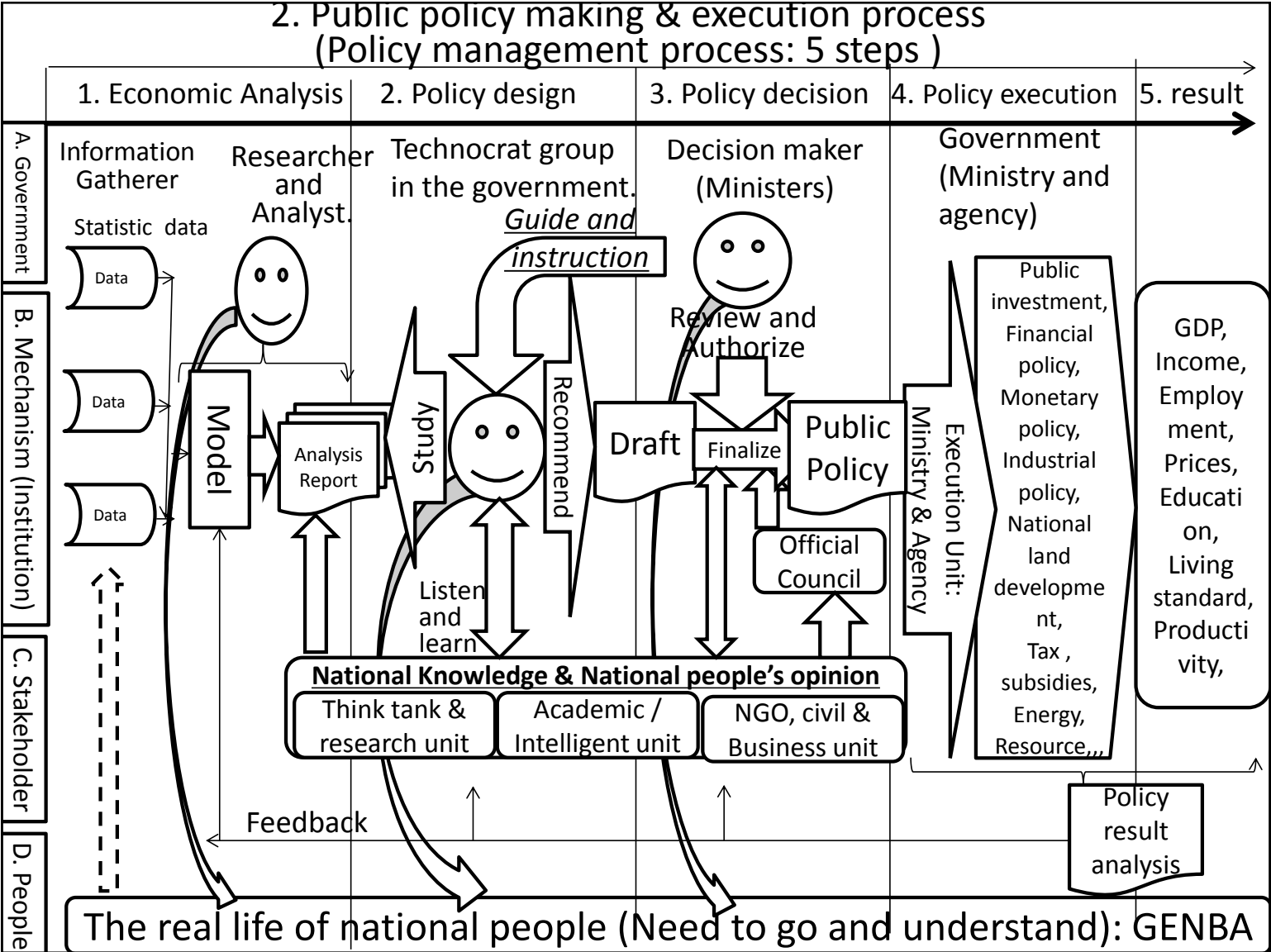
## 1. Analysis for Policy management process

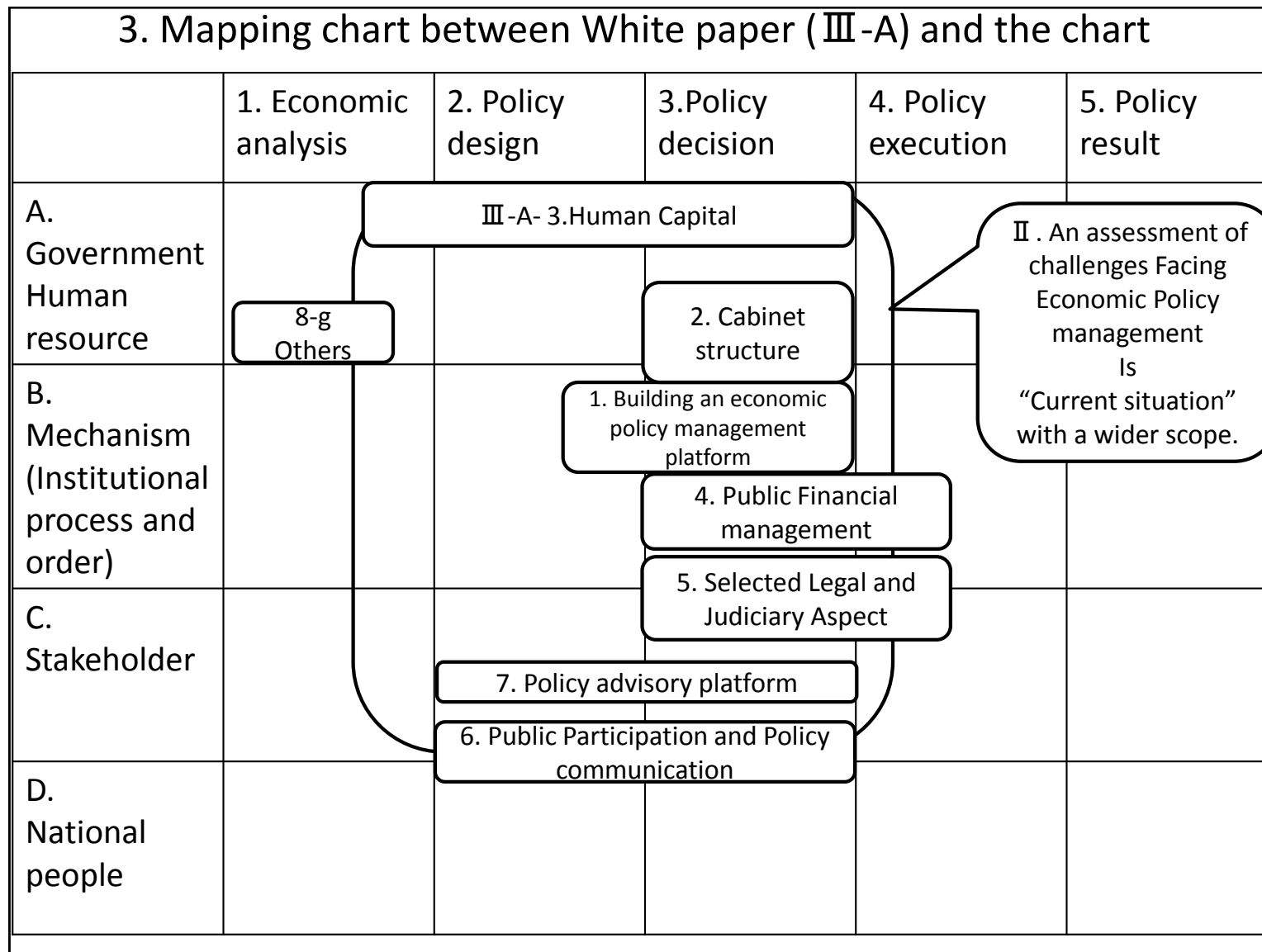
(Process: Steps)

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 frame work 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 15<sup>th</sup> Ragab, 1363, (13<sup>th</sup> 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

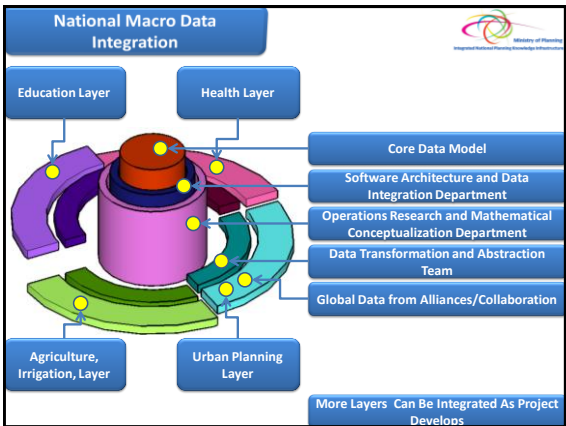
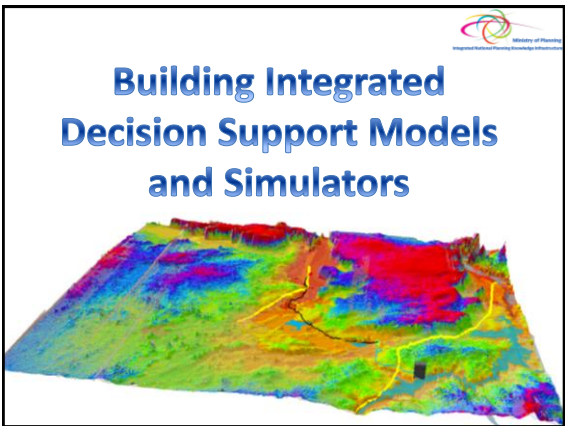


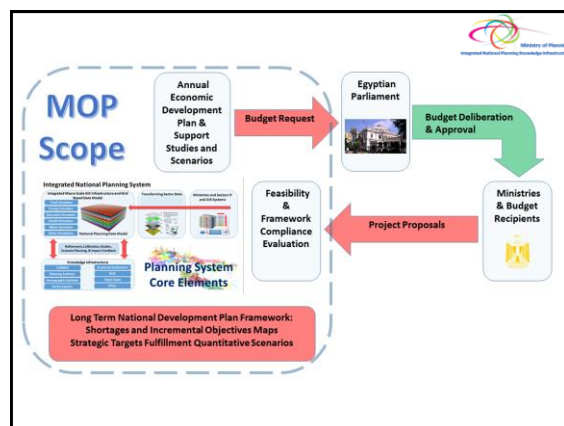
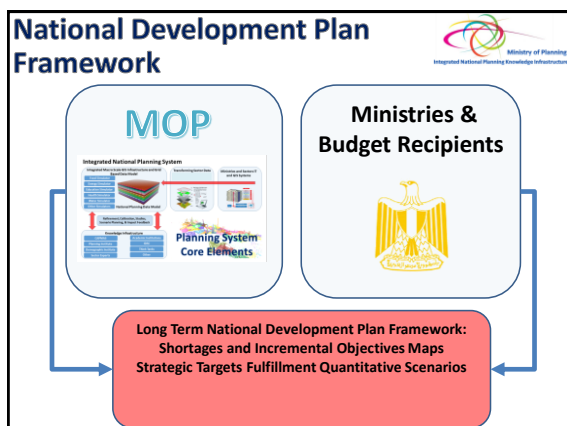
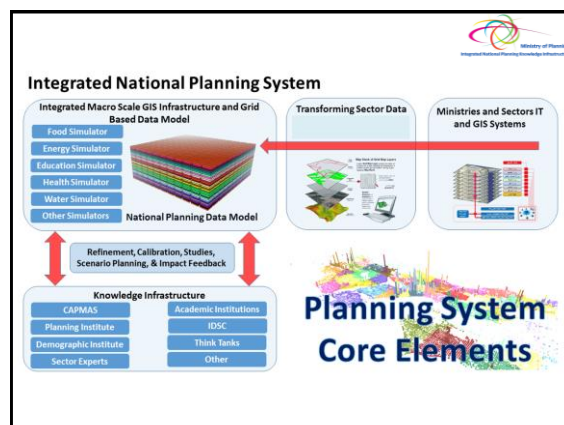
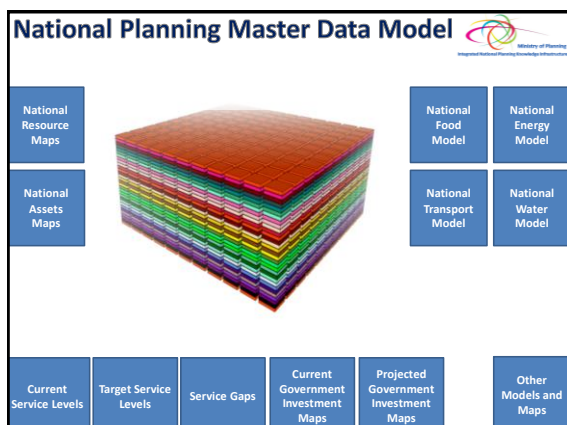
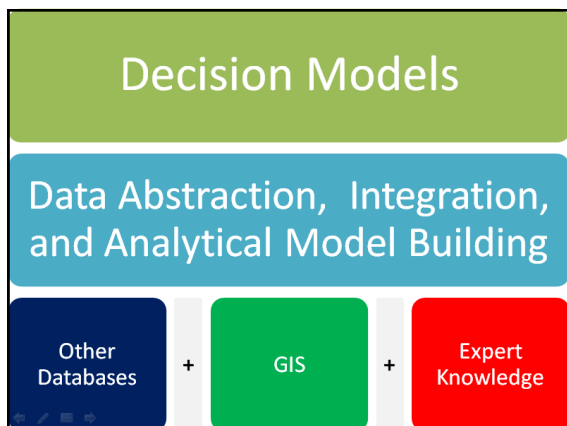


**G2G**  
Government to  
Government  
Network



**Achieving Complete  
Government Connectivity  
by 2015**





Target

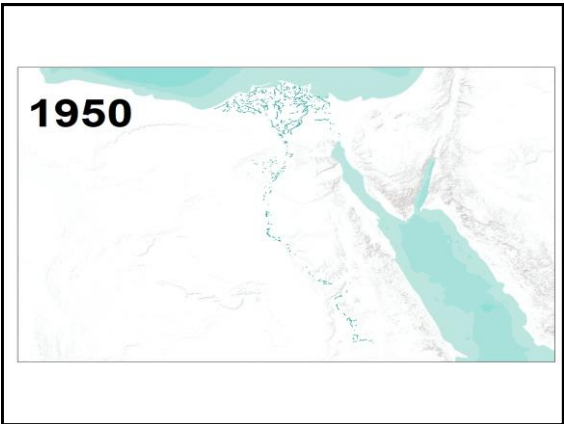
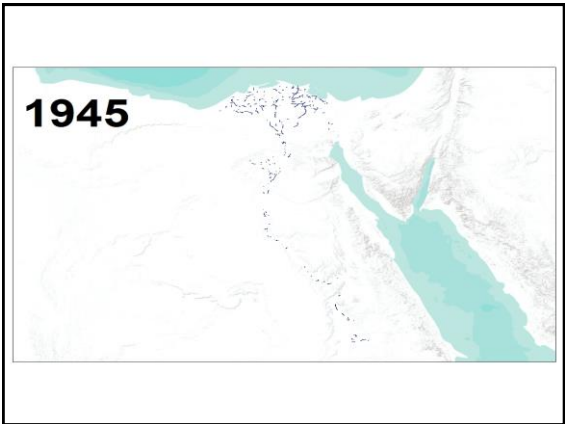
- Complete Macro Scale National Resources, Assets, Service Coverage, Needs, and Government projects Visibility and Monitoring.
- Project Performance and Impact KPI Analysis.
- Integrated Simulation Models for Different Critical National Activities.
- Clear Service Gap Maps, Strategic Objectives Maps,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



**1960**



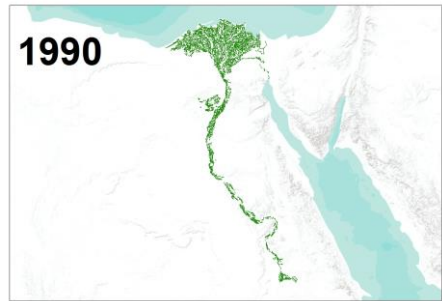
**1970**



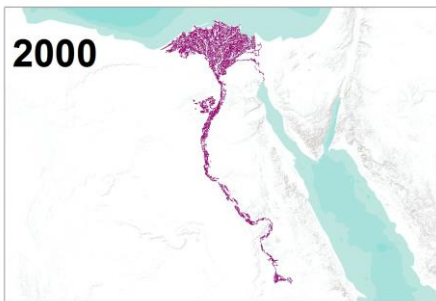
**1980**



**1990**

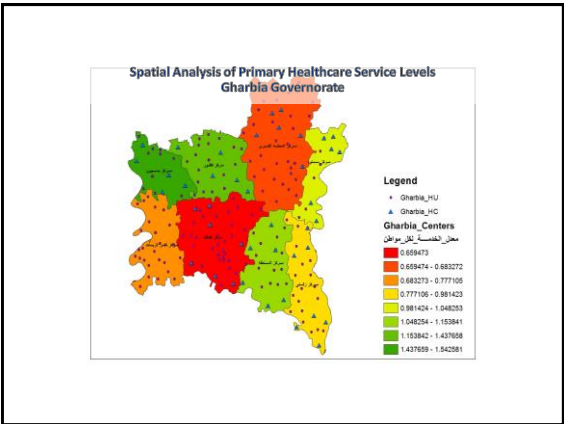
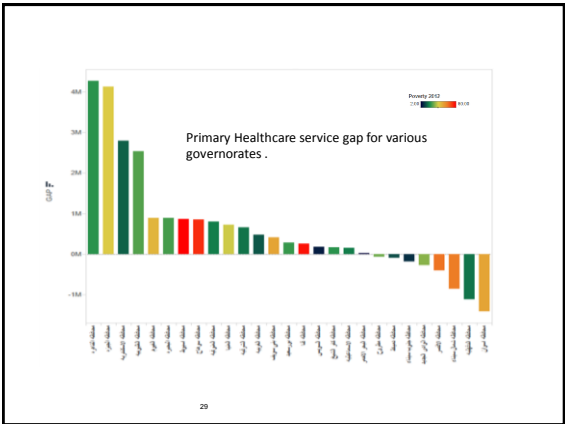
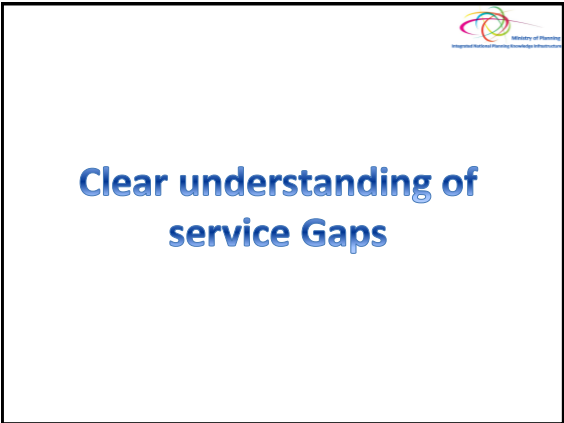
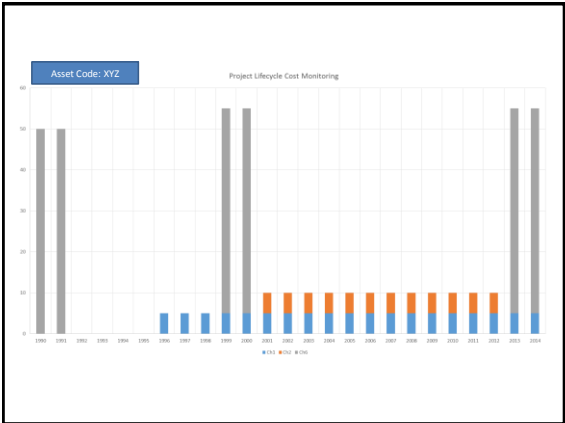
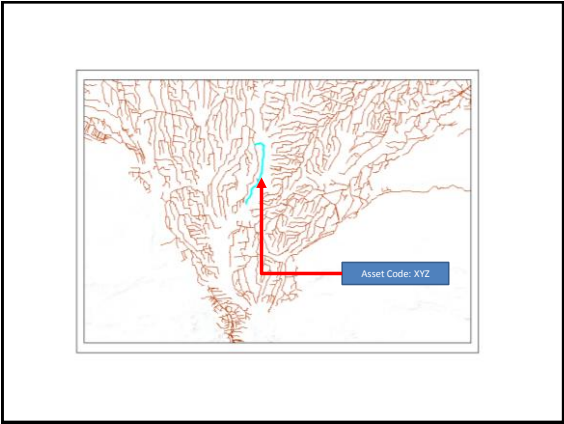
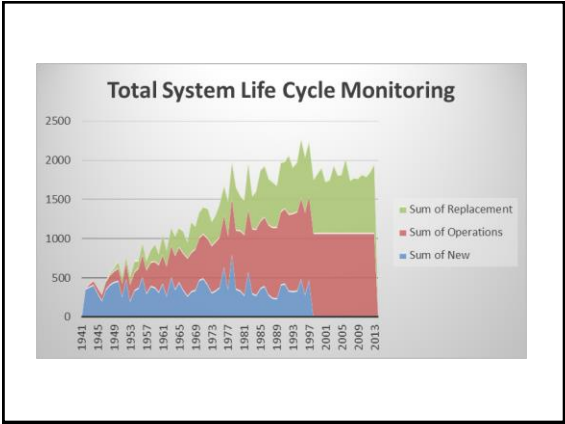


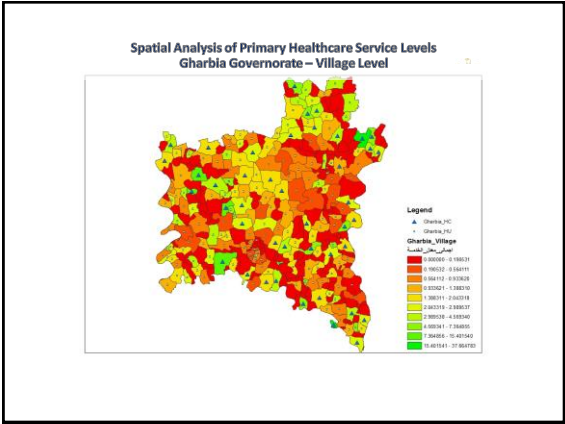
**2000**



**2013**







**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 25<sup>th</sup> of January and 30<sup>th</sup> 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 facillitating 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

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Policies and Measures aiming at Economic Development. Especially in Favor of the Poor</b>					
<b>Period</b>	9 months (till June 2014)					
<b>Key word</b>	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)			
<b>Detail action (Policy and commitment)</b>						
		<b>Brief Description</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status (Achievement)</b>	<b>category</b>	<b>Comment No.</b>
	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 (32,000feddans)	the reclamation of 32,000feddans ( 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		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		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		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		IT infra	5



## 5 pillar's analysis table

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Institutional and Legislative Reforms</b>						
<b>Period</b>	Some combination: Some are short-term (9 months), others are mid-long term approach						
<b>Key word</b>	1	Structural change of Egyptian economy					
	2	Laws, Policies and decrees					
	3	Sustainable social justice and economic growth					
	4						
	5						
<b>Detail action (Policy and commitment)</b>							
		<b>Brief Description</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status (Achievement)</b>	<b>category</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>No.</b>
	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 monitoring and transparency measures		Governance for salary	Institution	9 賃金
	3	Minimum salary of government	the issuance of a law on minimum employment income at the national level		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 an end to exaggerated salaries and realize transparency.		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
	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
	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

## 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 remaning to be		State owned company reform	Business reform	7	国営企業
	6	IT infrastructure optimization for governemnt 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

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



## Egypt's Economy in Six Months

8 January 2014



Ministry of International  
Cooperation  
Minister Office

January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014

### Note on Egypt's Economy in Six Months

#### Introduction

On 30<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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



Ministry of International  
Cooperation  
Minister Office

- **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 25<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup>, 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 12<sup>th</sup>, 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 m<sup>2</sup> to 76 m<sup>2</sup>).
- 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 m<sup>2</sup> 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)
<b>Economic Stimulus Programs (main items)</b>	<b>24.478</b>
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
<b>Social Justice Programs</b>	<b>5.2</b>
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 26<sup>th</sup>, 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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.

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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		1.305
Renovation of the Technical Nursing Institute in Port-Said (Commodities Export Program)		
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
<b>Sub-TOTAL</b>		<b>1833.3</b>
<b>+ United Arab Emirates Package</b>		<b>2774.5</b>
<b>Grand TOTAL</b>		<b>4607.8</b>

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 30<sup>th</sup>, 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 12<sup>th</sup>, 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 12<sup>th</sup> 2013

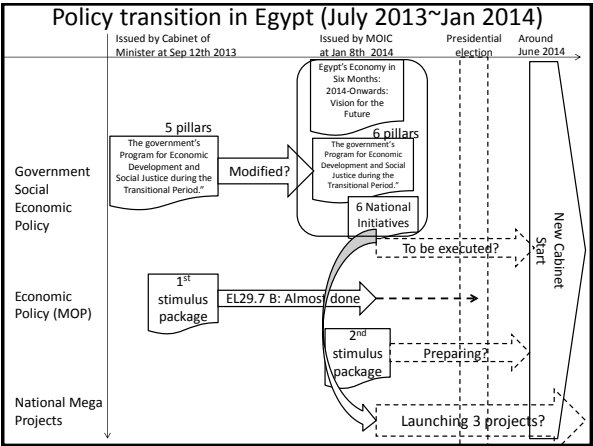
TO: *Egypt’s Economy in Six Months: 2014-Onwards: Vision for the Future*

Issued by MOIC at Jan 8<sup>th</sup> 2014

Shinji NARUO

Advisor to the minister of Planning

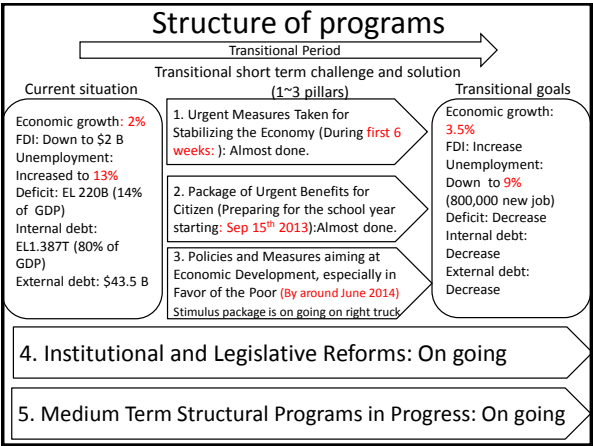
JICA Expert



1. Framework of *“The government’s Program for Economic Development and Social Justice”*

(5 main pillars)

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.



2. Interpretation of the Structure of programs

(Issued at Sep 2013) on the report of Jan 2014

(3 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 by 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.

(3 medium term policies and programs)

First pillar:

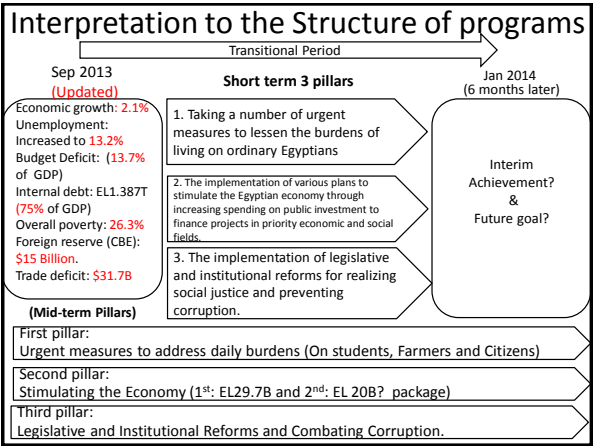
Urgent measures to address daily burdens (On students, Farmers and Citizens)

Second pillar:

Stimulating the Economy (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> package)

Third pillar:

Legislative and Institutional Reforms and Combating Corruption.



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 12<sup>th</sup> 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

The Structure of National initiatives

Transitional Period (Continued)

To boost economic activity, improve livelihoods and transform the economy as a whole towards higher growth and fairer distribution to reduce inequality.

1 <sup>st</sup> initiative: The <b>National Program</b> for Reforming the Investment Climate (Nov 12th 2013)	A lack of total integration.	
2 <sup>nd</sup> initiative: The <b>National Program</b> for Financing Infrastructure <b>Projects</b>		
3 <sup>rd</sup> initiative: Launching Several Mega <b>Development Projects</b> (3 mega: Suez, Golden triangle, Nuclear Energy)		
4 <sup>th</sup> initiative: Setting up a <b>Social Protection</b> Network		
5 <sup>th</sup> initiative: <b>Institutional Development</b> Program		
6 <sup>th</sup> initiative: <b>Real Estate</b> Formalization Program		

No priority.

No linkage

Not concrete.

???



## 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 20<sup>th</sup> of Shaban 1434 hijri – 29<sup>th</sup> 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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>3123.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1961.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>

**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
<b>Annual Total</b>	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
<b>Expenses and current transfers:</b>			26425000	Income and current transfers			26425000
Bank's Current expenditures	192000						
Expenses and current transfers	26233000						
<b>Capitalism Uses *</b>			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						
<b>Total of Commitments</b>			34225000	<b>Total of Sources</b>			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)

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

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

**1<sup>st</sup> 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.

**2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

**3<sup>rd</sup> 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

**4<sup>th</sup> 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.



#### 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### 6<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### 7<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### 8<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### 9<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### 10<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### 11<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### 12<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### 13<sup>th</sup> 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.

**14<sup>th</sup> Article**

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

**15<sup>th</sup> Article**

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**16<sup>th</sup> 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

**17<sup>th</sup> 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.

**18<sup>th</sup> Article**

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**19<sup>th</sup> Article**

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**20<sup>th</sup> 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)

**21<sup>st</sup> 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.

**22<sup>nd</sup> 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	%
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>505,498.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>350,320.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>303,621.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Tax Revenues</b>	<b>358,728.8</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>251,118.0</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>207,409.8</b>	<b>68.3</b>
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
<b>Grants</b>	<b>2,356.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5,207.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>10,103.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>
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
<b>Other Revenues</b>	<b>144,412.6</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>93,995.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>86,108.3</b>	<b>28.4</b>
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
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>688,327.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>588,187.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>470,991.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Wages &amp; Salaries; of which:</b>	<b>171,158.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>142,956.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>122,817.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>
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
<b>Purchase of Goods &amp; Services; of which:</b>	<b>29,424.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>26,652.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>26,826.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>
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
<b>Interest Payments; of which:</b>	<b>182,046.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>146,995.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>104,440.8</b>	<b>22.2</b>
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
<b>Subsidies, Grants &amp; Social Benefits</b>	<b>204,738.7</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>197,093.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>150,193.2</b>	<b>31.9</b>
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
<b>Other Expenditures; of which:</b>	<b>38,280.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>34,975.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>30,796.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>
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
<b>Purchase of Non-Financial Assets (Investments)</b>	<b>62,679.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>39,516.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>35,917.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>
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
<b>Cash Deficit</b>	<b>182,829.8</b>		<b>237,867.0</b>		<b>167,370.1</b>	
<b>Net Acquisition of Financial Assets</b>	<b>2,217.0</b>		<b>1,854.0</b>		<b>-665</b>	
<b>Overall Fiscal Deficit</b>	<b>185,046.8</b>		<b>239,721.0</b>		<b>166,705.1</b>	
<b>Memorandum Items</b>						
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

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<b>Tax Revenues</b>	<b>358,728.8</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>251,118.0</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>207,409.8</b>	<b>68.3</b>
Income Tax	158,950.7	31.4	117,762.0	33.6	91,245.1	30.1
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Other Taxes	8,956.0	1.8	7,208.0	2.1	3,693.9	1.2
<b>Grants</b>	<b>2,356.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5,207.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>10,103.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>
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
<b>Other Revenues</b>	<b>144,412.6</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>93,995.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>86,108.3</b>	<b>28.4</b>
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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

In Million EGP

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<b>Wages &amp; Salaries; of which:</b>	<b>171,158.7</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>142,956.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>122,817.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>
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
<b>Purchase of Goods &amp; Services; of which:</b>	<b>29,424.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>26,652.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>26,826.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>
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To Financial public corporations	1,850.0	0.3	1,822.0	0.3	3,077.9	0.7
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# 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
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Revenues</b>
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)	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Total Revenues</b>
<b>Cash Surplus</b>	<b>Cash Deficit</b>
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
<b>Overall Surplus</b>	<b>Overall Deficit</b>
Payments of Domestic & Foreign Loans	Borrowing & Issuance of Securities Other than Shares
<b>Net Borrowing</b>	<b>Net Borrowing</b>
Public Treasury Contribution to Restructuring Fund	Proceeds from Privatization
	Net Proceeds from Privatization
<b>Total Public Uses</b>	<b>Total Public Resources</b>

# What is the General State Budget

## Revenues Breakdown

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<b>Subsidies, Grants &amp; Social Benefits</b>	<b>204,738.7</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>197,093.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>150,193.2</b>	<b>31.9</b>
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	32,531.0	5.5	30,282.0	6.4
EGPC	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	5,304.5	1.1
Social Benefits	33,476.9	4.9	20,778.0	3.5	9,367.5	2.0
<b>Other Expenditures; of which:</b>	<b>38,280.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>34,975.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>30,796.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Current Miscellaneous Expenditures	4,070.9	0.6	3,830.0	0.7	3,028.1	0.6
Contingency Reserves	34,309.1	5.0	31,145.0	5.3	27,770.2	5.9
<b>Purchase of Non-Financial Assets (Investments)</b>	<b>63,679.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>39,516.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>35,917.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>
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	6,777.0	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 from 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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.

## Information of Stimulus package No.1 & 2

### Stimulus package No.1 and 2 に関しての情報提供

#### 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>

#### 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Table 3: Allocations of the Second Stimulus Package:

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

## Economic Units Guide of the Financial year 2013/2014

1<sup>st</sup> 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

2<sup>nd</sup>: Public Business Sector

S.	Holding Companies	S.	Companies' Name	Law No.	No. of Co.
A	<b><u>Holding companies which are affiliated to the Ministry the public business sector</u></b>	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	<b><u>Holding companies which are belonging to the Related ministries</u></b>	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	<b><u>Other Companies</u></b>	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	6	Agricultural Research Center General Authority for Agrarian Reform General Authority of Executive Organ of Improving Land Projects Desert Research Center	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	Industury 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 m	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						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 Qena 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				
			Academt 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				
					Damnhour 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)				

				General Authority for Educational Buildings				
				Adult Education Authority				
				Educational Project Support Fund				
				Regional Center for Adults Learning				
				Teachers' professional Academy				
18	Ministry of Information (Media)	1	General Bureau	0		0	1	Egyptian Radio and Television Union (ERTU)
19	Ministry of Culturs	6	Supreme Council of Culture	10	General Egyptian Book Organization GEBO	0	0	
			Cultural production Sector		Arts Academy			
			The Theater House		General Authority for Cultural Palaces			
			Fine Art Sector		Culture Development Fund			
			Folklore Arts House		National culture center			
			National Center for kids Culturs		General Authority for National library & archives			
					National Organization for Urban Harmony			
					Egypt Public Libraries Fund			
					National Center fro Translation			
					Egypt Public Library			
20	Ministry of Tourism	1	General Bureau	1	Egyptian Tourist Authority	0	1	Tourism Development Authority(TDA)
21	Ministry of State for Antiquities			7	General Secretariat Sector in the Supreme Council of Antiquities			
					Museum & Monuments Fund			
					Egyptian, Greek, Romanian Monuments Sector in the Supreme Council			
					Islamic and Coptic Monuments Sector in the S. Council			
					Projects Sector in the S. Council			
					Museums Sector in the S. Council			
					Rescuing Noba Monuments FUND			
22	Ministry of Military Production	1	General Bureau	0		0	0	
23	Ministry of	1	General Bureau	1	civil Status Development Fund		2	Manufacturing and Production Fund in Prisons

	interior							Ministry of Interior's lands' Projects Fund
24	Ministry of Justice	11	General Bureau	2	Corts & Register Bldg. in governorate Fund	0	0	
			Judicial and prosecutorial		Kind Record Fund			
			Council of State					
			State Litigation Authority					
			Administrative Prosecution					
			Experts Authority					
			Forensic Medical Authority					
			Registration Authority					
			Dar Al Iftaa (Religious verdicts)					
			Economic Corts					
			The Supreme Constitutional Court					
25	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	General Bureau	1	General Authority of the Fund of Ministry's Bldgs outside	0	0	
26	Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation	3	Planning General Bureau	0		0	0	
			International Cooperation General Bureau					
			Institute of National Planning					
27	Ministry of Local Development	4	General Bureau	2	Greater Cairo Cleanness & Beautification General Authority	27	2	Public Transportation Authority in Cairo
			General Secretariat for Local Development		Giza Cleanness & Beautification General Authority			Passengers Transport General Authority in Alexandria
			Craft Industries & Productive Cooperation Authority					
			Developing the Egyptian Villages Authority					
28	Ministry of Insurance & Social Affairs	2	Insurance General Bureau	1	National Center for Social & Criminological Research	0	3	Social Insurance Fund for workers in the governmental sector
			Social Affairs General Bureau					Social Insurance Fund for workers in the Public Business and Private Sector
								Nasr Social Bank General Authority
29	Ministry of Investment	3	General Bureau	1	Egyptian Financial supporting Authority (EFSA)		2	General Authority For Investment (GAFI)

			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			0
					Specialized centers for Sports Medicine			
					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					
			Azhar 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

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
<b>Total Uses/Resources</b>	<b>320.5</b>	<b>825.1</b>	<b>277.8</b>	<b>264.6</b>	<b>247.5</b>	<b>845.5</b>
<b>Total Current Expenditure</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>36.7</b>
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
<b>Total Current Expenditures excluding Surplus</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>35.9</b>
Surplus	35.3	46.4	61.7	61.1	63.3	0.8
<b>Current Revenues &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>36.7</b>
<b>Total Capital Expenditures</b>	<b>273.6</b>	<b>760.4</b>	<b>201.9</b>	<b>187.4</b>	<b>161.6</b>	<b>808.8</b>
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
<b>Total Capital Expenditures</b>	<b>273.6</b>	<b>760.4</b>	<b>201.9</b>	<b>187.4</b>	<b>161.6</b>	<b>808.8</b>

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



# EgyptAtGlance-DataAvailabilityTemplate

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															
					Eng/Arb	State Information Service	<a href="http://www.sis.gov.eg/En/Template/Categories.html?cat=Articles&amp;id=473-474-475">http://www.sis.gov.eg/En/Template/Categories.html?cat=Articles&amp;id=473-474-475</a>	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 CAO and MOF as well.	
					Eng/Arb	Egypt's Government Services Portal	<a href="http://www.egypt.gov.eg/public/info/direct">http://www.egypt.gov.eg/public/info/direct</a>	Website information		Arabic	Central Authority for Organization & Administration	<a href="http://www.caon.gov.eg">www.caon.gov.eg</a>			
				The Fundamental Structure of the Government of Japan	Eng/Arb	State Information Service	<a href="http://www.sis.gov.eg/En/Template/Categories.html?cat=Articles&amp;id=473-474-475">http://www.sis.gov.eg/En/Template/Categories.html?cat=Articles&amp;id=473-474-475</a>	Website information							
				Administration	Eng/Arb	The Egyptian Cabinet	<a href="http://www.cabinet.gov.eg/Cabinet/Cabinet.aspx">http://www.cabinet.gov.eg/Cabinet/Cabinet.aspx</a>	Website information							
					Eng/Arb	Egypt's Government Services Portal	<a href="http://www.egypt.gov.eg/public/info/direct">http://www.egypt.gov.eg/public/info/direct</a>	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 organizations
				Headquarters Established in the Cabinet	Eng/Arb	Egypt's Government Services Portal	<a href="http://www.egypt.gov.eg/public/info/direct">http://www.egypt.gov.eg/public/info/direct</a>	Website information							
				Structure of Ministries at Government Headquarters	Eng/Arb	Egypt's Government Services Portal	<a href="http://www.egypt.gov.eg/public/info/direct">http://www.egypt.gov.eg/public/info/direct</a>	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	<a href="http://www.egypt.gov.eg/public/info/direct">http://www.egypt.gov.eg/public/info/direct</a>	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	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg">www.mof.gov.eg</a> <a href="http://www.mop.gov.eg">www.mop.gov.eg</a>			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	<a href="http://www.bsic.gov.eg/link_6.asp">http://www.bsic.gov.eg/link_6.asp</a>	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	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg">www.mof.gov.eg</a> <a href="http://www.mop.gov.eg">www.mop.gov.eg</a>			
Public Employees															
				Types and Number of Government Officials	Arabic	Central Authority for Organization and Administration (CAOA)	<a href="http://www.caon.gov.eg/EN/Information/2006-14919-0948-4F2D-9BCC-1D6518957C-14102a">http://www.caon.gov.eg/EN/Information/2006-14919-0948-4F2D-9BCC-1D6518957C-14102a</a>	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 involves that it could be presented in some sort of a document to the parliament. 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.
				Number of Civil Servants per 1000 People	Arabic	Plan & Budget Committee (People Assembly)	Not available online	Annual Budget Report							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.
				Changes in the Number of Central Government Officials	Eng/Arb	CAPMAS	<a href="http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/Electronic%20Annual%20Report%20for%20civil%20servants.pdf">http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/Electronic%20Annual%20Report%20for%20civil%20servants.pdf</a>	Statistical Yearbook							
					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 Employee 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 papers concerning that topic in the Emirates ones, but I didn't 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 didn't 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											

# EgyptAtGlance-DataAvailabilityTemplate

	Outline of the Government Policy Evaluation Act												√	Egypt doesn't have such a similar legislation on policy evaluation. Some Laws might include some procedures or regulations regarding the criteria that government policy should adhere to. The state budget law contains information regarding the budget formulation process and the budget content itself as well as the guidelines that should be adopted in formulating the budget of each entity. The National Planning Act contains similar information regarding the planning process as well as the follow up mechanism of the plan itself. The Governmental Accounting Act stipulates the accounting rules that should be adopted by all governmental entities and the financial evaluation mechanism that should be adopted in this regard. Despite the existence of all of these laws, none of them clearly and directly stipulates an "evaluation mechanism" of government policies. Additionally, most of the information, if not all, presented in any of the aforementioned documents and their follow-up reports are rather financial and abstract; it Due to the inconsistency of the evaluation process in Egypt, and the scattered procedures of this process across different laws and entities, Such an outline is too difficult to be drawn. Additionally, None of these laws includes the disclosure of such evaluation results or reports to the national citizens. The concepts of evaluation and accountability are not well established in Egypt.
	The outline of the Policy Evaluation System in Japan												√	
	Official Information													
	Outline of Information Disclosure System								Arabic	Ministry of Justice				Egypt has drafted an "Freedom of Information Law". This law stipulates the mechanism of information disclosure and its procedures; however, it is still subject to discussions and modifications. This draft was prepared by Ministry of Justice, along with IDSC and civil society organizations. The draft is available on <a href="http://eipr.org/sites/default/files/presseleases/pdf/ngos_draft_law_freedom_of_information_march2012_english.pdf">http://eipr.org/sites/default/files/presseleases/pdf/ngos_draft_law_freedom_of_information_march2012_english.pdf</a> . It is worth noting that an exercise was carried out by "Support for Information Technology Center" (NGO) to design a matrix evaluating access to information easiness in Egypt in a number of ministries. The report is available on <a href="http://nivegypt.org/?p=791">http://nivegypt.org/?p=791</a> (Note: the link didn't work with me, so I was not able to figure out
	Mechanism of Information Disclosure System												√	Such information can't be identified in such a systematic way, unless the Freedom of Information Law is issued. In the meantime, this kind of mechanism differs from one entity to another; additionally, it depends on the nature of the required information.
	The Number of Requests for Government Information and the Number of Cases of Information Disclosed												√	
	Government Information Disclosures by Selected Countries												√	This information could be found in academic papers or background papers prepared in process of formulating the Egyptian Draft law on Freedom of Information. Such background documents are available at <a href="http://www.idsc.gov.eg/Default.aspx">http://www.idsc.gov.eg/Default.aspx</a>
	Protection of Personal Information												√	Egypt doesn't have a unified law on "Protection of Personal Information" in the meantime; it is supposed to be an integrated part of "Freedom of Information Law". Some other laws might include certain procedures to ensure protection of personal information regarding certain issues like bank accounts.
	The number of Requests and Outcome of Requests for Personal Information												√	
	Budget and Finance													
	Budget													
	General Account Budget	Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance (state Budget Data)	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Moss_zm2010-2011/budget/11/part1/M-P1-5.pdf">http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Moss_zm2010-2011/budget/11/part1/M-P1-5.pdf</a>	State Budget: Key Figures of General Treasury Account									The link refers to State Budget for the FY 2010/11 in Arabic. However, this information is supposed to be available for all years till most recent one (2012/13) in both languages, but after the revolution most of the governmental sites are not frequently updated as before.
	Breakdown of Expenditures	Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance (state Budget Data)	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Moss_zm2010-2011/budget/11/part1/M-P1-14.pdf">http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Moss_zm2010-2011/budget/11/part1/M-P1-14.pdf</a>	State Budget: Overall Picture According to Functional Classification									
	Breakdown of Revenues	Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance (state Budget Data)	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20%_of_20-figures/moss_zm2010-2011/budget/11/part1/M-P1-14.pdf">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20%_of_20-figures/moss_zm2010-2011/budget/11/part1/M-P1-14.pdf</a>	State Budget: Overall Picture According to Functional Classification									The first link refers to the webpage of State budget statistics. The link between brackets refers to an example of a given year.
	General Account Budget Expenditures by Agency	Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance (state Budget Data)	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20%_of_20-figures/moss_zm2010-2011/budget/11/part1/M-P1-14.pdf">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20%_of_20-figures/moss_zm2010-2011/budget/11/part1/M-P1-14.pdf</a>	State Budget: Overall Picture According to Functional Classification									
	General Account Budget Expenditures by Major Program												√	Egyptian Budget doesn't have a program based classification. Egypt's state budget is classified according to economic classification and functional classification only. However, some of the public investments (ch 6 in the state budget) is classified by programs by MOPIC. It is worth noting that this classification is not presented in the state budget itself as published by MOF. This classification is available on the following link: <a href="http://www.mopic.gov.eg/MopRep/isp">http://www.mopic.gov.eg/MopRep/isp</a>
	General Account Budget Expenditures by Purpose												√	Egyptian Budget doesn't have a purpose based classification. Egypt's state budget is classified according to economic classification and functional classification only. However, the functional classification could be relatively close to the purpose based classification as it appears in table 4.4.4.
	Special Account Budgets					Eng/Arb	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20%_of_20-figures/moss_zm2010-2011/budget/11/part1/M-P1-9.pdf">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20%_of_20-figures/moss_zm2010-2011/budget/11/part1/M-P1-9.pdf</a>	State Budget	Arabic	MOF & Central Audit (Classification: GAGS)		√	Data on what is known as "special Accounts" or "special funds" is not available for public and it is recorded outside the budget. The special funds are found in many budget institutions; the majority of these funds has no regulations that is accredited by MOF. This has resulted in a lack of accountability of these MOF accounts.
	Budget of Government Affiliated Agencies	Eng/Arb	Ministry of Finance (state Budget Data)	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20%_of_20-figures/moss_zm2010-2011/budget/11/part1/M-P1-9.pdf">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20%_of_20-figures/moss_zm2010-2011/budget/11/part1/M-P1-9.pdf</a>	Service Authorities Budgets									Egypt has two types of government affiliated entities; the first one is the "Services Authorities" which is totally affiliated to the government administratively and financially (in respect to both expenditure and revenues) and its financial results is part of the overall state budget financial results. The second type of agencies is the "Economic Authorities" which are affiliated to the government on administrative basis only. However, on financial basis, they are supposed to be independent and their budgets are not part of the state budget. Nevertheless, due to the interference of the government in their pricing decisions and mechanism, their financial results (in terms of surplus/deficit) is based on the state budget; in case of deficit, they receive a transfer from the state budget to cover it, and in case of surplus, the amount is transferred to the state budget. For Service Authorities, their budgets' data are included in the state budget documents classified by sector. The Economic Authorities budget data are presented separately.
	Finance													
	Trends in General Account Expenditures and Tax Revenues					Eng/Arb	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg">www.mof.gov.eg</a>	Ministry of Finance Monthly Financial Report					It is worth noting that Egypt has adopted a new budget classification in 2005. Ministry of Finance has been working since that time to re-classify budget data prior to FY 2005/06 in adherence to the new classification in order to formulate a consistent time series (TS) of budget data over an extended period of time. However, this exercise was put on hold after the revolution, so the available consistent time series starts only at the FY 2001/02. Despite that the CBE posts a long TS starting 1990/1991 till 2000/2001 on its site, this is presented in a separate excel sheet because of the differentiation in classification. Hence, it is not comparable with data of the new classification.
						Eng	Central Bank of Egypt	<a href="http://www.cbe.org.eg">www.cbe.org.eg</a>	Central Bank of Egypt: Publications, Time Series, Budget Data					

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	Trends in National Government Bond Issue					Eng/Arb	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Debt/Government_Debt/21.pdf">http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Debt/Government_Debt/21.pdf</a>	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	<a href="http://www.cbe.org.eg/English/EconomicResearch/11/mn+Series/">http://www.cbe.org.eg/English/EconomicResearch/11/mn+Series/</a>	Online statistics							
	Ratio of General Government Gross Debt to GDP	Arabic	Plan & Budget Committee (Dawlat Al-Mashrafi)	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 data available.
	Trends in Ratio of Taxation Burden to National Income													✓		
	National Contribution Ratio by Country													✓		
	Trends in Social Security Benefits								Arabic	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/موازن%20الميزانية/pages/mowazna.aspx">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/موازن%20الميزانية/pages/mowazna.aspx</a>					Egypt's social security system is highly distorted and has been subject to several modifications all over it is 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	<a href="http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/Electronic%20Statistics%20Book%20National%20Accounts">http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/Electronic%20Statistics%20Book%20National%20Accounts</a>	Statistical Yearbook							
	Trends of Government Bond Issues					Eng/Arb	Ministry of Finance Central Bank of Egypt	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Debt/Government_Debt/21.pdf">http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Debt/Government_Debt/21.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.cbe.org.eg/English/Economic">http://www.cbe.org.eg/English/Economic</a>	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	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Debt/Government_Debt/21.pdf">http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Debt/Government_Debt/21.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.cbe.org.eg/English/Economic">http://www.cbe.org.eg/English/Economic</a>	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	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg">www.mof.gov.eg</a>					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 calculated according to the old budget classification are available in different format. 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 national accounts and the central bank of Egypt.
	General Government Total Outlays					Eng/Arb	CAPMAS	Not Available online	National Accounts							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 MOFIC) where it is classified by sector, entity, and project. It is worth
	Fiscal Investment and Loan Program classified by Function	Arabic	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/Debt/2015%20%20pages/mowazna.aspx">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/Debt/2015%20%20pages/mowazna.aspx</a>	State Budget											The investment plan prepared by MOFIC includes the sources of finance for each project.
			MOFIC	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Debt/Government_Debt/21.pdf">http://www.mof.gov.eg/MOFGallerySource/Arabic/Debt/Government_Debt/21.pdf</a>	Annual Plan											The investment plan prepared by MOFIC includes the sources of finance for each project.
	Sources of Funds in the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program	Arabic	MOFIC	Not available online	Investment Plan											The investment plan prepared by MOFIC includes the sources of finance for each project.
	Decisions to Incorporate Administrative Agencies															The investment plan prepared by MOFIC includes the sources of finance for each project.
	Local Autonomy															
	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 both governments. The investment plan prepared by MOFIC includes the sources of finance for each project.
	Prefecture Population and Area	Eng/Arb	Information&Decision Support Center (IDSC)	<a href="http://www.eip.gov.eg/Indicators.aspx">http://www.eip.gov.eg/Indicators.aspx</a>	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 edition of the book was published in 2009.
		Eng/Arb	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/country/egypt">http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/country/egypt</a>	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 & Establishments											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	<a href="http://www.eip.gov.eg/Indicators.aspx">http://www.eip.gov.eg/Indicators.aspx</a>	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)	<a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/country/egypt">http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/country/egypt</a>	Egypt Human Development Report											This publication provides information on the governorate level, as well as its sub-levels. The latest update for that census is for year 2006.
		Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Population, Housing & Establishments											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)	<a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/country/egypt">http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/country/egypt</a>	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 & Establishments											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 & Establishments							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 extent of time.
						Eng/Arb	IDSC	<a href="http://www.eip.gov.eg/Indicators.aspx">http://www.eip.gov.eg/Indicators.aspx</a>	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.

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	Distribution of Administrative Affairs					English	Academic Paper	<a href="http://www.asu.edu.eg/files/ajegy08331a.pdf">http://www.asu.edu.eg/files/ajegy08331a.pdf</a>	Decentralizing Egypt: Not Just Another Reform							Generally, the topic of distribution of administrative affairs was subject to several analyses and study by number of scholars in Egypt under the issue of "Decentralization". Many papers tried to provide such information in an attempt to judge the degree of decentralization in Egypt. The attempt that could be considered relatively accurate was done under a USAID project. The results of this attempt were developed into the mentioned academic paper. Additionally, this information is partially available in both Ministry of Planning & Ministry of Finance for a financial aspect. In formulating the budget, both ministries assign a certain amount of appropriations for local government to carry out some tasks (but still this doesn't imply full
	Local Budget and Finance															
	Comparison between Central and Local Government Expenditures					Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx</a>	State Budget							The Egyptian State budget is divided into three parts, the first is that of the central government, the second is the local government, and the third is the service authorities. Accordingly, the expenditures of the local government and the central government appears separately and could be only compared to each other. However, such a long TS could never be available for budget data in Egypt, and even for the available data (which could be starting late 1980s), the
	Revenue Breakdowns		Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx</a>		State Budget									
	Composition of Expenditure by Character					Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx</a>	State Budget							The expenditure of local government is available according to economic classification, functional classification, and by governorates. The "composition of expenditure by character" relationship is not available in the economic classification in the mentioned website.
	Division of Expenditures between the Central and Local Government					Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx</a>	State Budget							This information could be calculated using state budget data. It is worth noting that the division of expenditure between central and local governments is partially misleading, because, actually, local governments enjoy a very limited authority over its budget. This could be highly signified by the fact that expenditure on wages in the local government, which represents more than 80% of total local governments expenditure, for the fiscal year 2011/12 accounts for around 44% of total government expenditure on wages, additionally, most of the investments executed on the local level, its budget is drafted and planned at the central level, and mainly through the Ministry of Planning & Ministry of Finance.
	Composition of the Total Annual Expenditures for All Local governments Purpose in the Ordinary Account		Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx</a>		State Budget									This information is almost the same as "Local Government Budget according to the Functional Classification"
	Composition of the Total Annual Expenditures for All Local governments by Characteristic in the Ordinary Account		Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx</a>		State Budget									This information is relatively close to "Local Government Budget according to the economic Classification"
	Composition of the Total Annual Revenue for All Local Governments by Source in the Ordinary Account		Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx</a>		State Budget									This information is relatively close to "Local Government Budget according to the economic Classification"
	Distribution of Tax Revenues between Central and Local Governments					Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx</a>	State Budget							This information could be calculated based on the current presentation of the state budget. But still such a long consistent TS will not be available.
	Uneven Distribution of Prefectural Tax Revenues					Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx</a>	State Budget							This information could be calculated based on the current presentation of the state budget.
	Relationship between Local Public Finance Programs and the National Budget															
	Local Allocation Tax					Arb/Eng	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/20/Ps/Ps_Ar_Said_Pages/invmain.aspx</a>	State Budget						√	According to the definition of "Local Allocation Tax", it is equivalent to the current and capital transfer allocated by the central government to the local government in the Egyptian case. Transfers are recorded as a revenue item in the budget of local governments (available for
	Local Governmental Reform															
	State of Progress of Municipal Mergers								Ministry of Local Development	<a href="http://www.mold.gov.eg">www.mold.gov.eg</a>						There was no such process of mergers on the local level. However, this information is supposed to be available through the ministry of local development. The official site is not working.
	Trends in Decentralization													√		This kind of historical development in decentralization process was never presented in such a way. Additionally, the decentralization process itself didn't really witness a consistent track of development over time to be followed. However, some studies were carried out on that issue by the former ruling party (NDP) in an attempt to identify the status of reform measures adopted
	Japanese Society															
	Land															
	Surface Area of Japan		Eng/Arb	IDSC	<a href="http://www.cip.gov.eg/land/index/default.asp">http://www.cip.gov.eg/land/index/default.asp</a>		Egypt Description									
	Mountains								Arabic	Egyptian General Survey Authority	<a href="http://www.esa.gov.eg">www.esa.gov.eg</a>					The Egyptian Survey Authority (ESA) is currently the only governmental organization responsible for the coverage of the entire territories in Egypt with base topographic maps and land registers, in cooperation with the Real Estate Office in the Ministry of Justice. ESA
	Rivers								Arabic	Egyptian General Survey Authority	<a href="http://www.esa.gov.eg">www.esa.gov.eg</a>					The Egyptian Survey Authority (ESA) is currently the only governmental organization responsible for the coverage of the entire territories in Egypt with base topographic maps and land registers, in cooperation with the Real Estate Office in the Ministry of Justice. ESA
	Lakes								Arabic	Egyptian General Survey Authority	<a href="http://www.esa.gov.eg">www.esa.gov.eg</a>					The Egyptian Survey Authority (ESA) is currently the only governmental organization responsible for the coverage of the entire territories in Egypt with base topographic maps and land registers, in cooperation with the Real Estate Office in the Ministry of Justice. ESA
	Surface Area by Use								Arabic	Egyptian General Survey Authority	<a href="http://www.esa.gov.eg">www.esa.gov.eg</a>					The Egyptian Survey Authority (ESA) is currently the only governmental organization responsible for the coverage of the entire territories in Egypt with base topographic maps and land registers, in cooperation with the Real Estate Office in the Ministry of Justice. ESA
	Population															
	Countries with a Large Population		Arb/Eng	CAPMAS & International	<a href="http://www.capmas.gov.eg">www.capmas.gov.eg</a>		Website information									
	Actual and Projected Population of Japan					Eng/Arb/English	CAPMAS United Nations Economic & Social Commission for Central Asia	Not available online <a href="http://www.ecsca.un.org/popin/members/egpt.pdf">http://www.ecsca.un.org/popin/members/egpt.pdf</a>	Population							The historical data should be available at CAPMAS, however, it is not likely to have data prior to 1970s

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	Balance of Payments	Eng/Arb	CBE	<a href="http://www.cbe.org.eg/Final%20Economic%20Research%20Report%202015.pdf">http://www.cbe.org.eg/Final%20Economic%20Research%20Report%202015.pdf</a>	Online Statistics														
		Eng/Arb	CAPMAS	<a href="http://www.capmas.gov.eg/eg/Electronic%20Stat%20Book%20Publications%20Index%202015.pdf">http://www.capmas.gov.eg/eg/Electronic%20Stat%20Book%20Publications%20Index%202015.pdf</a>	Statistical Yearbook														
	Gold and Foreign Currency Reserves	Eng/Arb	CBE	<a href="http://www.cbe.org.eg/Final%20Economic%20Research%20Report%202015.pdf">http://www.cbe.org.eg/Final%20Economic%20Research%20Report%202015.pdf</a>	Online Statistics														
Labor																			
	Population by Labor Force Status	Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Labor Force Statistical Bulletin														
	Structure of Employment by Country					Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Employment, Wages & Working Hours Statistical Bulletin									The bulletin includes data on number of workers and their average wages classified by sector, economic activity, geographical distribution.	
						Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Labor Force Statistical Bulletin										The bulletin includes data on employment classified by gender and economic sector.
	Employed Persons by Industry					Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Employment, Wages & Working Hours Statistical Bulletin										
	Forms of Employment by Sex and Age					Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Labor Force Statistical Bulletin										The bulletin includes data on employment classified by gender and economic sector. It also provides data on unemployment classified by gender, age, and educational status.
	Trends in Non-regular Workers																		It is too difficult to have such information in Egypt. Most, if not all, of the non-regular workers and part time workers are considered part of the informal sector, which is very hard to be estimated. Furthermore, any attempts to estimate those workers in the informal sector in general are based on data collected by the informal sector associations.
	Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age	Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Labor Force Statistical Bulletin														The bulletin includes data on employment classified by gender and economic sector. It also provides data on unemployment classified by gender, age, and educational status.
	Unemployment Rates by Country																		For Egypt, data are available at CAPMAS, MOFIC, CBE.
Agriculture																			
	Agricultural Production	Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Production, Foreign Trade & Consumption of Agricultural Products Statistical														The mentioned statistical bulletin provides data on production, per capita average quantity of certain products, nutritional gap (or surplus), self sufficiency ratio.
	International comparison of Agricultural Land Area per Farm Household					Arabic	CAPMAS	<a href="http://www.capmas.gov.eg/reports/annual%20stat%20book%202015.pdf">http://www.capmas.gov.eg/reports/annual%20stat%20book%202015.pdf</a>	Agricultural Property Bulletin										This bulletin provides information on agricultural land ownership and property across all governorates and area.
						Eng/Arb	CAPMAS	<a href="http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/Electronic%20Stat%20Book%20Publications%20Index%202015.pdf">http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/Electronic%20Stat%20Book%20Publications%20Index%202015.pdf</a>	Statistical Year Book										
	Changes in the Area of Cultivated Land, the Size of the Agricultural WorkForce, and Other Variables					Eng/Arb	CAPMAS	<a href="http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/Electronic%20Stat%20Book%20Publications%20Index%202015.pdf">http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/Electronic%20Stat%20Book%20Publications%20Index%202015.pdf</a>	Statistical Year Book										Most of these indicators are available in the statistical yearbook, and also in separate statistical bulletins published by CAPMAS as well.
	Major Export Markets of Japanese Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Products and Foods					Eng/Arb	Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/reports/semi%20annual%20report.htm">http://www.mof.gov.eg/reports/semi%20annual%20report.htm</a>	Foreign Trade Performance (Semi Annual Report)										The report includes information on value of Egyptian exports to major trade partners classified by commodity.
						English	Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/reports/semi%20annual%20report.htm">http://www.mof.gov.eg/reports/semi%20annual%20report.htm</a>	Egyptian international Trade Performance (Semi Annual Report)										The database provides has provides two methods of representation; the first is Egypt Trade by commodity and the second is Egypt Trade by countries. Under the link "exports by country", the report can be collected a commodity according to HS Code.
	Total Value of Trade in Agricultural Products by Japan and Key Countries					Eng/Arb	Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/reports/semi%20annual%20report.htm">http://www.mof.gov.eg/reports/semi%20annual%20report.htm</a>	Foreign Trade Performance (Semi Annual Report)										
	Food Self Sufficiency Ratio in Japan and Other Countries	Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Production, Foreign Trade & Consumption of Agricultural Products Statistical														The mentioned statistical bulletin provides data on production, per capita average quantity of certain products, nutritional gap (or surplus), self sufficiency ratio. (This bulletin will provide data for Egypt; for other countries international databases shall be used)
	Self Sufficiency Rates for Selected Categories of Agricultural Products	Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Production, Foreign Trade & Consumption of Agricultural Products Statistical														
	Changes in Self Sufficiency Rate of Fishery Products for Human Consumption	Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Production, Foreign Trade & Consumption of Agricultural Products Statistical														I think that the importance of this indicator stems from the fact that fishery products are considered a major component of the Japanese people diet. In Egypt, Wheat is considered the major component of the Egyptian people diet.
Education																			
	Japanese School System																		The Egyptian educational system is not well established in general and not structured. It has not been subject to a consistent reform process since a very long time. Accordingly, the attempt to draw such an informative chart to represent the educational system will result in a rather naive representation of a chaotic system.
	Educational Institutions in Japan	Arabic	Ministry of Education	<a href="http://services.moe.gov.eg/egov/statbook.html">http://services.moe.gov.eg/egov/statbook.html</a>	Annual Statistical Book														
		Eng/Arb	IDSC	<a href="http://www.eib.gov.eg/n/ids/ids.aspx">http://www.eib.gov.eg/n/ids/ids.aspx</a>	Online Data Query														
	Number of University Students	Arabic	Ministry of Higher Education	<a href="http://www.egypt-mhe.gov.eg/n/ids/ids.aspx">http://www.egypt-mhe.gov.eg/n/ids/ids.aspx</a>	Higher Education Periodical														
		Eng/Arb	IDSC	<a href="http://www.eib.gov.eg/n/ids/ids.aspx">http://www.eib.gov.eg/n/ids/ids.aspx</a>	Online Data Query														
		Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Public Universities Statistical Bulletin & Private Universities														
	University Students by Major Subjects																		This information is available in the ministry, however it is not included in their statistical publications available on their official site.
		Eng/Arb	CAPMAS	<a href="http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/Electronic%20Stat%20Book%20Publications%20Index%202015.pdf">http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/Electronic%20Stat%20Book%20Publications%20Index%202015.pdf</a>	Statistical Yearbook														
		Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Different Statistical Bulletin														
	Social Education Facilities	Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online	Cultural Services Statistical Bulletin														
Society																			
	Trend of Savings Rate	Arabic	CAPMAS	Not available online															
		Arabic	MOFIC	Not available online															
	Trends in Social Security Benefit Expenditures By Sector	Eng/Arb	Ministry of Finance	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic%20Pages%20Index%202015.pdf">http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic%20Pages%20Index%202015.pdf</a>	State Budget														The Fifth Chapter of the Egyptian state budget is entitled "Subsidies, Grants & Social benefits". It states the amount of expenditures directed to all types of social benefits which includes pensions and medical insurance expenses. However, it is worth noting that the entity responsible for managing the medical insurance system in Egypt is an economic authority; this implies that its budget is not integrated in the state budget except for the transfer that it receives from the state budget (this transfer is included as an item in the ch.5 of the state budget). So to
	Development of Income Inequality	Eng/Arb	UNDP	<a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/statcom/inequality/eg/egyp/pt&amp;t=4&amp;c=8">http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/statcom/inequality/eg/egyp/pt&amp;t=4&amp;c=8</a>	Egypt Human Development Report														

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# 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 22<sup>nd</sup>, 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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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.	
Islamic Law	One		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 seriuous 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.

# 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	
<b>Political System</b>	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.	
<b>Social and Ethical Principles (includes Human rights)</b>	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 organised 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.</p> <p>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>	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.

# 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	
<b>Economic Principles</b>	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>	
<b>Human Rights&amp; Freedoms</b>	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>	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.



# 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			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. 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. 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. 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.	Three	One	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.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. 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. 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. 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.	The articles go very specific in issues related to membership and internal organizational features of the legislature (Articles 82-115), but the constitution remains surprisingly narrow in outlining its mandate. Article 116 states that the first chamber of parliament has legislative powers, but the bulk of the subsequent articles reflect on the chamber’s prerogatives to control the state budget and the cabinet.

# 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	
<b>The Upper house of the Parliament</b>	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		
<b>The Budget</b>			<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 &amp; 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 twothirds 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	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. 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.	Three	Two (sec. 2)	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.	
The Judiciary	Five	Four & Five	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. Art.166: Judges shall be independent, subject to no other authority but the law. No authority may intervene in cases or in justice affairs. 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. Art.168: Judges shall not be removed from office. The law shall regulate disciplinary actions with regard to them. 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. 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. 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. Chapter V: Supreme Constitutional Court Art.174: The Supreme Constitutional Court shall be an independent, self-standing judiciary body, in the Arab Republic of Egypt, seated in Cairo.	Three	Two	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. 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. 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. 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.	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. 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.

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	
<b>The Judiciary</b>	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>	
<b>General Provisions</b>	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>	

# 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	
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.</p> <p>As for article 198, Critics reject 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	
<b>Amendment of the Constitution</b>		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.
<b>Election System</b>		Three	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>	Five	Two	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.	

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	
<b>Political Isolation (Ban)</b>			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.
<b>Relation with other Laws</b>	Six		PART VI: General and Transitional Provisions 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. 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. 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.	Five	Two	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. 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. 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.	

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## 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 sequestrated 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 or 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 to 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* 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](http://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 principles of Egyptian Christians and Jews are the main source of legislation for their personal status law, religious 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 scholars 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: The principles of Islamic Sharia include general evidence.</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 perceived 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><b>New articles:</b></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><b>New Article:</b></p> <p>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)

Legislative Authority	<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.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>	<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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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".</p> <p>The amendments give parliament the right to withdraw confidence from the president, a right which was absent from the previous charter.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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>	
The President	<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. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</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. 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.</p> <p>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)

The Executive Authority	<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>		
The Judicial Authority	<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.</p> <p>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)

Parliamentary Representation	<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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> Urban areas are characterized by a higher unemployment ratio standing at 16.2% compared to 9.8% in rural areas.<sup>4</sup>

#### **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

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Development Program and the Institute of National Planning, Egypt Human Development Report 2010: Youth in Egypt: Building our Future.

<sup>2</sup> Information and Decision Support Center, Egypt's Information Portal, available online at: <http://www.eip.gov.eg/nds/nds.aspx>

<sup>3</sup> Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Unemployment Press Release, 14 August, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> 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 2006<sup>5</sup>. 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)<sup>6</sup>, 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.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> World Bank, Labor Markets and School-to-Work Transition in Egypt: Diagnostics, Constraints, and Policy Framework, 2010.

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Economic and Social Development Plan for the Fiscal Year 2012/2013.

<sup>7</sup> 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 graduates<sup>8</sup>. 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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).<sup>9</sup> 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number of unemployed respondents (broad definition)<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>381</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>712</b>

**Source:** Population Council, West Asia and North Africa Office, Survey of young People in Egypt, Final Report, January, 2011.

<sup>9</sup> Population Council, West Asia and North Africa Office, Survey of young People in Egypt, Final Report, January, 2011.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

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.<sup>11</sup> 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.<sup>12</sup>

The AUC career center adopted an initiative to launch four employability and career-development centers (ECDs) 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.<sup>13</sup>

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.<sup>14</sup>

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.

<sup>11</sup> Ahmed, Ghada, Employment and Human Resources Services in Egypt, Master's Thesis, Duke University, Sanford School of Public Policy, 2010.

<sup>12</sup> American University in Cairo Website, available at: <http://www.aucegypt.edu/newsatauc/Pages/story.aspx?eid=966>

<sup>13</sup> Modern Science and Arts University Website, available online at: <http://cpc.msa.edu.eg/about-cpc.htm>

<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup>

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.<sup>17</sup>

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).<sup>18</sup> The utilization of labor offices by Egyptian unemployed is the result of labor offices having been

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)<sup>19</sup>; 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

<sup>15</sup> World Bank, Public Employment Services and Publicly Provided ALMP's in Egypt, 2011.

<sup>16</sup> Ahmed, Ghada, Employment and Human Resources Services in Egypt, Master's Thesis, Duke University, Sanford School of Public Policy, 2010.

<sup>17</sup> International Labor Organization and Ministry of Manpower and Migration, Egypt: Youth Employment National Action Plan 2010-2015, January 2010.

<sup>18</sup> Information in this part is based on a phone call interview with Ms. Rawia Gamal, an Employee of Labor Office of Nasr City District.

<sup>19</sup> 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.<sup>20</sup> Some districts do have more than one labor office, due to their huge area. These labor offices report to the directorate<sup>21</sup>, 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.<sup>22</sup>

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

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"> <li>Some of the offices lack internet connection, telephone/fax lines and computers and some even lack basic furniture such as desks.</li> </ul>
Staff Allocation And Competencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Most staff has not received training on how to perform employment counseling services.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Staff knowledge on the needs of the Egyptian labor market, including the local labor market needs, seems to be weak.</li> <li>Monitoring of office/staff performance seems to be non-existent.</li> </ul>
Provision of Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Job seekers do not have the option of registering their CV nor search for jobs advertised with the employment offices online.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>No written materials, booklets/brochures for job seekers to take home and use as reference or guidelines is provided in the offices.</li> <li>Employment counseling is very rarely carried out</li> </ul>
Job Seekers/Employers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The lack of cooperation between private sector and employment offices leads to even further discrepancies in job matching efforts.</li> </ul>

**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

<sup>20</sup> 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.

<sup>21</sup> Directorates are considered as representative units or a service outlet of central agencies, mainly line ministries, on the local level.

<sup>22</sup> World Bank, Public Employment Services and Publicly Provided ALMP's in Egypt, 2011.

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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.<sup>23</sup>

### 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.<sup>24</sup>

In Egypt, there are around 54 private employment agencies<sup>25</sup>. 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.<sup>26</sup> 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.

<sup>23</sup> International Labor Organization and Ministry of Manpower and Migration, Egypt: Youth Employment National Action Plan 2010-2015, January 2010.

<sup>24</sup> World Bank, Non-public Provision of Active Labor Market Programs in Arab Mediterranean Countries: An Inventory of Youth Programs, 2010.

<sup>25</sup> World Bank, Public Employment Services in the Middle East and North Africa, May 2012.

<sup>26</sup> 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/](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	<b>1- East Port Said Port:</b> - 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	
	<b>2- New urban city (millions) in Port Said:</b> - 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.	
	<b>3- Industrial Zone Eastern Port-Said Area</b> - 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.	
	<b>4- Other projects:</b> - 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	
	<b>5- New Free Trade Zone on an area of 2300 acres:</b> 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	

<b>The Technology Valley (Ismailia)</b>	- 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	
<b>North Sinai Agricultural Development Project</b>	<b>General Information:</b> 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 Slr 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%).	
	<b>1- Al-Salam Canal:</b> Al-Salam Canal is expected to add to Egypt's cultivable area 620,000 feddams (643.56 thousand acres). It extends 262 kilometers length-wise serving 220 thousand feddams (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 feddams (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 feddams (161.928 thousand acres) west of the Canal and 273 thousand feddams (283.374 thousand acres) in Sinai.	
	<b>2- Al-Salam Canal branch:</b> It was designed to pass 160m3/S of Al-Salam Canal at the west bank of Suez Canal at a length of 770 m.	

## Mega Projects List

Sinai Development Project	<b>3- Al-Sheikh Gabir Canal and its branches:</b> 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)	
	<b>4- Main water-lift stations:</b> 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-Shiekh Gabir Al-Sabbah Canal, and two other main stations on the south of East Qantara Canal.	
	<b>1- The North Sinai development project</b> 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.	
	<b>2- The Railroad Line:</b> 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.	
	<b>3- Al-Ferdan Bridge (of the railroad):</b> 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.	
	<b>4- Mubarak-Al-Salam Bridge:</b> 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.	
	<b>5- The Sinai Gas Line Project:</b> 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	
	<b>6- Electrical Link projects:</b> 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	
	<b>7- Fresh water projects:</b> 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.	
	<b>General Information:</b> 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	

### The Tushka Project

<b>1- MUBARAK PUMPING STATION:</b> 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 m <sup>3</sup> /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 m <sup>3</sup> /d of water out of Lake Nasser, enabling over 500,000 acres of land to be irrigated.	
<b>2- SHEIKH ZAYED CANAL:</b> 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.	
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:	



## Mega Projects List

Development Corridor	<p><b>1- NORTH-SOUTH HIGHWAY:</b> 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><b>2- EAST-WEST CONNECTORS:</b> 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><b>3- MODERN RAILWAY:</b> 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><b>4- WATER PIPELINE:</b> 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><b>5- ELECTRICITY LINE:</b> 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 utilise 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 Touthka Agriculture	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–Savings	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

## New Project Matrix analysis

72	Food Subsidy Reform	Stuck (delayed)	Donor Organization Matrix	Netherlands	7	Ministry of Social
73	Support Programme to Enhance the Technological Transfer Centers from T	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, Monitoring	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 namely<sup>1</sup>:

- 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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:  
1<sup>st</sup> : Availability of financial resources that enable the implementation of all programs and the business

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2<sup>nd</sup> : Availability of human and organizational capacity that are capable of performing all the required works when to start implementation.

3<sup>rd</sup> : 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.

4<sup>th</sup> : 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.



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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)
<b>Ministry of Transportation</b>		
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
<b>Total by Ministry</b>		<b>966.3</b>
<b>Suez Canal Authority</b>		
Offshore facilities & waterway coating (cladding)		907.9
<b>Investment Ministry</b>		
Establishment and development of the pioneer areas in the northwest of Suez Gulf	Suez	57.5
<b>Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation</b>		
The completion of Salam Canal, irrigation systems, complementary works, and the completion of Sheikh Zayed Canal	North of Sinai – Aswan	340.9
<b>Ministry of Utilities</b>		
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
<b>Total by Ministry</b>		<b>898</b>
<b>Housing Ministry ( New Urban Communities)</b>		
The completion of the executive works in the new cities in Upper Egypt	El.Minya - Assiut - Luxor - Qena, Beni Suef - Sohag - Fayoum -	393.9

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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 <sup>th</sup> 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
<b>Total by Ministry</b>		<b>2328.8</b>
<b>Ministry of Electricity &amp; Energy</b>		
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
<b>Total by Ministry</b>		<b>4970.9</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>10470.3</b>

### 6-3 Spatial perspective of public & governmental investments.

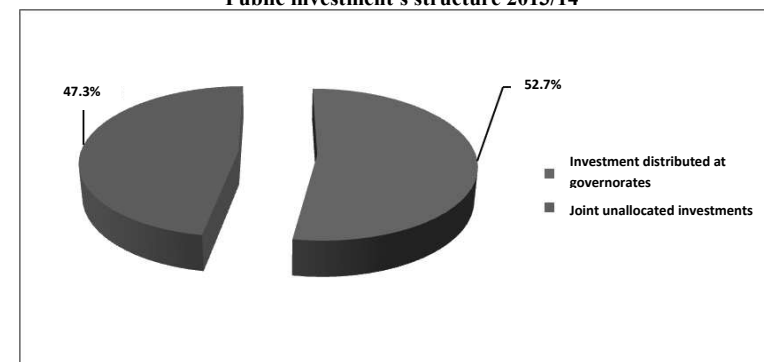
From the fiscal year 13/2014, the Ministry of Planning is starting the principle of "integration" between the economic dimension "sectoral" & "spatial" dimension to plan's projects, rather than independent treatment for both dimensions. That highlights the spatial perspective to the plan's investments, 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%.

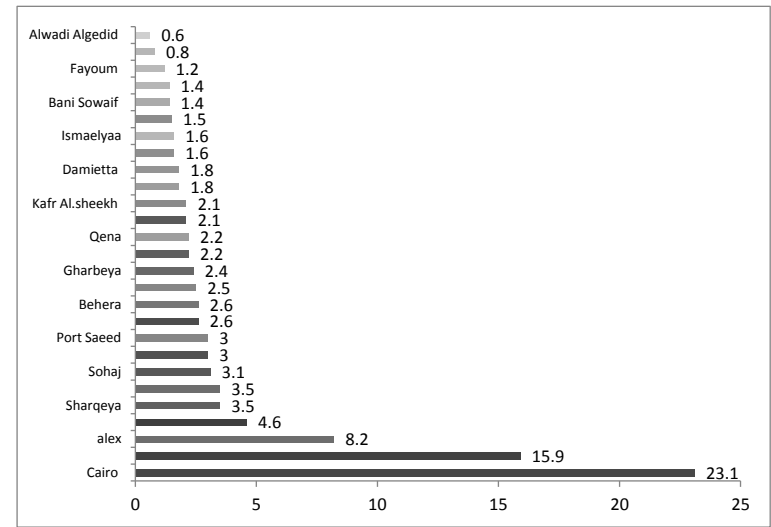
The rest is about 43.8 billion EGP, unallocated investments, for joint projects that are serving more than one governorate or region, which reaches to 47.3% from the total of the public investments that is allocated the plan (Chart No. 6 /3).

**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)

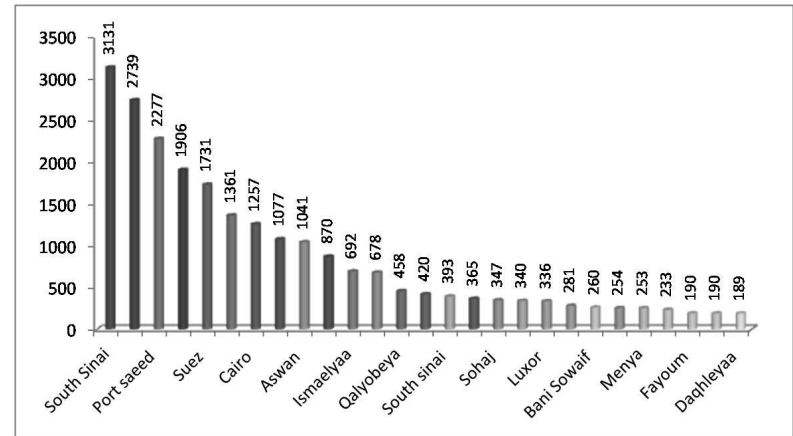
**Chart 6/4**  
**Distributed investments to governorates according to 2013/14 plan**



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)

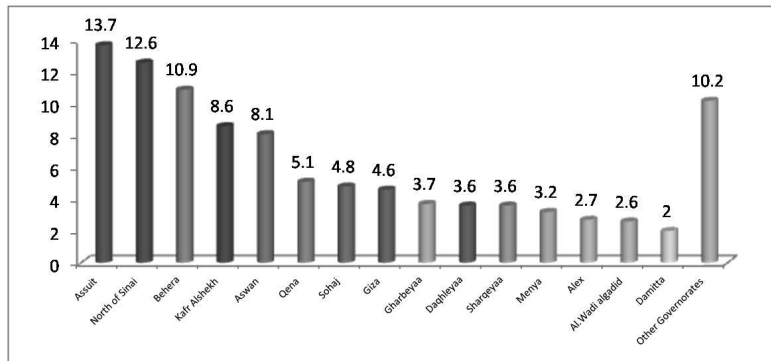
**Chart 6/5**  
**the average per capita from the public investments & the targeted economic authorities during 2013/14 plan**



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According to the sectorial distribution of spatial investments is as follows:

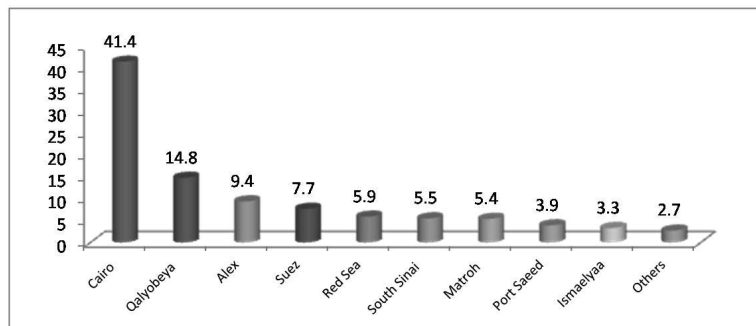
For governorates that rely on agricultural activity and rural character, get the largest share of agriculture and irrigation investments (as Assuit- North of Sinai- Behera- Kafr Alshekh) 6/6



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

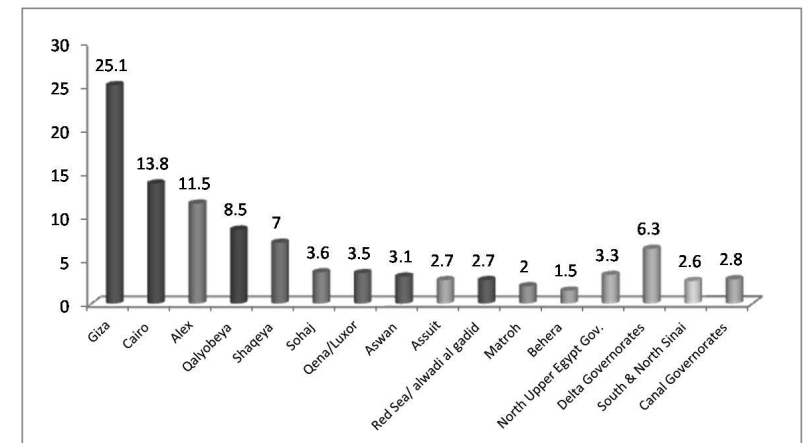


Water, Electricity & sanitation's investments are directed to the governorates that need to complete the projects, as well as the governorates that suffer from serious shortcomings in public utilities' services. (6/8)

25% from the total of the public investments of electricity and other facilities in Giza, followed by Cairo 14%, Alex 11.5 %, Qalyubeya 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

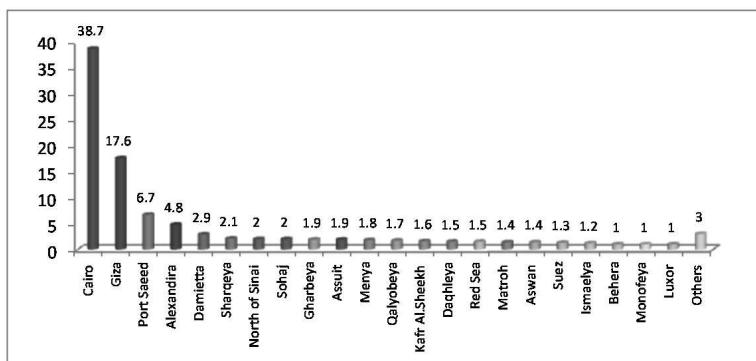


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Transportation and storage services are directed to Cairo region mainly and the Canal's governorates, on the top of it are Port Saeed then Damietta. This structure reflects the importance of the population density and the availability of seaports in the public investment orientation regarding the transportations & storage sectors. (6/9)

(6/9)

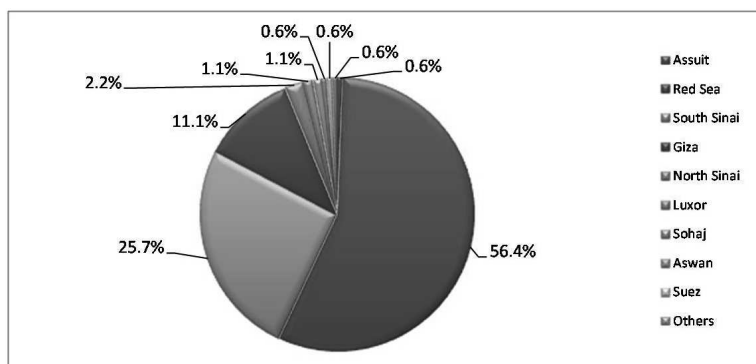
**The structure of the spatial distribution of the targeted public investments in transportation & storage sectors. 2013/14**



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

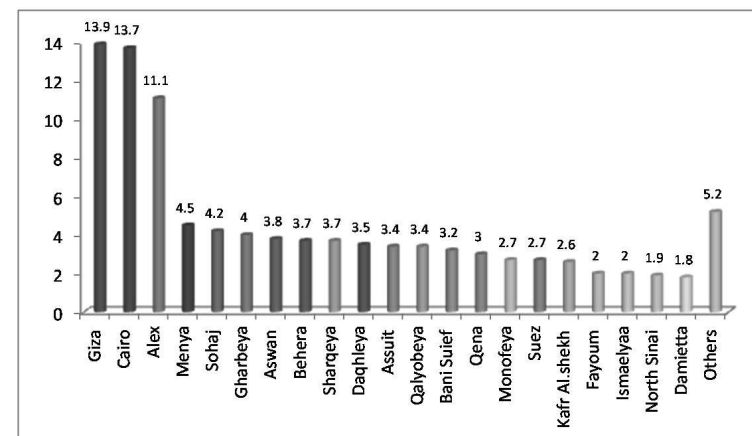
**The structure of the spatial distribution of public investments that are allocated to Hotels & Restaurants. 2013/14**



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

1.

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)

#### **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	
<b>2008/09</b>	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%
<b>2009/10</b>	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%
<b>2010/11</b>	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%
<b>2011/12</b>	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%
<b>2012/13</b>	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	
<b>Net FDI</b>		<b>8113.4</b>	<b>6758.2</b>	<b>2188.6</b>	<b>3982.2</b>	<b>3004.7</b>	
<b>Inflows</b>		<b>12836.1</b>	<b>11008.1</b>	<b>9574.4</b>	<b>11768.1</b>	<b>9614.0</b>	
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%
<b>Outflows</b>		<b>(4722.7)</b>	<b>(4249.9)</b>	<b>(7385.8)</b>	<b>(7785.9)</b>	<b>(6609.3)</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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 (%)
<b>Total FDI Flows to Egypt</b>	<b>2697.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2255.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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 &amp; 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 Technology	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							
<b>Other Entities</b>								
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
<b>Report for Long Term Development Strategy of Egypt Towards the 21st Century</b>	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.
<b>National Strategy for Socio-economic Development in the 21st Century (1997/98–2016/17)</b>	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.
<b>The Socio-Economic Development: Long Term Vision (2022)</b>	Ministry of Planning	2002	This vision is considered an update for the long term <i>"National Strategy for Socio-economic Development in the 21st Century (1997/98–2016/17"</i> . 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.
<b>Egypt: Achieving the Millinium Development Goals; Successes and Challenges</b>	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.
<b>Egypt Human Development Report; Choosing our Futur: Towards a New Social Contract</b>	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.
<b>Egypt Vision 2030</b>	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.
<b>Third World Forum: Egypt 2020</b>			<b>Not Available Online (I will try to get it)</b>
<b>Egypt Industrial Development Strategy</b>	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 recognizes 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

<b>Beyond the Financial Crisis: Competitiveness and Sustainable Development</b>	Egyptian National Competitiveness Council	2009	<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>
<b>Egypt's Strategic Plan for Comprehensive Development 2050</b>	Supreme Council for Planning and Urban Development	2010	<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 <b><i>"Developmental Regions"</i></b>, 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. .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

# OverlappingPlans–updated (New version)

