

Overseas Market Information



Egypt

Synopsis of the Country

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Capital | : Cairo |
| Currency | : Egyptian Pound (EGP) |
| Languages | : Official – Arabic & Commercial - English, French |
| Population | : 817.14 million |
| Total Area | : 1001450 sq. kms |
| GDP | : \$ 404 billion (2007 est.) |
| GDP Growth Rate | : 7.1% (2007 est.) |
| GDP Per Capita | : \$ 5,500 (2007 est.) |
| Major Exports | : Crude oil and petroleum products, cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals |
| Exports Value | : \$ 25.72 billion f.o.b. (2007 est.) |
| Major Countries of Export | : US, Italy, Spain, Syria, Saudi Arabia, UK |
| Major Imports | : Machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, wood products, fuels |
| Imports Value | : \$4 3.43 billion f.o.b. (2007 est.) |
| Major Countries of Import | : US, China, Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia, France |

Egypt is the most populous Arab country and a major force in Middle Eastern affairs. Although President Hosni Mubarak’s government has undertaken incremental reforms to liberalize the socialist economic system that has hampered economic growth since the 1950s, the government continues to maintain heavy subsidies on food, energy, and other key commodities. Economic reform has become a higher priority under Prime Minister Ahmed Nazif, a technocrat who took office in 2004 and has placed liberal reformers in key positions. In 2005, the government reduced personal and corporate tax rates, cut energy subsidies, and privatized several enterprises.

Trade Policy

Egypt’s weighted average tariff rate was 12 percent in 2005. Reform continues slowly, and import restrictions, service market access restrictions, some high tariffs, burdensome and non-transparent sanitary and phytosanitary measures, cumbersome bureaucracy and non-transparent regulations, weak enforcement of intellectual property rights, and non-transparent customs administration add to the cost of trade. An additional 10 percentage points is deducted from Egypt’s trade freedom score to account for non-tariff barriers.



Foreign Investment

All investment projects must be reviewed to gain legal status and qualify for incentives. Investment in certain sectors, such as tourism, mining, and oil, falls under Law 8, and approval is nearly automatic. Foreigners may own 100 percent of Law 8 investment projects and may repatriate capital. Foreign investment in Sinai, military products, and tobacco requires approval from the relevant ministries; foreign ownership of the main agricultural land is almost always prohibited. Residents and non-residents may hold foreign exchange accounts. There are no restrictions on payments and transfers. Bond issues require the Capital Market Authority's approval.

Economic Indicators

Economic Forecasts

| <i>Indicators</i> | <i>2007</i> | <i>2008</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| GDP (USD billion) | 127.93 | 149.729 |
| GDP (constant prices, annual % change) | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| GDP per capita (USD) | 1 739 | 1 995 |
| Inflation rate (consumer prices, annual % change) | 10.9 | 7.8 |

(Source : IMF - World Economic Outlook Database)

General Economic Indicators

| <i>Indicators</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| GDP (USD billion) ⁽¹⁾ | 78.802 | 89.794 | 107.375 |
| GDP (constants prices, annual % change) ⁽¹⁾ | 4.1 | 4.5 | 6.8 |
| GDP per capita (USD) ⁽¹⁾ | 1136.617 | 1269.768 | 1488.609 |
| Inflation (consumer prices, annual % change) (1) | 8.1 | 8.8 | 4.2 |
| Unemployment rate (%) (2) | | | |
| External debt (USD billion) (3) | 7822.638 | 7088.423 | |
| Official exchange rate per USD (period average) (3) | 6.196242 | 5.778833 | 5.733167 |

[Source : (1) IMF - World Economic Outlook Database, (2) ILO - Key Indicators of the Labour Market, (3) World Bank - World Development Indicators]

| <i>GDP per activity sector</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Agriculture and fishing (%) | 15.18 | 14.92 | 11.35 |
| Industry and mining (%) | 36.87 | 36.07 | 28.38 |
| Services (%) | 47.95 | 49.01 | 60.27 |

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators)

Investments

| <i>Foreign Direct Investments</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> | <i>World rank (*) 2006</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| FDI inflows (USD million) | 2,157 | 5,376 | 10,043 | 33/141 |

(Source : UNCTAD - World Investment Report

Note : (*) World Rank = UNCTAD Inward FDI Performance Index

It is a measure of the extend to which a host country receives inward FDI relative to its economic size.

It is calculated as a ratio of the country's share in global FDI inflows to its share in global GDP.



Foreign Trade

General indicators

| <i>Indicators (USD billion) (1)</i> | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Imports of goods | 18.90 | 23.82 | - |
| Exports of goods | 12.32 | 16.07 | - |
| Trade balance | -6.58 | -7.75 | - |
| Current account | 3.92 | -2.10 | - |

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators)

| <i>Indicators (%)</i> | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Share of foreign trade in GDP | 57.8 | 63.0 | 65.0 |
| Share of imports of goods and services in GDP | 29.6 | 32.6 | 33.7 |
| Share of exports of goods and services in GDP | 28.2 | 30.3 | 31.3 |
| Imports of goods and services (<i>annual % change</i>) | 17.2 | 23.8 | - |
| Exports of goods and services (<i>annual % change</i>) | 25.3 | 22.5 | - |

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators)

Trade in goods/services by major category

| 2005 | Imports | Exports |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total Trade in Goods (<i>USD billion</i>) : | 23.82 | 16.07 |
| Agricultural raw materials | 5.1 | 7 |
| Food products | 22.2 | 9.8 |
| Hydrocarbons | 8.3 | 43.1 |
| Manufactured products (<i>chemicals, machines,...</i>) | 49.8 | 30.6 |
| Ores and metals | 3.5 | 3.7 |

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators)

| 2005 | Imports | Exports |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total Trade in Services (<i>USD billion</i>) : | 7.5 | 14 |
| Transport | 40 | 28.6 |
| Tourism | 16.8 | 43.6 |

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators)


Trade by partner countries

| <i>Main Customers (% of exports)</i> | |
|------------------------------------------|--------|
| France | 10,10% |
| Italy | 9,20% |
| USA | 8,40% |
| Spain | 7,50% |

| <i>Main Suppliers (% of exports)</i> | |
|------------------------------------------|-------|
| USA | 7,80% |
| Saudi Arabia | 6,90% |
| China | 5,80% |
| Italy | 5,30% |

(Source : Comtrade, 2006)

India's Total Trade with Egypt
Export to Egypt (For 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08)

| | | | <i>(in US\$)</i> | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | <i>US\$ Million</i> | <i>US\$ Million</i> | <i>US\$ Million</i> |
| | | | <i>Cumulative</i> | <i>Cumulative</i> | <i>Cumulative</i> |
| | | | <i>2005-06</i> | <i>2006-07</i> | <i>2007-08</i> |
| Exporting Country | Importing Country | Commodity Name | val | val | val |
| India | Egypt | All Commodities | 672.33 | 760.49 | 1328.89 |

Export to Egypt (For 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08)

| | | | <i>(in Rs.)</i> | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | <i>Rs. Lakh</i> | <i>Rs. Lakh</i> | <i>Rs. Lakh</i> |
| | | | <i>Cumulative</i> | <i>Cumulative</i> | <i>Cumulative</i> |
| | | | <i>2005-06</i> | <i>2006-07</i> | <i>2007-08</i> |
| Exporting Country | Importing Country | Commodity Name | val | val | val |
| India | Egypt | All Commodities | 297706.26 | 34350.9 | 534744.3 |

Import from Egypt (For 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08)

| | | | <i>(in US\$)</i> | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | <i>US\$ Million</i> | <i>US\$ Million</i> | <i>US\$ Million</i> |
| | | | <i>Cumulative</i> | <i>Cumulative</i> | <i>Cumulative</i> |
| | | | <i>2005-06</i> | <i>2006-07</i> | <i>2007-08</i> |
| Exporting Country | Importing Country | Commodity Name | val | val | val |
| Egypt | India | All Commodities | 220.41 | 1741.84 | 1983.79 |

Import from Egypt (For 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08)

| | | | <i>(in Rs.)</i> | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | <i>Rs. Lakh</i> | <i>Rs. Lakh</i> | <i>Rs. Lakh</i> |
| | | | <i>Cumulative</i> | <i>Cumulative</i> | <i>Cumulative</i> |
| | | | <i>2005-06</i> | <i>2006-07</i> | <i>2007-08</i> |
| Exporting Country | Importing Country | Commodity Name | val | val | val |
| Egypt | India | All Commodities | 97598.65 | 788705.6 | 798278.2 |
| Ghana | India | All Commodities | 34943.91 | 46701.34 | 56554.48 |



India's Engineering Exports to Egypt

| Exporting Country | Importing Country | Commodity Name | Unit | US\$ Million 2005-06 val | US\$ Million 2006-07 val | US\$ Million 2007-08 val |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| India | Egypt | Mica | Kgs | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.11 |
| India | Egypt | Ferro alloys | Tonnes | 0.93 | 1.77 | 10.06 |
| India | Egypt | Aluminium other than products | Kgs | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| India | Egypt | Manufactures of metals | | 25.17 | 27.13 | 42.65 |
| India | Egypt | Iron & steel bar/rods | Tonnes | 2.65 | 3.11 | 8.24 |
| India | Egypt | Primary & semi-finished iron & steel | Tonnes | 5.76 | 8.49 | 3.58 |
| India | Egypt | Machine tools | | 1.42 | 2.59 | 1.21 |
| India | Egypt | Machinery & instruments | | 66.25 | 75.92 | 108.43 |
| India | Egypt | Transport equipment | | 44.74 | 73.23 | 186.38 |
| India | Egypt | Non-ferrous metals | Kgs | 1.93 | 20.87 | 77.58 |
| India | Egypt | Residual engineering items | | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.19 |
| | | Total | | 149.17 | 213.6 | 438.45 |

India's Engineering Imports from Egypt

| Exporting Country | Importing Country | Commodity Name | Unit | US\$ Million 2005-06 val | US\$ Million 2006-07 val | US\$ Million 2007-08 val |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Egypt | India | Machine tools | | - | - | 0.25 |
| | | Non-electrical machinery | | 1.42 | 0.58 | 0.56 |
| | | Electrical machinery | | 0.41 | 0.32 | 0.45 |
| | | Professional inst, optical goods etc. | | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.20 |
| | | Transport equipment | | 0.01 | 0.98 | 0.01 |
| | | Primary steel pig iron based items | Tonnes | 0.24 | 0.06 | - |
| | | Iron & steel | Tonnes | 81.84 | 6.67 | 1.55 |
| | | Manufactures of metals | | 0.02 | 0.13 | 0.07 |
| | | Non-ferrous metals | | 9.56 | 4.62 | 0.99 |
| | | Total | | 93.55 | 13.44 | 4.08 |



Bilateral Agreement between India & Egypt

Brief on India-Egypt PTA

Egypt is the second largest economy after South Africa in the African Continent. It is a part of the COMESA Group and has recently concluded a Comprehensive Economic Agreement with the European Union. The Egyptian side had tabled a proposal for Counter Trade with India during 2001. The proposal was examined by the Indian side and it was informed to the Egyptian side that any counter trade arrangement with reduction of Customs duties is not possible as both countries are members of WTO and will have to provide the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) treatment to other member countries of the WTO. Therefore, it was clarified if both the countries are looking for some tariff reductions on commodities of mutual interest, a bilateral Preferential Trade Agreement under the GATT Enabling Clause has to be in place.

Subsequently, on 30th April, 2001 in an inter-ministerial meeting, it was decided to proceed for a PTA with Egypt. During the bilateral meeting between the two countries on 15th January, 2002, it was decided to constitute a Joint Working Group to negotiate a PTA.

This proposal has been discussed with the Egyptian side in two successive meetings held in October 2002 and in December 2003. During these two meetings, the Draft Text of the Preferential Trade Agreement tabled by India was discussed and has been finalized. On the Rules of Origin, two rounds of discussions have been held. There are some differences between the two sides regarding the criteria of 'originating products'. The Wish List from the Indian side has also been conveyed to the Egyptian side. We are awaiting the Egyptian Wish List.

Import regulations and customs duties

Regulations

Since the beginning of 1990's, Egypt considerably liberalised its market. There is no licensing system, even though the import of certain products requires previous authorisation from the Ministry of Foreign Trade. One of the main difficulty when importing lies in the obligation to send the goods directly from their country of origin (decree 619/98, November, 1998), therefore preventing the goods to be grouped together. However, this law was softened for the companies possessing subsidiaries in some other countries, by authorising them to import either from the country where their head office or their subsidiaries are established. At the same time, the obligation was made to legalise certificates of origin from the country of origin of the goods (even if the exporter was able to gather products of different previous history). The documentary constraints are important (3 originals of the commercial invoice, the proforma invoice for documentary credits, certificate of origin in 2 originals, the packing list). Most of these documents can be legalised by the counterpart Chamber of Commerce of the country, and only then by the Embassy or the Egyptian consulate. Finally, some products are still forbidden, especially in the framework of textile, poultry. Motorcars should be imported on the year they were made. The packaged goods should be marked in Arabic and all the special instructions of handling should be marked both in English and in Arabic.

Customs Duties

Egypt applies the Harmonised Customs System. The customs duties are calculated Ad valorem on the CIF value. The maximum rate of the customs duty is 40%, but nevertheless, there are much higher rates, which apply to goods that were formerly forbidden to import (70% for poultry, from 600% to 3000% for alcohol, and 54% for textile).

Within the framework of its membership of the Arabic League, Egypt is in the process of discussion to create an Arabic Common market with the suppression of customs duty.

Import Taxes

The following taxes should be added to the customs duty :

- Customs excess load: 2% of the customs cleared value if the applied duty is between 5% and 30%, and 3% if the customs duty exceeds 30%. An Excise duty is also levied on alcohol drinks and coffee. A supplementary tax is collected on brandy, cognac, gin and whiskey.



Regulations governing payments

It is today compulsory to detain 100% of the amount credited in the bank to be able to open a documentary credit. There are no exchange controls.

Visa Information

It is possible for most tourists and visitors to obtain an entry visa at any of the Major Ports of Entry. (about \$ 20)

Visitors entering Egypt at the overland border post to Taba (from Israel) to visit Gulf of Aqaba coast and St. Catherine can be exempted from visa and granted a free residence permit for fourteen days to visit the area.

The following are exempt from visa requirement when visiting Egypt: Nationals of Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates.

Citizens of the following countries are required to be in possession of a pre-arrival visa: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chechnya, Croatia, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Lebanon, Macau, Macedonia, Malaysia, Moldavia, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Palestine, The Philippines, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Sri-Lanka, Tadjikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and all African countries.

Note : If you are NOT arriving by air or sea (red sea), then you may need to organize a visa beforehand. i.e. people traveling overland from Sudan, you will need to arrange a visa before arrival.

Business Hours

Banks : from 8.30 to 14.00, Sunday to Thursday.

Transportation of Goods

By Road

The road network is very dense and relatively modern, but out of the 45,000 km of existing roads, only 17,000 km of interurban ways can be considered as being in good condition. 90% of the internal transport of goods is made by road. The Government launched a programme of construction for new highways financed by the private sector in exchange of concessions of exploitation for 99 years.

By Rail

The Egyptian railroad network, with its 5,500 km of railroad (935 km of double ways), is the oldest in the region. This requires important investments for its improvement and modernisation, particularly in order to be able to face containers transport from Egyptian ports up to inland Africa. The railway transport presently amounts to 7% of the internal traffic of goods.

By Sea

The main Mediterranean port is Alexandria; a third of the Egyptian international trade goes through it. The other ports in ascending order are Port Saïd, Suez and Damietta. At El Dikkeila, near Alexandria, there is a mining port. It is necessary to highlight that with the Nile and all the various canals, Egypt has 3,100 km of internal waterways. The Suez Canal: 173 km long, connects the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. About 17,500 boats pass through it every year, what offers important income for the country. Tankers represent only 25 % of the traffic. Important works are in progress to increase the depth of the canal to be able to let the most modern tankers pass through it. Oil pipelines: the Suez-Méditerranée oil pipeline (SUMED), operational since 1977, constitutes an important alternative for the transport of petroleum between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. It is the property of Egypt, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. Furthermore there is a dense network of oil and gas pipelines for the internal transport and the distribution meant for domestic consumption.



By Air

Egypt is an important air centre in the region and the air connections serving Cairo are numerous. Égyptair, member of Arab Air Carriers Organisation, is the second airline of the region. There are airports in the main tourist centres and populated areas.

The international airports are: Cairo, Alexandria, Luxor, Port Saïd, Hurghada and Sharm El-Sheik.

Basic Conversation Guide

Yes = na am

No = laa

Thank you = shokran

Hello = Ahalan

Goodbye= Ma'a Elsalama

I do not understand = Ana laa Afham

What's the price? How much does it cost? = Bikam?

I would like to buy... = O reed ann ashtray

Do you accept the credit cards? = Hal takibal bitakit el aitiman?

Where is...? = Ain...?

Airport = Matar

The station = Mahatit Al kitar

Post office = Markaz Barid

The bank = bank

The police station, the police force = Kissam Shorta

The pharmacy = Sidali ia

One ticket to..., please. = tathkara wahida min fadlik...

Would you have any vacancies for tonight? = Hal togad Koraf Fadia Al Laila?.

Doing Business in Egypt

Local business incentives

The Egyptian government strongly encourages foreign investments. For instance, in order to obtain tax deductions, companies have to carry out plans aimed at developing areas such as Sinai, or rural zones. The rate of these tax exemptions depends on the activity of the company and the opportunities of hiring contained in the plans. Egypt appears, from an economical point of view, as one of the most powerful countries in the Arabic world, even though the country meets important economic problems. Egypt has established free trade zones allowing to boost the industrial development of the country. Consequently, the government grants several advantages to foreign investors. The following free trade zones can be listed: Nasr City (near the airport of Cairo), Alexandria, Port Saïd (Entrance of the Canal of Suez), Suez (first port in the Red Sea), Ismailia (between Port Saïd and Cairo) and Damiette. The General Authority for Investment (GAFI) provides support and assistance for international investors.



Legal Forms of Companies

| <i>Form</i> | <i>Number of partners/ shareholders</i> | <i>Minimum and/or maximum capital</i> | <i>Liability</i> | <i>Registration fee</i> | <i>Release of financial documents</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Sole proprietorship | 1 person. | No minimum capital. | Liability is unlimited. | They vary depending on the corporate form. | No |
| Private Limited Company (WLL) | Minimum 2 partners. Maximum 50 partners. | Minimum LE 50,000. totally released at the creation. | Liability is limited to the amount contributed. | They vary depending on the corporate form. | Yes |
| Joint Stock Company is a Public Limited company. | Minimum 2 partners. | LE 250,000 : half of it released when created. LE 500,000 in case of takeover bid (1/4 released) | Liability is limited to the amount of contributions. | They vary depending on the corporate form. | Yes |
| General partnership | Minimum 2 partners. | No minimum capital. | Partners' liability is several and indefinite. | They vary depending on the corporate form. | No |
| Limited partnership | Minimum 3 partners. Two types of partners: active partners (General Partner) and sleeping partner (Limited Partner). | Minimum LE 250,000. | Liability of active partners is unlimited. Liability of sleeping partners is limited to the amount of investments. | They vary depending on the corporate. | No |

Registration and licensing procedures

Status should be made in a deed drawn up by a solicitor notary. Registration and deposit of status should be made with the Trade Register. The competent Register is the one where the company's headquarters are located. A notification must be published in a journal of legal announcements and a copy of the articles of incorporation must be transmitted to the General Authority for Investment (GAFI) in Cairo. Agencies and branches of foreign companies should be registered with a specific register.

Foreign exchange control

Since the Company Act 381 of 1994, there is no exchange control in Egypt anymore. Free conversion of currencies is carried out, as well as the right to transfer profits and capital, with no limitation of amount nor any permanence time limit.



Regulations concerning equity investment

A majority holding interest in the capital of a local company is authorized in Egypt. Moreover, holding more than 49% of a local bank capital is authorised since the law 97/1996.

Foreign Direct Investment inflows in Tunisia

| <i>FDI inflows</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>World rank (*) 2005</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| FDI inflows (USD million) | 237 | 2157 | 5 376 | 66/141 |

(Source : UNCTAD - World Investment Report)

Note : () World Rank = UNCTAD Inward FDI Performance Index. It is a measure of the extend to which a host country receives inward FDI relative to its economic size. It is calculated as a ratio of the country's share in global FDI inflows to its share in global GDP.*

Useful Addresses

Embassy of India in Egypt

Embassy of Egypt
5 Aziz Abaza Street
Zamalek
PO Box No. 718
Cairo 11211
Egypt
Tel. : 00-20-2-7360052, 7356053
Fax : 00-20-2-7364038
E-mail: embassy@indembcairo.com
Web : www.indembcairo.org

Embassy of Egypt in India

Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt
1/50 M, Niti Marg
Chanakyapuri
New Delhi 110021
Tel. : +91-11-2611 4096, 2611 4097
Fax : +91-11-2688 5355
E-mail: egyptdel@spectranet.com

Consulate General of Egypt

101 Benhur Apartments, 32
Narayan Dabholkar Road
Mumbai 400 006
Tel. : +91-22-3676422
Fax : +91-22-3634558

Trade Associations

Federation of Egyptian Industries

11 Akaba Street
Dokki, In Front of El Tahrir Cinema
Cairo, Egypt
Tel. : 20-2-392-8366
Fax : 20-2-348-8502

Federation of Egyptian Chambers of Commerce

4 El Falaki Square
Downtown, Cairo
Egypt
Tel. : +20-2-355-1813
Fax : +20-2-355-7940

Alexandria Chamber of Commerce

31, Chamber of Commerce Street
Alexandria, Egypt
Tel. : 203- 809339
Fax : 203-808993
E-mail : alexitp@idsc1.gov.eg

Aswan Chamber of Commerce

Abtal El Tahreer Street, Aswan
Egypt
Tel. : 20-97-323084

Cairo Chamber of Commerce

4 Midan El Falaki Street
Cairo
Egypt
Tel. : 20-2-355-8261
Fax : 20-2 356-3603



Suez and South Sinai Chamber of Commerce

47 Salah Eldin Elayoubi Street
Suez, Egypt
Tel. : 20-62-227-783

Useful Links

Export/Import

Market Information

- InfoExport : Egypt (www.infoexport.gc.ca)
- US Commercial Service's Country Commercial Guide Egypt (www.buyusa.gov/egypt)
- Austrade Egypt Profile (www.austrade.gov.au/Egypt-profile/default.aspx)
- US Commercial Service Egypt Page (www.buyusainfo.net)

Trade Leads

- AmCham Egypt Business Marchmaking (www.amcham.org.eg)
- TradeEgypt (www.tradeegypt.com)
- Egypt Trade Leads (<http://b2b.tradeholding.com>)
- American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt (www.amcham.org.eg)
- Gulf Business (<http://gulfbusiness.tradeholding.com>)

Business Directories

- DMOZ Open Directory-Business and Economy-Egypt (<http://dmoz.org/Regional/Africa/Egypt>)
- Arabuild.com (www.arabuild.com)
- ArabDataNet.com (www.arabdatanet.com)
- Afrika.no - Egypt (<http://afrika.no/links/Countries/Egypt/index.html>)
- Egyptian Trading Directory (www.egtrade.com)
- Internet Business Mall Egypt (www.ibm-e.com)
- American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt (www.amcham.org.eg)
- Arab Chambers of Commerce in the Arab World (www.awo.net/commerce/arabcoc/coc.asp)
- Gulf Business (<http://gulfbusiness.tradeholding.com/>)

Country Risks

- Country Risks for Egypt (www.ducroire.be)

Business Culture

- Country Studies/Area Handbooks - Egypt (<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/egtoc.html>)

Logistics

- BIVAC (www.bivac.com)
- MEnow (<http://menow.com>)

Travel

- CDC Health Information - North Africa (www.cdc.gov/travel/nafrica.htm)

General Information

- CDC Health Information - North Africa (www.cdc.gov/travel/nafrica.htm)
- British Chamber of Commerce Export Zone Country Profile of Egypt (www.link2exports.co.uk)
- CID - Country Profile - Egypt (www.cid.harvard.edu/cidtrade/gov/egyptgov.html)
- Economist.com | Country Briefings: Egypt (www.economist.com/countries/Egypt/)
- ELDIS - Country Profiles - Egypt (www.eldis.org)
- FDI.net Egypt Investment Information (www.fdi.net)
- World Bank Group's Country Pages - Egypt (<http://go.worldbank.org>)
- WWW Virtual Library - Egypt (www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/africa/cuvl/Egypt.html)
- Council of Arab Economic Unity Arab Investment Map (www.arabinvestmap.com)
- AME Middle East Business Information (www.ameinfo.com)
- ArabDataNet.com (www.arabdatanet.com)
- ArabNet (www.arab.net)
- Afrika.no - Egypt (<http://afrika.no/links/Countries/Egypt/index.html>)
- British Chamber of Commerce Export Zone Country Profile of Egypt (www.link2exports.co.uk)
- Egyptian Trading Directory (www.egtrade.com)
- Austrade Egypt Profile (www.austrade.gov.au/Egypt-profile/default.aspx)

(Source : EEPC INDIA Website, Statistics Department – EEPC INDIA, www.fita.org, www.siamindia.com)