

# Chapter 1: National Background Information



## [1.1 Physical and Demographic Context](#)

## [1.2 Political/ Geographic Structure of the Country](#)

## [1.3 Industrial and Agricultural Sectors](#)

## [1.4 Industrial Employment by Major Economic Sectors](#)

### ***1.1 Physical and Demographic Context***

(Sources of data is statistical yearbook for June 2003 - CAPMAS)

#### • **Location**

Egypt enjoys a unique geographical location. It is an Arab African country, being situated on the northeastern corner of the African continent. It is also partly an Asian country, being linked to Asia by the Sinai Peninsula, which has always played a vital role over history as a crossing point between the continents of Asia, Africa and Europe. Due to its singular geographical situation, Egypt has always been a connecting link between the world continents. Although Egypt's position was affected following the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope route, the country later regained its vital role after the digging of the Suez Canal thus representing an ideal gateway to Europe, Africa, MENA region and the rest of the world. Egypt lies between latitudes 22° and 32° and between longitudes 24° and 37° to the east of Greenwich line.



#### • **Geographical Borders**

Egypt is bounded as follows:

- ▶ To the north, by the Mediterranean Sea with a 995 km long coast.
- ▶ To the east, by the Red Sea with a 1941 km long coast.
- ▶ To the northeast, by 265 km long borders with Palestine and Israel.
- ▶ To the west, by 1105 km long borders with Libya.
- ▶ To the south, by 1280 km long borders with Sudan.

- **Geography of Egypt**

The Nile Basin:

The River Nile, which is 6690 km long, is the second longest river in the world. It runs through the following countries:



- Tanzania
- Congo
- Burundi
- Rwanda
- Kenya
- Uganda
- Ethiopia
- Sudan
- Egypt

It may be divided into the following climatic regions: -

- ***The Equatorial Plateau, where the weather is hot and rainy the year round;***
- ***The Sudan Valley. Two seasons are distinguished: hot and rainy, and hot and dry;***
- ***The Nubian Desert and Upper Egypt (from Atbara to Cairo): hot and dry in summer; cold in winter;***
- ***Lower Egypt (from Cairo to the Mediterranean): hot and dry in summer; rainy in winter;***
- ***The Ethiopian Plateau: heavy rain in summer;***
- ***The Egyptian coasts have total length of approximately 2936 km, of which 995 km is on the Mediterranean and 1941 km is on the Red Sea.***

The Major Geographical Regions are: -

I. The Nile Valley

*(4% area of A.R.E.) It begins southern form north of Wadi Halfa to Mediterranean Sea and it is divided into: -*



1. Upper Egypt

**(Form Wadi Halfa to south of Cairo):**

*The Nile Valley, south of Aswan is a desert region where the mountainous land on both sides of the valley is 1000 meters above sea level in the east and 800 meters in the west. This area is an extension of the Sahara Desert, and is the least fertile part of the Valley .The Nile runs from Aswan to Cairo through a valley, which is from 2 to 15 km wide. It is widest at Kom Umbou, where it is 15 km wide. On both sides of the Valley, there are chains of rock hills, which are 300 meter above level.*

2. Lower Egypt

**(Extended from south of Cairo to Mediterranean coast in the north):**

*Twenty-five km north of Cairo, the Nile forks into two main branches namely the Rosetta and Damietta branches between these two branches lays the Delta which is the most fertile land in the world.*

## II. The Suez Canal Zone:

*This Zone extends from the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean Sea its length is about 160 km*

## III. The Eastern Desert:

*(28% of area of Egypt.) It extends from Nile Valley to the Eastern Borders of Egypt at the Red Sea till Rafah & it is divided into: -*

### 1. The Northern Zone (Sinai desert):

*Sinai is veritable gateway to Egypt from the east. It is triangular in shape, and stretches for 400 km from north to south, and 200 km from east to west. It is generally hot during the summer, stormy and exposed to cold air currents during the winter.*

*Sinai is divided into:*

- i. The Northern Part: Includes the coastal strip, which extends from Rafah to Port-Said. Water is abundant in this area due to heavy rainfalls.*
- ii. The Central Part: This is a steep rocky plateau 3000 feet above sea level. Water in this part is scarce.*
- iii. The Southern Part: This is a steep rocky area 10000 feet above sea level, water are abundant due to heavy rainfall.*

### 2. The Southern Zone:

*It extends from Southern of Cairo – Suez desert road till the boundaries of Egypt and Sudan. This is a sterile area characterized by a range of mountains 2000-meters high and stretches along the coast of the Red Sea. It is rich with minerals and quarries. Kusair, Ghardaka, Ras Gharb and Safaga are small Red Sea harbours.*

## IV. The Western Desert:

*This desert extends from the Nile Valley in the east to the Egypt-Libyan boundaries in the north to the southern boundaries of Egypt. It represents two-thirds of the total land area of Egypt (680000sq km), its average altitude is 500 meters.*

*The Northern Zone: This is the northern plateau and the region of the Great Depressions, it includes Siwa Oasis, Qattara Depression, Wadi EI-Natroun and Baharia Oasis.*

*The Southern Zone: Includes the Farafra, Kharga, Dakhla and Owaynat Oasis.*

- **Climate**

*Climate is determined by many factors, chief of which are location, terrain and overall system of atmospheric pressure and water surface. Basically Egypt lies within the dry tropical region, except for the northern parts that lie within the warm moderate region, with a climate similar to the Mediterranean region, characterized by hot dry summers, and moderate winters with little rainfall, increasing along the coastal areas.*

- **Water Resources**

*Egypt depends, for its water supply on three fresh water sources namely: surface water from the River Nile, rain and storm water and subterranean water. While the Nile remains, for Egypt, as the main source of fresh water, there are additional, albeit limited resources consisting of the following:*

- ▶ *Recycling agricultural drainage water resulting from irrigating cultivated land, either used as such or mixed with fresh Nile water;*
- ▶ *Treated sanitary wastewater;*  
*Quantity of water available for use at present is 61.61 billion cubic meters per annum, broken down as follows;*
- ▶ *53.3 billion cubic meters of Nile water from the Aswan Dam reservoir, to irrigate cultivated land (old and newly reclaimed);*
- ▶ *3.3 billion cubic meters of underground water, in the Delta, Upper Egypt and Sinai, for drinking purposes;*
- ▶ *7.2 billion cubic meters of recycled agricultural drainage water, for non-consumer purposes;*

- **Area**

*Egypt has a total area of about 1002000 Sq. kilometers, of which only 35189 Sq. kilometers, i.e.; 3.6% are populated.*

- **Population**

- *The earliest census in Egypt is dated to be in 3340 BC. In modern times, censuses began in 1800, when Egypt's population was 2.5 millions.*
- *This estimate was followed by a mid-century 19th count of 4.5 millions.*
- *In 1882, population in Egypt reached 6.7 millions.*
- *In 1996 CAPMAS carried out the twelfth population, Housing and Establishment Census.*

- *The final results of the 1996 Census indicated that, the total population inside Egypt reached 59.3 millions against 48.3 millions in 1986.*
- *According to the 1996 Census, nearly 40% of the total urban population lived in Cairo and Alexandria. Cairo, the capital, had a population of nearly 6.8 millions and nearly 3.3 millions in Alexandria.*
- *The population growth rate decreased from 2.8% in the period 1976-1986 to 2.1% in the period 1986-1996.*
- *The estimates of population inside Egypt on 1st of January 2001 reached 64.7 millions and on 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2003 reached 67.5 millions*
- *The estimates of annual population growth rate in 2001 reached 1.69%*
- *The crude death rate declined from 6.7 per thousand in 1995 to become 6.4 per thousand in 2002.*
- *Life expectancy at birth for males increased from 62.8 years in 1991 to 67.1 years in 2001 and from 66.4 years to 71.5 years for females.*
- *The reported crude birth rate declined from 27.9 per thousand in 1995 to 27.4 per thousand in 2002 (Including Egyptian abroad). ((Statistical year book for year 2002))*

**The 1996 census by comparison with 1986 census shows the following:**

- ▶ Total number of population as of 1996, is 61492914 against 50405238 according to the 1986 Census, with an increase of 11087676.
- ▶ Males accounted (30.352million) for 51.2% of the population and females (28.961 million) for 48.8%, reflecting the same percentage of the 1986 census.
- ▶ The number of people residing within the country rose to 59312914 from 48254238 in 1986; Egyptian expatriates abroad, on temporary immigration basis fell to 2180000 against 2151000 in 1986, in addition to 720000 permanent Egyptian immigrant's abroad. According to United Nations' data, Egypt ranked, in terms of population, seventeenth among world countries.
- ▶ Population of Cairo Governorate rise to 6800992 in 1996, with an increase of 720784 at a percentage of 11.9% compared to the 1986 census. In terms of population, Cairo ranks the twenty first in the order of world cities. The labor force raised to 17795647 accounting for 35.4%of the total population, compared to 13,400,387 accounting for 34.4% of total population in 1986.
- ▶ Rate of immigration of population from rural to urban areas decreased by 1 %.



- ▶ Family size decreased to 4.7 persons compared to 4.9 persons according to the 1986 census.

**Table 1-A: Population Growth Rate**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Year</i>
Population Growth Rate	2.1%	1996-2000
Birth Rate/1000	27	1999
Mortality Rate /1000	6.4	1999
<b>Total Fertility Rate</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1996-1998</b>

- **Capital**

Cairo, the capital of Egypt is a time-honored city with an outstanding position among world capitals. It has an estimated population of 67.3 ranking the seventeenth among world cities in order of population, and the largest in the Arab world and Africa.

- **Language**

Arabic is the official language of Egypt.

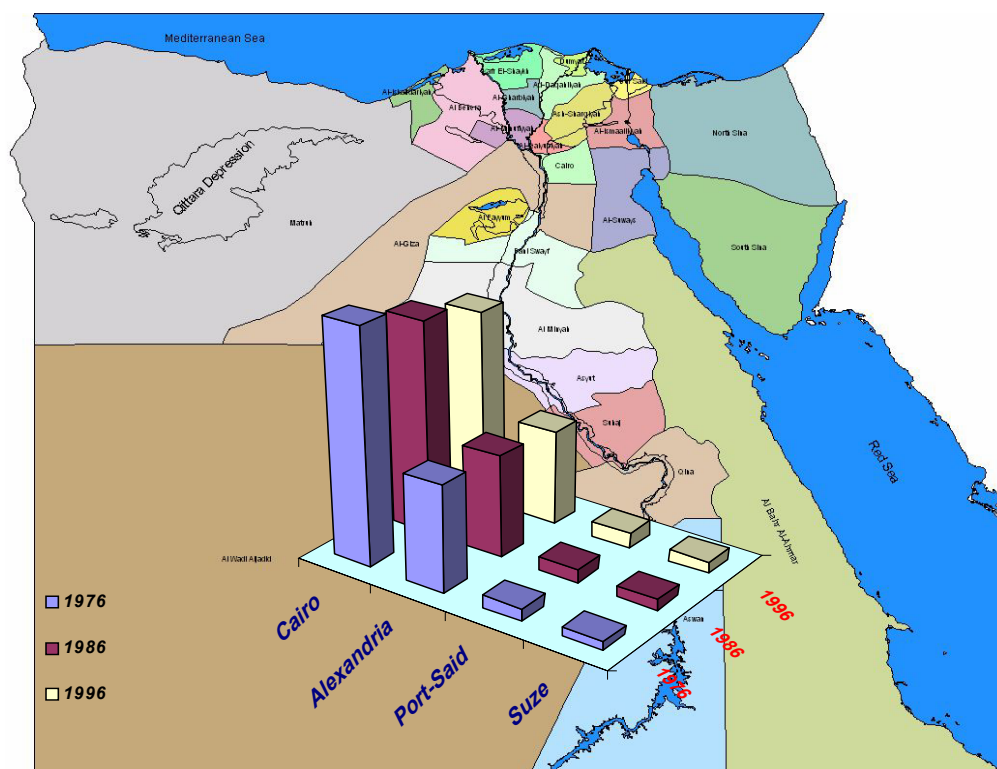
**Table 1-B: Some Basic Information about Egypt by Census Years (1986 -1996).**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Census Years</i>	
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1986</i>
Total population in (000) (excl. Egyptian abroad)	59313	48254
Major cities in urban governorates (Capitals)	4	4
Percentage of population in major cities	18.6	20.2
Number of towns in Lower Egypt (towns and capitals of governorates)	108	90
Number of towns in Upper Egypt (towns and capitals of governorates)	78	70
Percentage of urban population in Lower and Upper Egypt.	23.2	23.1
Number of villages in Lower Egypt.	2468	2467
Number of villages in Upper Egypt.	1664	166.2
Percentage of rural population in Lower and Upper Egypt.	56.8	55.5
Number of towns in frontier governorates	37	31
Percentage of rural population in Lower and Upper Egypt.	1.4	1.2
<b>Total area of Egypt (in 000.sq.km)</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>1002</b>

**Table 1-C: Percentage Distribution of Population by Governorate (1986 and 1996 Censuses)**

<i>Governorate</i>	<i>1986</i>		<i>1996</i>	
	<i>Order</i>	<i>Percent to pop</i>	<i>Order</i>	<i>Percent to pop</i>
Cairo	1	12.58	1	11.50
Alexandria	6	6.06	7	5.60
Port-Said	20	0.83	20	0.90
Suze	21	0.68	21	0.68
<b>Total Urban Gov.</b>		<b>20.15</b>		<b>18.68</b>
Damietta	18	1.54	18	1.54
Dakahlia	3	7.22	4	7.10

Sharkia	4	7.08	3	7.20
Kalyoubia	9	5.21	9	5.60
Kafr Al-Sheikh	14	3.75	14	3.70
Al-Gharbia	7	5.98	6	5.70
Al-Monofia	12	4.60	12	4.70
Behera	5	6.73	5	6.73
Ismailia	19	1.13	19	1.20
<b>Total Lower Gov.</b>		<b>43.24</b>		<b>43.47</b>
Al-Giza	2	7.72	2	8.10
Al-Fayoum	15	3.22	15	3.40
Beni Swaif	16	3.00	16	3.10
Menya	8	5.48	8	5.60
Asyout	13	4.59	11	4.70
Sohag	10	5.07	10	5.30
Qena	11	4.10	13	4.10
Aswan	17	1.68	17	1.60
Luxur	22	0.60	22	0.60
<b>Total Upper Egypt Gov.</b>		<b>35.46</b>		<b>36.50</b>
Red Sea	25	0.20	25	0.30
Al-wadi Algdeed	26	0.20	26	0.20
Mersa Matrouh	24	0.30	24	0.40
North Sinai	23	0.40	23	0.40
South Sinai	27	0.10	27	0.10
<b>Total Frontier Egypt Gov.</b>		<b>1.20</b>		<b>1.40</b>



	Cairo	Alexandria	Port-Said	Suze
1976	13.85	6.33	0.72	0.53
1986	12.58	6.06	0.83	0.68
1996	11.5	5.6	0.9	0.68

**Table 1-D: Urban/ Rural Population by Sex in Census Years (1886-1996)**

<i>Census Years</i>	<i>Urban / Rural</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban to Rural</i>
1986	Urban	10909	10307	21216	44.0
	Rural	13800	13238	27038	56.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24709</b>	<b>23545</b>	<b>48254</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1996	Urban	12958	12328	25286	43.0
	Rural	17394	16633	34027	57.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30352</b>	<b>28961</b>	<b>59313</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 1-E: Growth Rates in Intercensal Periods**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Average Growth Rates</i>
1897-1907	1.46
1907-1917	1.28
1917-1927	1.09
1927-1937	1.16
1937-1947	1.75
1947-1960	2.34
1960-1966	2.52
1966-1976	1.92
1976-1986	2.75
1986-1996	2.08

**Table 1-F: Estimates of Population by Sex and Governorates, 1/1/2003 (in number)**

<i>Governorates</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Cairo	7283	3557	3726
Giza	5208	2517	2691
Sharkia	4691	2279	2412
Dakahlia	4570	2242	2328
Behera	4339	2128	2211
Menia	3687	1802	1885
Gharbia	3661	1810	1851
Kalyoubia	3584	1735	1849
Alexandria	3577	1750	1827
Suhag	3481	1700	1781
Asyout	3122	1520	1602
Menofia	2994	1453	1541
Qena	2697	1340	1357
Kafr-el-shiekh	2403	1195	1208
Fayoum	2208	1062	1146
Beni-Suef	2062	1009	1053
Aswan	1043	520	523
Damietta	995	486	509
Ismailia	789	386	403
Port Said	506	247	259
Suez	452	220	232

Luxor	392	191	201
North Sinai	280	134	146
Matrouh	240	114	126
Red Sea	172	74	98
El-Wadi El-Gidid	156	75	81
South Sini	60	23	37
<b>Pop inside Egypt</b>	<b>64652</b>	<b>31569</b>	<b>33083</b>
<b>Egyptian's Abroad</b>	<b>1900</b>		
<b>Total population.</b>	<b>66552</b>		

**Table 1-G: Population Forecasts Broken Down by Sex and Specific Age Groups (1/1/2000)**

<i>Age group</i>		<i>Population below 6</i>	<i>Education Age 6-24</i>	<i>Productivity Age (Working age) 15-64</i>	<i>Old Age 65+</i>
<i>Description</i>					
<i>Population (in thousand)</i>	<i>Male</i>	4598	13825	18939	1135
	<i>Female</i>	4366	12791	18336	1016
	<i>Total</i>	8964	26616	37275	2151
<i>% of total population</i>	<i>Male</i>	14.19	42.68	58.47	3.50
	<i>Female</i>	14.12	41.38	59.32	3.29
	<i>Total</i>	14.16	42.04	58.88	4.00

**Table 1-H: Expectation of Life at Birth, by Sex**

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
1960	53.8	51.6
1976	57.7	52.7
1986	63.5	60.5
1991	66.4	62.8
1996	69.0	56.1
1999	70.5	66.3
2001	71.5	67.1
2006	73.6	69.2
2011	75.5	70.9
2016	77.2	72.5
2021	78.7	73.9

- Rate of immigration of population from rural to urban areas decreased by 1%.

- Family size decreased to 4.6 persons compared to 4.9 persons according to the 1986 census.

- **Education**

- The following results have been achieved due to the efforts exerted in the field of education.

- Increasing number of general primary education classes by 5.5 % in 01 / 2002 compared with 94 / 95, and the percentage of AI-Azhar primary classes increased by 19.2 %.
- Increasing number of general preparatory classes by 22.8 % in 01/2020 compared with 94 / 95, and increased by 75.5 % in AI-Azhar.
- Increasing number of general secondary classes by 32.1 % in 01 / 2002 compared with 94 / 95, and increasing number of classes in AI-Azhar by 58.9 %.

(Sources of data is statistical yearbook for year 2002 - CAPMAS)

Rate of illiteracy dropped by 11%. According to the 1996 census, the number of illiterate persons at the age of ten and above was 17347745 representing, 38.6% of the total population, compared to 17147597 illiterates according to the 1986 Census, representing 49.6%.

**Table 1-I :** Population (10 Years and Over) by Educational Status and Sex in Urban/ Rural Areas (The final results of the 1996 census)

<i><b>Educational Status</b></i>	<i><b>Total</b></i>			<i><b>Rural</b></i>		<i><b>Urban</b></i>	
	<i><b>Total</b></i>	<i><b>Female</b></i>	<i><b>Male</b></i>	<i><b>Female</b></i>	<i><b>Male</b></i>	<i><b>Female</b></i>	<i><b>Male</b></i>
Illiterate	17646025	11005746	6640279	7721025	4616042	3284721	2024237
Read & Write	8399253	3209817	5189436	151740	2929775	1692677	2259661
Primary	4155224	1829547	2325677	915416	1291568	914131	1034109
Less than University. Certificates <sup>(1)</sup>	12069101	5026752	7042349	1932839	3397005	3093913	3645344
University	2547995	852998	1694997	121145	442895	731853	1252102
N.S.	13822	6067	7755	3949	4845	2118	2910
<b><i>TOTAL</i></b>	<b><i>44831420</i></b>	<b><i>21930927</i></b>	<b><i>22900493</i></b>	<b><i>12211514</i></b>	<b><i>12682130</i></b>	<b><i>9719413</i></b>	<b><i>10218363</i></b>
<b><i>Percentage distribution</i></b>							
Illiterate	39.36	50.18	29.00	63.23	36.40	33.80	19.81
Read & Write	18.74	14.64	22.66	12.42	23.10	17.42	22.11
Primary	9.27	8.34	10.16	7.50	10.18	9.41	10.12
Less than University. Certificates <sup>(1)</sup>	26.92	22.92	30.75	15.83	26.79	31.83	35.67
University	5.68	3.89	7.40	0.99	3.49	7.53	12.25
N.S.	0.03	0.03	0.30	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03
<b><i>TOTAL</i></b>	<b><i>100.00</i></b>	<b><i>100.00</i></b>	<b><i>100.00</i></b>	<b><i>100.00</i></b>	<b><i>100.00</i></b>	<b><i>100.00</i></b>	<b><i>100.00</i></b>

(1) *Excluding primary*

## **1.2 Political/ Geographic Structure of the Country**

(Sources of data is statistical year book for year 2002 - CAPMAS)

- **Country name:**

Conventional long form: Arab Republic of Egypt

conventional short form: Egypt

local long form: Jumhuriyat Misr al-Arabiyah

local short form: Misr

former: United Arab Republic (with Syria)

- **Government type:**

Republic

- **Capital:**

Cairo, which is the seat of government and is the place where most diplomatic missions, have their offices.

- **Administrative divisions:**

26 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Daqahliyah, Al Bahr al Ahmar, Al Buhayrah, Al Fayyum, Al Gharbiyah, Al Iskandariyah, Al Isma'iliyah, Al Jizah, Al Minufiyah, Al Minya, Al Qahirah, Al Qalyubiyah, Al Wadi al Jadid, Ash Sharqiyah, As Suways, Aswan, Asyut, Bani Suwayf, Bur Sa'id, Dumyat, Janub Sina', Kafr ash Shaykh, Matruh, Qina, Shamal Sina', Suhaj

- **Executive branch:**

**Chief of state:**

President Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK (since 14 October 1981) head of government: Prime Minister Atef OBEID (since 5 October 1999)

**Cabinet:**

Cabinet appointed by the president

**Elections:**

President nominated by the People's Assembly for a six-year term, the nomination must then be validated by a national, popular referendum; national referendum last held 26 September 1999 (next to be held NA October 2005); prime minister appointed by the president.

- **Legislative branch:**

Bicameral system consists of the People's Assembly or Majlis al-Sha'b (454 seats; 444 elected by popular vote, 10 appointed by the president; members serve five-year terms) and the Advisory Council or Majlis al-Shura - which functions only in a consultative



role (264 seats; 176 elected by popular vote, 88 appointed by the president; members serve NA-year terms)

- **Elections:**

People's Assembly - three-phase voting - last held 19 October, 29 October, 8 November 2000 (next to be held NA November 2005); Advisory Council - last held 7 June 1995 (next to be held NA)

- **Election results:**

People's Assembly - percent of vote by party-NDP( National Democratic Party ) 88%, independents 8%, opposition 4%; seats by party - NDP 398, NWP(New wafd party) 7, Tagammu 6, Nasserists 2, LSP( Socialist Liberal party) 1, independents 38, undecided 2; Advisory Council - percent of vote by party - NDP 99%, independents 1%; seats by party - NA

**Table 1-J:** Percentage of Population and Area by Governorates (1/1/2000):

(Sources of data is statistical yearbook for year 2000 – CAPMAS)

*Provinces located at North Delta*

<i>Governorate</i>	<i>Population (%)</i>		<i>Total area in (Km2)</i>	
Cairo	11.5	11.31	2142	19042
Alexandria	5.60	5.55	267936	167550
Al-Behera	6.70	6.72	1012948	694362
Kafr Al-Sheikh	3.80	3.73	343712	374825
Al-Gharbia	5.70	5.68	194221	1942411
Al-Monofia	4.70	4.63	153213	243593
Al-Kalubia	5.60	5.55	100109	107272
Al-Sharkia	7.20	7.24	417955	476428
Al-Dekhailia	7.10	7.08	34709	347100
Damietta	1.50	1.54	58917	66887

*Provinces located at Upper Egypt*

<i>Governorate</i>	<i>Population (%)</i>	<i>Total area in (Km2)</i>
Al-Giza	8.10	119100
Al-Fayoum	3.40	185600
Beni Swaif	3.10	136941
Menya	5.60	241165
Assiut	4.70	157400
Sohag	5.30	159392
Qena	4.70	174072
Aswan	1.60	100473
Luxur	0.61	22673

*Provinces located at Suez Canal Area:*

<i>Governorate</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Total area in (Km2)</i>
--------------------	-------------------	----------------------------

Port Said	0.79	132068
Ismailia	1.22	506696
Suez	0.70	900221

*Provinces located at Sinai*

<b><i>Governorate</i></b>	<b><i>Population</i></b>	<b><i>Total area in (Km2)</i></b>
North Sinai	0.43	405865
South Sinai	0.09	1679100

*Provinces located at the Border of the country*

<b><i>Governorate</i></b>	<b><i>Population</i></b>	<b><i>Total area in (Km2)</i></b>
Red Sea	0.27	7113
Mersa Matrouh	0.37	171641
Al-wadi Algeed	0.24	108224

### ***1.3 Industrial and Agricultural Sectors***

(Sources of data is statistical year book for year 2000 & year 2002 - CAPMAS)

► **Industrial & Mining Sector:**

Data in this section reflects some achievements in the field of industries. By comparing data of 00/ 2001 with 1995/1996 we can notice the following:

- ***Quantity of iron ore increased by 14 %***
- ***Quantity of hydrogenated oil increased by 28 %***
- ***Quantity of natural gas increased by 102 %***
- ***Quantity of tanned leather increased by 48 %***

***Sources of data in this section are the Ministry of Industry and related authorities***

► **The major industries in Egypt are:**

- ***Textile and Cotton industry***
- ***Mining (Petrol oil, Natural gas, Phosphate, Manganese, Iron)***
- ***Fertilizers industries (Phosphate & Nitrogenous fertilizers)***
- ***Aluminum industry***
- ***Steel and iron industries***
- ***Cement industries***
- ***Carpet industries***

► **Agricultural Sector:**

The agricultural sector plays a major role in the structure of the national economy of Egypt. Agricultural production is closely connected with the livelihood of the people. In addition, the agricultural exports represent a major part of the foreign trade of Egypt. Accordingly, the Government initiated programmes for a horizontal expansion in order to increase the area under cultivation, and a perpendicular expansion, which increases the yield of the cultivated areas.

The reclaimed area during the period 1952 to 00 /2001 reached 3199 thousand feddan. The total cultivated areas with winter crops, summer crops and Nile crops were 13188 compared to 12832 and 12000 in 1999 and, 1995 respectively. Moreover, the production of fish increased by 60% during the comparison period.

The use of agrochemical is decreased than before due to the restricted regulations and awareness of the public to the harmful impact of chemicals.

**Table 1-K: Distributed Insecticides to be used in Agricultural Sector.**

Governorate	Quantity (ton)		
	* 2002/01	2001/00	2000/99
Alexandria	1	1	5
Kalyoubia	40	24	18
Menoufia	204	148	112
Gharbia	141	69	52
Kafr- El- Sheikh	259	193	168
Sharkia	198	85	100
Ismailia	3	7	4
Dakahlia	157	72	110
Damietta	23	25	22
Behera	361	308	319

Giza	10	10	1
Fayoum	66	46	32
Beni-Suef	123	125	117
Menia	207	57	89
Asyout	41	34	120
Suhag	33	61	72
Qena	5	14	(1)
Aswan	2	14	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1873</b>	<b>1292</b>	<b>1344</b>

(1) Less than one ton

**Table 1-L:** Overview of the Industrial and Agricultural Sector

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Number of Employees</i>	<i>Major Products in each Sector/Governmental</i>
Industrial/ Manufacturing Sector	729286	Textile, Cement, Iron & Steel, Chemicals, Wood, Food and Paper
Mining and Extraction	16018	Petroleum, Phosphate , Coke and Natural Gas
Agricultural Sector	6778000	Cotton, Rice, Wheat, Sugar-Cane, Vegetable and Fruits
<b>Total</b>	<b>7523304</b>	

**Table 1-M:** Structure of the Manufacturing/Agricultural Sector/Governmental

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Micro Farms Facilities<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Small Farms Facilities<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Medium Farms Facilities<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>Big Farms Facilities<sup>4</sup></i>
Industrial/ Manufacturing Sector	5455	22924	99301	620860
Agricultural Sector	658300	42000	25000	2000
<b>Total</b>	<b>663755</b>	<b>64924</b>	<b>124301</b>	<b>622860</b>

<sup>1</sup>: 1 to 10 employees (Industrial)/1 to 10 Acres (Agricultural)

<sup>2</sup>: 10 to 100 employees (Industrial)//10 to 20 Acres (Agricultural)

<sup>3</sup>: 100 to 500 employees (Industrial)/20 to 50 Acres (Agricultural)

<sup>4</sup>: More than 500 employees (Industrial)/More than 100 Acres (Agricultural).

**Table 1-N:** Services Rendered by the Agrarian Reform co-operative Societies, By Type of Service.

<i>Item</i>	<i>02/01</i>	<i>01/00</i>	<i>00/99</i>	<i>99/98</i>	<i>98/97</i>	<i>97/96</i>	<i>96/95</i>
Seeds	20185	23317	26838	32642	42642	38916	27390
Fertilizers	83724	73582	39967	52477	64180	85187	77192
<i>Insecticides</i>	<i>37566</i>	<i>26634</i>	<i>32778</i>	<i>30574</i>	<i>37697</i>	<i>48609</i>	<i>42043</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>141475</i>	<i>123533</i>	<i>99583</i>	<i>1155693</i>	<i>144519</i>	<i>172712</i>	<i>146625</i>

**Table 1-O :** Breakdown of Agricultural Production by Region

<i>Region</i>	<i>Major Crops</i>	<i>Total Quantity Of Crops 1999</i>	<i>Size of Productive Areas(Feddans) 1999</i>
Delta	Cotton <sup>1</sup>	3076	539573
Delta&upper Egypt	Wheat <sup>2</sup>	6.3	1678651
Delta	Rice <sup>2</sup>	5.6	1501167
Upper Egypt	Sugar-Cane <sup>2</sup>	13.7	271218
Delta&upper Egypt	Vegetables <sup>2</sup>	15.2	613732
Delta&upper Egypt	Fruits <sup>2</sup>	7	429005

<sup>1</sup> *Metric Qantar in thousands*

<sup>2</sup> *Ton in Million*

**Table 1-P:** Breakdown of Industrial Production by Region (1997/1998 for public sector; 1998 for private sector):

<i>Region</i>	<i>No. of Establishments</i>		<i>Value of Production (in 1000 L.E.)</i>		<i>No. of Employees</i>	
	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>
Cairo	262	2135	8241076	12462895	145662	115055
Alexandria	141	1101	9664807	9605785	99474	95036
Port Said	11	94	200477	702142	6352	8783
Suez	12	112	3864070	950853	10767	8287
Damietta	8	102	178696	128992	5366	2618
Dakahlia	34	375	636485	1431275	16607	11379
Sharkia	30	760	291065	10813166	10592	88475
Kalyubia	77	678	4915997	2698249	54458	48146
Kafr.El Sheik	24	153	209560	240423	950	4332
Harbia	44	587	2940081	1286259	58503	27435
Enaufia	17	276	549860	1255614	9049	15527
Behera	45	271	960266	244584	43302	7353
Ismailia	8	100	65033	492696	1365	6648

Giza	97	955	3241849	8447853	41326	98763
Beni Suef	14	144	394071	82164	3709	3184
Fayum	12	250	129572	380140	2798	5671
Menia	22	397	437960	117658	6056	6676
Asyut	20	94	2005343	118806	9797	2199
Suhag	10	159	497447	399409	5154	5179
Qena	7	104	2463124	275023	19220	2802
Aswan	14	56	631275	180020	9961	2461
Red Sea	7	13	493353	7265963	3913	6300
El-Wadi El-Gedid	1	14	5911	8218	45	621
Matruh	3	26	145559	1928874	357	2443
South Sinai	1	6	44654	18242	900	140
North Sinai	3	15	96641	3590548	819	3344
Luxur	1	10	8	2836	5	142

**Table 1-Q:** Some Petroleum Production by Product  
(In thousand metric ton)

<i>Product</i>	<i>12/01</i>	<i>01/00</i>	<i>00/99</i>	<i>99/98</i>	<i>98/97</i>
Benzene	5205	2337	2300	2208	2030
Kerosene	928	998	1011	1072	1260
Jet Fuel	900	990	920	939	860
Gas Oil	5809	5552	5989	6007	5889
Fuel Oil	10242	10567	11785	12773	12700
Butane Gas	473	455	486	436	445
Natural Gas	19605	18304	14500	11872	10434
Asphalt	882	881	957	954	714

### ***1.4 Industrial Employment by Major Economic Sectors.***

(Sourses of data is statistical year book for year 2000 - CAPMAS)

**Table 1-R:** Industrial Employment by Major Economic Sectors (Value in 1000 L.E)

<i>ISIC Rev. 3</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Total Employment</i>		<i>Output Value /Year</i>	
		<i>Public 97/98</i>	<i>Private 98</i>	<i>Public 97/98</i>	<i>Private 98</i>
15	Manufacture of food products	81414	141810	7730745	11970706
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	13662	3779	1913210	289179
17	Manufacture of textiles	169779	89180	3450389	5680221

18	Manufacture of wearing apparel	4165	58370	73429	225438
19	Tanning and dressing of leather	4207	7695	53573	217897
20	Manufacture of wood and products	4129	5848	103267	198838
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	6557	11308	245191	119595
22	Publishing, printing and reprography	1024	21864	18793	196774
23	Manufacture of coke refined	24751	24109	14073171	17867
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	56814	36291	3497915	821813
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics	7236	19407	366477	150658
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic products	33179	54123	3238081	362313
27	Manufacture of basic metals	52328	16808	3859227	40428
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	21203	19856	607783	1117009
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	20490	24428	619324	296676
30	Manufacture of office accounting and computing	-----	597	-----	183309
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus	4262	13647	234754	182994
32	Manufacture of radio television and communication	5428	4529	404910	62485
33	Manufacture of medical precision and optical	5261	1101	93676	65052
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	11127	9459	810753	249105
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	13056	858	560036	36068
36	Manufacture of furniture	1520	11844	6869	69815
37	Recycling	-----	100	-----	1190