## I'm not a bot



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Location of EgyptEgypt is a transcontinental country spanning the northeast corner of Africa and southwest corner of Asia by a land bridge formed by the Sinai Peninsula. Egypt's economy depends mainly on agriculture, media, petroleum imports, natural gas, and tourism; there are also more than three million Egyptians working abroad, mainly in
 Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf and Europe. The completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1970 and the resultant Lake Nasser have altered the time-honoured place of the Nile all continue to overtax resources and stress the
economy.[citation needed]For further information on the types of business entities in this country and their abbreviations, see "Business entities in the country. The industry and sector follow the Industry Classification Benchmark taxonomy. Organizations which have
ceased operations are included and noted as defunct. Notable companies Status: P=Private, S=State; A=Active, D=DefunctNameIndustrySectorHeadquartersFoundedNotesStatusABU QIR Fertilizers and Chemicals Industries CompanyBasic materialsCommodity chemicalsAbu Qir1976Agriculture, nitrogen fertilizersSAAir Arabia EgyptConsumer
servicesAirlinesAlexandria2009Low-cost carrierPAAir CairoConsumer servicesAirlinesCairo1982AirlinesCairo1982AirlinesCairo1980Bank, part of National Bank of KuwaitPAAl-
Mansour AutomotiveConsumer goodsAutomobilesAlexandria1975VehiclesPAAlMasria Universal AirlinesConsumer servicesAirlinesCairo1992Charter airlinePAArab American VehiclesConsumer goodsAutomobilesCairo1978VehiclesSAArab ContractorsIndustrialsHeavy
constructionCairo1955ConstructionSABahgat GroupConglomerates-Cairo?Electronics, furniture, medical equipmentPABanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksABangue du CaireFinancialsBanksCairo1952BanksABangue du CaireFinancialsBanksCairo1952BanksABangue du CaireFinancialsBanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCairo1952BanksCair
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gasExploration & productionCairo1991DrillingPACook DoorConsumer servicesRestaurants & barsCairo1988Fast foodPACoronaConsumer servicesPublishingGiza2005NewspaperPAEgyptian Electricity Holding CompanyUtilitiesConventional
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Hammadi1972AluminumSAEgyptian International Beverage CompanyConsumer goodsBreweryPAEgyptian National RailwaysIndustrialsRailroadsCairo1938Consumer electronicsPAeSpaceTechnologySoftwareAlexandria2000Technology consulting, software
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VehiclesIndustrialsCommercial vehicles & trucksCairo1994Commercial vehiclesPAMicrosoft (US)PAMidwest AirlinesConsumer servicesAirlinesCairo1998Charter airlinePAMo'menConsumer servicesRestaurants & barsCairo1988Fast food, sandwichesPANasrConsumer
goodsAutomobilesCairo1960State-owned, vehiclesSANational Bank of EgyptFinancialsBanksCairo1963AppliancesPAOrange
EgyptTelecommunicationsMobile telecommunicationsCairo1996Formerly Mobinil, part of Orange S.A. (France)PAOrascom ConstructionPAPetroleum Air ServicesCairo1982Oil industry supportSASEGAS LNGOil & gasExploration & productionDamietta2001Gas
liquied complexPAShotmed Paper IndustriesBasic materialsPaperGiza2005PaperPASICO TechnologyConsumer goodsClothing & tourismCairo2007Corporate travelPAStarworldConsumer goodsClothing &
accessoriesAlexandria1990ApparelPASuez Canal Container TerminalIndustrialsTransportation servicesPort Said2000transportation servicesPort Said2000transportation terminalPASuez SteelBasic materialsIron & steelAdabia1997SteelSATA TelecommunicationsMobile telecommunicationsCairo2000Mobile network, advertisingPATalaat Moustafa GroupConglomerates-
Cairo1975Agriculture, construction, manufacturing, real estatePATelecom EgyptTelecommunicationsFixed line telecommunicationsCairo1880NewspaperPATravco GroupConsumer servicesTravel & tourismCairo1979TourismPATristar AirIndustrialsDelivery
services Cairo 1998 Cargo airline, defunct 2015 PDV odafone Egypt Telecommunications Mobile telecommunications Cairo 1998 Part of Vodafone (UK) PAList of airlines of Egypt List of banks in Egypt Companies Africa "Stocks - Bloomberg". Bloomberg News. Retrieved from "social, economical, and political situation posed obstacles for local
businesses to grow and expand, but there was still an opportunity for them to showcase their creative solutions to solve Egypts most pressing developmental challenges. Even before 2011, Egypts economy had taken a downturn after the 2011
revolution, when tourism, an important sector of Egyptian economy, plummeted. As a consequence, Egypts foreign exchange reserves fell from $36 billion in January 2012. However, all hope was not gone for local businesses. According to the Central Bank, Egypts net foreign reserves reached $44.14 billion at the
end of May; it also secured a $12 billion, three-year International Monetary Fund loan in 2016 as part of efforts to avert the collapse of the economy. Since then, import-dependent Egypt has been trying to woo foreign investors and revive its ailing economy. Although global Egyptian businesses were hit hard by the Egyptian currency devaluation
resulting in a 6-year absence of Egyptian businesses from Forbes list of Global 2000, as many as 13 Egyptian startups made the Forbes list of the Arab worlds top 100 startups in 2017. More recently, four Egyptian startups made the Egyptian startups in 2017.
businesses that have gone global, representing success stories for young entrepreneurs, and a glimmering hope for the Egyptian economy.1. Food Sector: Momen Group Caption: In 2015, the brand was the third highest biggest player in Egypt, with over 9.5 millions customers a year. Photo Credit: Momen Group Caption: In 2015, the brand was the
third highest biggest player in Egypt, with over 9.5 millions customers a year. Photo Credit: Momen Group. Its hard to imagine that one of the previous top chains in Egypt was founded with a starting capital of only EGP 12,000. In 1988, the Momen brothers opened their first restaurant in Heliopolis in 1988, and grew to have more than 55 branches
all over Egypt and 15 branches abroad despite the fierce competition from American fast food chains. Expansion included Libya, Sudan, Dubai, Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, and Malaysia. Momen Group soon established a food factory with a fully automated production line in 1999, Al Motaheda For Foods, chicken, beef, and seafood-based food brand
that offered international standards of quality, Three Chefs, and the first themed park restaurant in Egypt, Planet Africa. In December 2007, Momen group made its first acquisition by owning all of Pizza King restaurant chain shares, which operate around 25 stores in Cairo and Alexandria. On July 30, 2008, Momen Group nailed an investment deal
from Actis Capital, a leading private equity investor in emerging markets for $48.5 million to pursue its expansion throughout northern Africa and the Persian Gulf region. Following the 2011 revolution, rumors claimed that Momen Group was affiliated to the Muslim Brotherhood, and mobs set a branch on fire in Egypt. In 2015, the brand was the third
over 5000 in the groups international network which is spread from the UAE, 50 hotels & resorts in Egypt, the UAE and Jordan, 20 Nile Cruise ships and approximately 800 vehicles of deluxe coaches, limousines and SUVs in Egypt, Dubai and
 Oman. Nearly one million travelers coming to Egypt use Travcos facilities and services during their visits. In 2017, Travco Group International ranked #1 Best Travel Company for the 21st Consecutive Year. Travco and Sharjah-based Air Arabia egypt which launched operations in June
2010. Travco Group owns 50% of the airline with Air Arabia a further 40% and the remaining 10% owned by private Egyptian investors. 3. Banks and Financial Services Sector: Commercial International BankCaption: CIB was the only Egyptian business to make the the Forbes Global 2000 in 2014 at #1,699. Photo Credit: CIB.Commercial International BankCaption: CIB was the only Egyptian business to make the the Forbes Global 2000 in 2014 at #1,699. Photo Credit: CIB.Commercial International BankCaption: CIB was the only Egyptian business to make the the forbes Global 2000 in 2014 at #1,699. Photo Credit: CIB.Commercial International BankCaption: CIB was the only Egyptian business to make the the forbes Global 2000 in 2014 at #1,699. Photo Credit: CIB.Commercial International BankCaption: CIB was the only Egyptian business to make the the forbes Global 2000 in 2014 at #1,699. Photo Credit: CIB.Commercial International BankCaption: CIB was the only Egyptian business to make the the forbes Global 2000 in 2014 at #1,699. Photo Credit: CIB.Commercial International BankCaption: CIB was the only Egyptian business to make the only Egyptian business to make the forbes Global 2000 in 2014 at #1,699. Photo Credit: CIB.Commercial International BankCaption: CIB was the only Egyptian business to make the only Egyptian business to make the forbes Global 2000 in 2014 at #1,699. Photo Credit: CIB.Commercial International BankCaption at the only Egyptian business to make the only Egyptian business to make the forbes Global 2000 in 2014 at #1,699. Photo Credit: CIB.Commercial International BankCaption at the only Egyptian business to make the only Egyptian business the only Egyptian business to make the only Egyptian business to 
 Bank S.A.E. (CIB) is a commercial bank that provides retail, corporate and investment banking services allover Egypt (NBE) increased its
 shareholding to 99.9%. Through a series of public offerings and open market operations, NBEs share gradually decreased till it reached 18.7%. The bank operates on four segments: corporate banking, investment banking, retail banking and other services. Its current market value is $5.6 billion up from $5.1 billion last year. Its assets are valued at
$16.4 billion, and its 2018 profit reached $421 million up from $335 million in 2017. This year, It was listed among Forbes top 100 powerful companies in the MENA region at 38th place after a 45th position last year. According to Reuters, UAEs ADIA Abu Dhabi Investment Authority sold 400,000 shares in the bank in May for a total value of EGP 30.5
 million. Their latest quarterly report announced a net profit of 1.87 billion and a net interest income of EGP 3.2 billion versus 2.95 billion a year ago. CIBs stock performance has been relatively stable this year, despite a declining performance at the end of the past year.4. Industrial Sector: Elsewedey ElectricCaption: Ahmed El Sewedy, the CEO of
 El-Sewedy Electric, has a net worth of $341.79 million according to Forbes in 2015. Photo Credit: Daily News Egypt. Founded in 1938 by the Elsewedy family, the company has since been Egypts sole cable manufacturer. The company expanded horizontally and vertically by providing more products and services, and exporting products to Algeria,
Angola, Bahrain, Chad, Cyprus, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, KSA, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Spain and South Africa. Currently, the company operates
through seven divisions: wires and cables, electrical products, energy measurement covers meter and systems divisions; transformers, telecom, wind turbine, and engineering & contracting offers design, procurement and installation services. This year, the business made it to Forbes Top 100
Powerful Companies in the MENA region at 69th place after a 92nd position last year, with a market value of $2.6 billion, assets valued at $2.4 billion and a profit of $362 million. Ahmed El Sewedy, the CEO, expressed his optimism to Enterprise back in January of 2017 as one of the few companies that benefited from the devaluation of the Egyptian
 Pound, at EGP 8, our exports were just too expensive. We couldnt compete with China, India and Turkey, and thats why you saw manufacturers stop manufacturing and instead import finished products from China are going to start to fall off at EGP 20. Theyre expensive, as are other imports. Local industry is
going to boom. The businesses that will thrive in the exporters or import substitutes. This is both the challenge and the opportunity for Egypt. Our future is in industry.5. Diversified: Mansour Group days to boom. The businesses that will thrive in the exporters or import substitutes. This is both the challenge and the opportunity for Egypt. Our future is in industry.5. Diversified: Mansour Group days to boom.
 revenue. Photo Credit: WikipediaThis conglomerate, founded in 1952 by Loutfy Mansour, started as a cotton company. It was nationalized in 1970 under Gamal Abdel Nassers rule, but the Mansour Group has dealerships with many international brands. In
1975, they made a deal with General Motors, who set up the first GM factory in 1985, and has since been the largest General Motors dealer in the world. A deal with Caterpillar ensued in 1977, followed by Philip Morris International in 1992, and McDonalds in 1994. In 2000, the company launched Metro Markets, the first Egyptian-owned supermarket
 chain, and launched first discount store in 2006, Kheir Zaman. In 2010, Mansour Group founded Man Capital (aka Mancap), a private investment subsidiary based in London. In 2016, the company reported revenues of $6 billion, with 60,000 employees and operations in 120 countries. It was ranked 4th in Forbes 50 Biggest Private Companies In the
Arab World 2018.6. Real estate and Construction Sector: Orascom Construction LimitedEstablished in Egypt in 1950 and owned by Onsi Sawiris, Orascom Construction Industries (OCI) is involved primarily in construction and fertilizer industries. It is one of the core Orascom Group companies, and Egypts first multinational corporation. The companys
operations vary from contracting to manufacturing and installation. Their projects span from residential and commercial, to infrastructural and commercial, to infrastructural and industrial projects for private and public customers in the Middle East and Europe. Its Fertilizer Group, and Cement Group have activities in Egypt, Algeria, northern Iraq, Pakistan, UAE, Turkey and
 Spain.This year, it was listed among Forbes top 100 powerful companies in the MENA region at 82nd place, with a market value of $2.1 billion, assets valued at $2.9 billion and a profit of $85 million. 7. Automobiles: Ghabbour Group Caption: Ghabbour Group Caption at 82nd place, with a market value of $2.1 billion, assets valued at $2.9 billion and a profit of $85 million. 7. Automobiles: Ghabbour Group Caption at 82nd place, with a market value of $2.1 billion and a profit of $85 million. 7. Automobiles: Ghabbour Group Caption at 82nd place, with a market value of $2.1 billion and a profit of $85 million and a 
Ghabbour Auto. Over the past six decades, Ghabbour started the company which steadily transformed into a leading regional automotive producer and distributor, guided by world-class executives with proven
track records locally, regionally and internationally. Ghabbour Group is a strong industry leader in Egypt, with two distinct business lines: GB Auto, the core automotive business, and GB Capital, which oversees the operations of the groups five non-bank financial service providers: GB Lease, Mashroey
 Drive, Haram Limousine, Tasaheel. The companys operations are focused on automotive assembly, manufacturing, sales & distribution, financing and after-sales services. GB Autos portfolio of partners currently includes leading global brands such as Hyundai, Mazda, Geely, Volvo, Sino Truck Fuso, Mitsubishi, and Yokohama, with an annual output of
 150,000 units. According the their 2017 Company Profile report, GB Autos overall annual sales revenues increased by 15.5% in FY17 to EGP 17,656.6 million owing to the companys solid execution of its strategy to focus on high-margin divisions, incrementally increase prices, and streamline its operations. 8. Telecommunication Sector: Global
 Telecom Holding (formerly Orascom Telecom Holding) Caption: Global Telecom Holding was formerly called Orascom Telecom Holding. Photo Credit: GTH.GTH, a major player in the telecommunication market in the world, is among the largest and most diversified network operators in the Middle East, Africa and Pakistan. It is currently based in
 Amsterdam, the Netherlands.GTH operates GSM networks in in Algeria (Djezzy), Pakistan (Jazz), and Bangladesh (banglalink) having a number of total customers exceeding 102.6 million as of March 31, 2018. Mobinil in Egypt was Orascom Telecoms first operation, before it was replaced by the Orange brand in March of 2016. This year, it was listed
among Forbes top 100 powerful companies in the MENA region at 95th place down from a 52nd position last year, with a market value of $1.4 billion, assets valued at $5.3 billion and a profit of $-41.8 million. 9. Engineering Sector: Si-Ware Systems (SWS) manufactures and provides integrated circuit (ASIC solutions) and micro-
electro-mechanical systems based solutions (Optical MEMS Technology) . The company is headquartered in Cairo, Egypt. Optical MEMS Technology (SiMOST), that allows the creation of multiple
optical components on silicon. SWS also incubates new and innovative semiconductor technology to bring to market, such an all-silicon Self Compensating Oscillator (SCO). In 2016, they announced a European distribution network for its award-winning NeoSpectra spectral sensor module, which has a widespread market from agriculture and food to
 biomedical, pharmaceutical, oil and gas. NeoSpectra is the smallest, lowest-cost Near Infrared (NIR) module on the market. Si-Ware Systems have already expanded its distribution network to UK, Germany, and France as demand for handheld onsite material analysis significantly increased in Europe, especially in the agriculture and feed
 sectors. Distributors include Analytik Ltd for the United Kingdom and Ireland (Cambridge), Mountain Photonics GmbH for Germany (Landsberg am Lech), and Optoprim for France (Paris). 10. Engineering Sector: Giza Systems tagline we integrate represents the wide range of markets it is involved in. Photo Credit: Giza Systems tagline we integrate represents the wide range of markets it is involved in. Photo Credit: Giza Systems tagline we integrate represents the wide range of markets it is involved in. Photo Credit: Giza Systems tagline we integrate represents the wide range of markets it is involved in. Photo Credit: Giza Systems tagline we integrate represents the wide range of markets it is involved in. Photo Credit: Giza Systems tagline we integrate represents the wide range of markets it is involved in. Photo Credit: Giza Systems tagline we integrate represents the wide range of markets it is involved in. Photo Credit: Giza Systems tagline we integrate represents the wide range of markets it is involved in. Photo Credit: Giza Systems tagline we integrate represents the wide range of markets it is involved in. Photo Credit: Giza Systems tagline we integrate represents the wide range of markets it is involved in. Photo Credit: Giza Systems tagline we integrate represents the wide range of markets in th
 Systems. Giza Systems, founded in 1974, is a leading systems integrator in the MEA region working for a range of industries such as the telecoms, utilities, oil & gas, transportation and other market sectors. Their team of 1000 professionals are spread throughout the region with anchor offices in Cairo, Riyadh, Dubai, Doha, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam
 Abuja, Kampala and New Jersey, allowing them to service an ever-increasing client base in over 40 countries.11. Fashion Industry: Azza Fahmy Caption: Azza Fahmy Caption: Azza Fahmy Cefied social norms when she was little; she had set out to
learn a craft that she loved. Later, she not only managed to launch her own business in 1969, but also expanded it to reach international grounds, with the help of her two daughters: Amina and Fatma. Azza Fahmy Jewellery understood the importance of partnerships and collaborations early on: it stepped into London Fashion Week and New York
 Fashion Week with renowned designers like Julien Macdonald, Preen, and recently Matthew Williamson. Soon enough, Azza Fahmy Jewellery became the first choice of A-listers such as Naomi Campbell, Rihanna, and Vanessa Williams, receiving acclaim from Vogue, Financial Times, Vanity Fair and CNN. At the beginning of this year, Azza Fahmy
 Jewellery announced on their Facebook page that they opened their concept store in London. Fahmy gave back to the community by starting The Design Studio by Azza Fahmy, a contemporary school of Florence in Italy in collaboration with Alchimia, to provide jewelry designers the knowledge she struggled to get when she was younger. 12. Fashion
 Industry: Okhtein the Arabic name Okhtein suggests, Egyptian brand Okhtein was founded by two sisters: Aya and Mounaz Abdelraouf, in 2013. Their handbag designs are minimalistic, yet deeply inspired by the sisters cultural roots. In line with the spirit of giving back as well, the sisters collaborated with local NGOs to train and hire skilled
 underprivileged female workers in order to manufacture their products, and empower women. Distinguished for their quirky, feminine bags and scarves, Okhtein quickly rose to international fame, with their products sold in high-end outlets as Bloomingdales in Dubai and Harvey Nichols in Saudi Arabia. Many celebrities rocked Okhteins cute clutches
on Instagram, most notably, artist Beyonce.13. Fashion Industry: TemrazaCaption: Anne Winters, Emmy Winner, From Netflix Show 13 Reasons Why, poses in TEMRAZA for the latest shoot with Regard Magazine. Photo Credit: Facebook/Temraza.Farida Temrazas passion for fashion design started at the early age of 7. Her talent was clear but not
enough to start an international brand. She studied Integrated Marketing Communications which she later utilized to found Temraza in December 2012 at the age of 21. Temraza offers ready-to-wear, and custom-made evening and bridal dresses. Temrazas vision is to become the first high-end international brand in Egypt to offer ready-to-wear, and custom-made evening and bridal dresses.
custom-made evening and bridal dresses. Through witty planning, and extraordinary design, Temraza managed to showcase its collections in London Fashion Week FW15-16 collection. In 2017, Farida Temraza was awarded best female couture
designer at the New York Fashion Week. Furthermore, Temrazas designs blessed the red carpets of Festival de Cannes, SAG Awards, and received the fascination of many stars such as the Down singer, Daya, 13 Reasons Whys Anne Winters and Laura Bell Bundy. This year, Temrazas designs blessed the red carpets of Festival de Cannes, SAG Awards, and received the fascination of many stars such as the Down singer, Daya, 13 Reasons Whys Anne Winters and Laura Bell Bundy. This year, Temrazas designs blessed the red carpets of Festival de Cannes, SAG Awards, and received the fascination of many stars such as the Down singer, Daya, 13 Reasons Whys Anne Winters and Laura Bell Bundy. This year, Temrazas designs blessed the red carpets of Festival de Cannes, SAG Awards, and received the fascination of many stars such as the Down singer, Daya, 13 Reasons Whys Anne Winters and Laura Bell Bundy. This year, Temrazas designs blessed the red carpets of Festival de Cannes, SAG Awards, and received the fascination of many stars such as the Down singer, Daya, 13 Reasons Whys Anne Winters and Laura Bell Bundy. This year, Temrazas designs blessed the red carpets of the fascination of many stars such as the Down singer, Daya, 13 Reasons Whys Anne Winters and Daya and Daya
representative to the 2018 New York Fashion Week.14. Food Sector: Zoobaz in every major city in the world, according to Christopher Khalifa, the CEO and founder of Zooba. Last month,
Zooba announced that it had partnered with SADF Trading and Development, a company that operates and scales an F&B franchise, which would help them open in 20 different locations over the following seven years. The first new branches to open were in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. Egyptian airlineNot to be confused with Cairo Aviation. Air
CairoAir Cairo Airbus A320neo landing at Berlin Brandenburg AirportIATAICAOCall signSMMSCAIR CAIROFounded2003; 22years ago(2003)Operating basesCairo International AirportFleet size37[1]Destinations61[2]Parent companyEgyptair360 INVESTMENTSHeadquartersCairo
EgyptKey peopleAhmed Shanan (CEO)Employees500[3]Websiteaircairo.comAir Cairo operates charter flights to the Middle East and Europe and also operates charter flights to Egypt from Europe on behalf of tour operators. Its bases are Cairo International
Airport, Sharm El Sheikh International Airport and Hurghada International Airport with the company head office located in the Sheraton Heliopolis Zone.[5]An Air Cairo Airbus A320-200 in the previous liveryThe airline was established in 2003. It is owned by Egyptair (60%) and 360 INVESTMENTS (40%).[citation needed]Recently, the company is re-
modeling towards the low fare model which is planned to be the strongest low fare airline in Egypt. On 1 June 2012 Air Cairo launched its first ever scheduled flight from Borg El Arab Airport, Queen Alia International Airport, King Abdulaziz International Airport, Tripoli International Airport, Sabha
Airport, Misrata Airport and King Khaled International Airport to Belgrade Nikola Tesla Airport and King Khaled International Airport to Belgrade Nikola Tesla Airport and King Khaled International Airport to Belgrade Nikola Tesla A
 with FlyEgypt - from flying to Germany, where it operated on behalf of German tour operators, due to regulatory violations.[7] Shortly afterward major European tour operators such as Thomas Cook Group and TUI Group announced they would end their contracts with Air Cairo and FlyEgypt.[8] Germany lifted their ban on 21 December.[9]In March
2019, it was reported that the airline would be leasing Embraer 170 aircraft for operations on the airline's domestic routes within Egypt.[10]In March 2021, Air Cairo announced it was to make a major push into the German-speaking market, having signed a sales cooperation agreement with SunExpress to market and manage up to 30 flights per
 week to the Red Sea resort of Hurghada from 14 airports in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Under the agreement, SunExpress will take care of all flight planning, revenue management, and sales; with Air Cairo operating the flights. In the course of the partnership, SunExpress and Air Cairo planned to expand the venture to other airports outside
of German-speaking countries, SunExpress said in a statement. Air Cairo Chairman and chief executive officer Hussein Sherif said the Benelux countries would be targeted next. The aim of the sales push was to boost tourism to Egypt to pre-COVID-19 levels.[11]As of August 2024[update], Air Cairo operates scheduled services - without leisure
 charters - to the following airports:[2]CountryCityAirportNotesRefsAlbaniaTiranaTirana International Airport[13][14]AzerbaijanBakuHeydar Aliyev International AirportBosnia and HerzegovinaBanja LukaBanja Luka International Airport[13][14]AzerbaijanBakuHeydar Aliyev International AirportBosnia and HerzegovinaBanja LukaBanja Luka International
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2025[28] Frankfurt Frankfurt Airport [13][14] Hannover Airport [13][14] Munich Munich Airport [13][14] Hungary Budapest Budapest Ferenc Liszt
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civilisation, eventually replacing Memphis, in present-day Greater Cairo, as Egypt's capital. Called the "Bride of the Mediterranean" and "Pearl of the Mediterranean Coast" internationally,[7] Alexandria is a popular tourist destination and an important industrial centre due to its natural gas and oil pipelines from Suez. The city extends about 40km
(25mi) along the northern coast of Egypt and is the largest city on the Mediterranean, the second-largest city in Africa, and the ninth-largest city in the vicinity of an Egyptian settlement named Rhacotis (that became the
Egyptian quarter of the city). Alexandria grew rapidly, becoming a major centre of Hellenic civilisation and replacing Memphis as Egypt's capital during the reign of the Ptolemaic pharaohs who succeeded Alexander. It retained this status for almost a millennium, through the period of Roman and Eastern Roman rule until the Muslim conquest of
Egypt in 641 AD, when a new capital was founded at Fustat (later absorbed into Cairo). Alexandria was best known for the Lighthouse of Alexandria (Pharos), one of the Seven Wonders of the Middle Ages.
Alexandria was the intellectual and cultural centre of the ancient Mediterranean for much of the Hellenistic age and late antiquity.[6] It was at one time the largest city in the ancient world before being eventually overtaken by Rome. The city was a major centre of the Patriarchate of Alexandria, which was one
of the major centres of Christianity in the Eastern Roman Empire. In the modern world, the Coptic Orthodox Church and the Greek Orthodox Church and lost its significance before re-emerging in the modern era. [8] From the late 18th century,
Alexandria became a major centre of the international shipping industry and one of the most important trading centres in the world, both because it profited from the easy overland connection between the Mediterranean and Red Seas and the lucrative trade in Egyptian cotton. r--qd(y)t (Alexandria)[9][10]in hieroglyphsAlexandria was located on the
earlier Egyptian settlement, which was called Rhacotis (Ancient Greek:, romanized:Rhaktis), the Hellenised form of Egyptian r--qd(y)t. As one of many settlements founded by Alexander the Great, the city was, at that
time, in the periphery of Egypt proper (the area beside the Nile).[11] Some of the Alexandrian and Greek populaces, e.g., Hypsicles, also referred to the city's name was Latinised as Alexandra ad Aegyptum.After the capture of Alexandria by the
Rashiduns in AD 641, the name was Arabicised: initial Al- was re-analysed into the definite article; metathesis occurred on x, from [ks] to [sk]; and the suffix -eia was assimilated into the feminine adjectival suffix -iyya (). Main article: History of Alexandria For a chronological guide, see Timeline of Alexandria Radiocarbon dating of seashell fragments
and lead contamination show human activity at the location during the period of the Old Kingdom (27th21st centuries BC) and again in the period 1000800 BC, followed by the absence of activity after that.[13] From ancient sources it is known there existed a trading post at this location during the time of Rameses the Great for trade with Crete, but it
had long been lost by the time of Alexander's arrival.[6] A small Egyptian fishing village named Rhakotis (Egyptian: r-qdy.t, 'That which is built up') existed since the 13th century BC in the vicinity and eventually grew into the Egyptian fishing village named Rhakotis (Egyptian fishing village named Rhakotis).
several islands. As early as the 7th century BC, there existed important port cities of Canopus and Heracleion. The latter was recently rediscovered underwater. Alexandre as founded by Alexandre as 
wanted to build a large Greek city on Egypt's coast that would bear his name. He chose the site of Alexandria, envisioning the building of a causeway to the nearby island of Pharos that would generate two great natural harbours. [6] Alexandria was intended to supersede the older Greek colony of Naucratis as a Hellenistic center in Egypt and to be the
link between Greece and the rich Nile valley. A few months after the foundation, Alexander left Egypt and never returned to the city during his life. Plan of Alexandria (c.30BC) After Alexander's departure, his viceroy Cleomenes continued the expansion. The architect Dinocrates of Rhodes designed the city, using a Hippodamian grid plan. Following
Alexander's death in 323 BC, his general Ptolemy Lagides took possession of Egypt and brought Alexander's body to Egypt and Brought Alexander's bo
to Alexandria. Although Cleomenes was mainly in charge of overseeing Alexandria's early development, the Heptastadion and the mainland quarters seem to have been primarily Ptolemaic work. Inheriting the trade of ruined Tyre and becoming the centre of the new commerce between Europe and the Arabian and Indian East, the city grew in less
than a generation to be larger than Carthage. In one century, Alexandria had become the largest city in the world and, for some centuries more, was second only to Rome. It became Egypt's main Greek city, with Greek people from diverse backgrounds.[15]The Septuagint, a Greek version of the Tanakh, was produced there. The early Ptolemies kept
the city in order and fostered the development of its museum into the leading Hellenistic centre of learning (Library of Alexandria, which faced destruction during Caesar's siege of Alexandria in 47 BC), but were careful to maintain the distinction of its population's three largest ethnicities: Greek, Egyptian and Jewish.[16] By the time of Augustus, the
city grid encompassed an area of 10km2 (3.9sqmi),[17] and the total population during the Roman principate was around 500,000600,000, which would wax and wane in the course of the next four centuries under Roman rule.[18]According to Philo of Alexandria, in the year 38 AD, disturbances erupted between Jews and Greek citizens of Alexandria
during a visit paid by King Agrippa I to Alexandria, principally over the respect paid by the Herodian nation to the Roman emperor, which quickly escalated to open affronts and violence between the two ethnic groups and the desecration of Alexandrian synagogues. This event has been called the Alexandrian pogroms. The violence was quelled after
Caligula intervened and had the Roman governor, Flaccus, removed from the city.[19]The Lighthouse of Alexandria on coins minted in Alexandria on coins minted in Alexandria were destroyed during the Diaspora revolt, which gave Hadrian and
his architect, Decriannus, an opportunity to rebuild it. In 215 AD, the emperor Caracalla visited the city and, because of some insulting satires that the inhabitants had directed at him, abruptly commanded his troops to put to death all youths capable of bearing arms. On 21 July 365 AD, Alexandria was devastated by a tsunami (365 Crete earthquake),
[20] an event annually commemorated years later as a "day of horror".[21]In 619, Alexandria fell to the Sassanid Persians. The city was mostly uninjured by the conquest and a new palace called Tarawus was erected in the eastern part of the city, later known as Qasr Faris, "fort of the Persians".[22] Although the Byzantine emperor Heraclius
recovered it in 629, in 641 the Arabs under the general 'Amr ibn al-'As invaded it during the Muslim conquest of Egypt, after a siege that lasted 14 months. The first Arab governor of Egypt recorded to have visited Alexandria was Utba ibn Abi Sufvan, who strengthened the Arab presence and built a governor's palace in the city in 664665.[23][24]In
reference to Alexandria, Ibn Battuta speaks of a number of Muslim saints that resided in the city. One such saint was Imam Borhan Oddin El Aaraj, who was said to perform miracles. Another notable figure was Yaqut al-'Arshi, a disciple of Abu Abbas El Mursi.[25][26] Ibn Battuta also writes about Abu 'Abdallah al-Murshidi, a saint that lived in the
Minyat of Ibn Murshed. Although al-Murshidi lived in seclusion, Ibn Battuta writes that he was regularly visited by crowds, high state officials, and even by the Sultan of Egypt at the time, al-Nasir Muhammad.[25] Ibn Battuta writes that he was regularly visited by crowds, high state officials, and even by the Sultan of Egypt at the time, al-Nasir Muhammad.[25] Ibn Battuta also visited by crowds, high state officials, and even by the Sultan of Egypt at the time, al-Nasir Muhammad.[25] Ibn Battuta also visited by crowds, high state officials, and even by the Sultan of Egypt at the time, al-Nasir Muhammad.[25] Ibn Battuta also visited by crowds, high state officials, and even by the Sultan of Egypt at the time, al-Nasir Muhammad.[25] Ibn Battuta also visited by crowds, high state officials, and even by the Sultan of Egypt at the time, al-Nasir Muhammad.[25] Ibn Battuta also visited by crowds, high state officials, and even by the Sultan of Egypt at the time, al-Nasir Muhammad.[25] Ibn Battuta also visited by crowds, high state officials, and even by the Sultan of Egypt at the time, al-Nasir Muhammad.[25] Ibn Battuta also visited by crowds, high state officials, and even by the Sultan of Egypt at the time, al-Nasir Muhammad.[25] Ibn Battuta also visited by crowds, high state officials, and even by the Sultan of Egypt at the E
the point that it was no longer possible to enter. [27] Throughout the late medieval period, Alexandria re-emerged as a major metropolis and the most important in the Mediterranean. The jewish traveller Benjamin of Tudela even described it as a trading market for all nations. [28] Indeed,
Alexandria was the outlet for all goods coming from Arabia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as spices (pepper, cloves, cinnamon, etc.), precious stones, pearls and exotic woods like brazilwood. But it was also the outlet for goods from Africa, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as spices (pepper, cloves, cinnamon, etc.), precious stones, pearls and exotic woods like brazilwood. But it was also the outlet for goods from Africa, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and South-East Asia, such as incense, and from India and In
through Aden on their way to the Red Sea, then headed up the Red Sea to be unloaded in the port of Aydhab. From Aydhab, a caravan took the goods to the Alexandria market alongside Egyptian products.[29]This route was the
cheapest and fastest in comparison with the land routes that reached the Mediterranean from Syria or Constantinople. Latin merchants (Venetians, Genoese, Pisans, Aragonese, Provenals, etc.) thus entered this market. As early as the 12th century, the major trading cities had fundugs and consuls in Alexandria. A fundug, in this context is an area,
often fortified, within the city dedicated to the community of a trading nation under the authority of a consul. The consul was responsible for adjudicating disputes between merchants of this installation were often set out in treaties
between the sultans and the consuls. These treaties were part of a policy pursued by the early Mamluk sultans, who encouraged the arrival of merchants from Europe in Alexandria, since this trade not only brought the sultans of merchants from Europe in Alexandria, since this trade not only brought the sultans and the consuls.
 Latin trade in Alexandria was also important for the sultans, as it enabled them to obtain supplies of mameluks (slave-soldiers) often sold by Genoese merchants. [30] As this trade was very important to the sultans, they were keen to control the city's institutions. Indeed, in Alexandria, in addition to an Emir (governor), the sultan sent a customs
 inspector who answered directly to the nazir al-khas (person in charge of managing the sultan's patrimony). Customs was not only responsible for collecting customs duties, but also for the security of the port and its warehouses. Alexandria customs also played a role in commercial arbitration and was the preferred circuit for the sale of products
brought in by the merchants, which took place at auction. These sales were set up to encourage the merchants to sell their products to or through the sultan lodged a complaint
against them, Latin merchants could not be judged by the qadis (civil judges) but had to be judged by the mazalim (the sultan's courts).[31]Alexandria in the late 18th century, by Luigi MayerAlexandria in the late 15th century. This
reduced the amount of goods that needed to be transported through the Alexandrian port, as well as the Mamluks' political power.[32] After the Battle of Ridaniya in 1517, the city was conquered by the Ottoman Turks and remained under Ottoman Turks and remained und
during the 9th to 18th centuries, and it only regained its former prominence with the construction of the Mahmoudiyah Canal in 1820. [citation needed] Map of the city in the 1780s, by Louis-Francis CassasAlexandria figured prominently in the military operations of Napoleon's expedition to Egypt in 1798. French troops stormed the city on 2 July 1798.
and it remained in their hands until the arrival of a British expedition in 1801. The British won a considerable victory over the French at the Battle of Alexandria on 21 March 1801, following which they besieged the city, which fell to them on 2 September 1801. Muhammad Ali, the Ottoman governor of Egypt, began rebuilding and redevelopment
around 1810 and, by 1850, Alexandria had returned to something akin to its former glory.[33] Egypt turned to Europe in their effort to modernise the country. Greeks, followed by other Europeans and others, began moving to the city. In the early 20th century, the city became a home for novelists and poets.[8]Bombardment of Alexandria by British
naval forces (1882) In July 1882, the city came under bombardment from British naval forces and was occupied. [34] In July 1954, the city was a target of an Israeli bombing campaign that later became known as the Lavon Affair. On 26 October 1954, Alexandria's Mansheya Square was the site of a failed assassination attempt on Gamal Abdel Nasser.
[35] Europeans began leaving Alexandria following the 1956 Suez Crisis that led to an outburst of Arab nationalism. The nationalism of property by Nasser, which reached its highest point in 1961, drove out nearly all the rest.
 West Nile delta area.[36] It is a densely populated city; its core areas belie its large administrative area. The city's geology constitutes of soil sediments, oncolitic limestone and dolomite, and as well as shelly limestone.
[37]Region(Population)Areakm2Densityper km2(2020)19962020 proj*Alexandria, 14 kisms (contiguous)2,199,0004,439,000203.5721,805Notes: 2020 CAPMAS projection based on 2017 revised census figures, may differ significantly from 2016 census figures, may differ significantly from 2017 census preliminary tabulations. The 14 kisms were reported simply as Alexandria city by CAPMAS in 2006
 but given explosive growth definitions, likely informal, may have changed or may be set to change or m
northern coast, the prevailing north wind, blowing across the Mediterranean, gives the city a less severe climate than the desert hinterland.[41] Rafah and Alexandria[42] are the wettest places in Egypt; the other wettest places are Rosetta, Baltim, Kafr el-Dawwar, and Mersa Matruh. The city's climate is influenced by the Mediterranean Sea,
moderating its temperatures, causing variable rainy winters and moderately hot and slightly prolonged summers that, at times, can be very humid; January and February are the coolest months, with daily maximum temperatures typically ranging from 12 to 18C (54 to 64F) and minimum temperatures that could reach 5C (41F). Alexandria experiences
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(86F). The average annual rainfall is around 211mm (8.3in) but has been as high as 417mm (16.4in)[44]Port Said, Kosseir, Baltim, Damietta and Alexandria have the least temperature was 0C (32F) on 31 January 1994.[45][46]
[47][48][49]Climate data for Alexandria (El Nouzha Airport) 19912020, extremes 1957presentMonthJanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDecYearRecord high C (F)29.6(85.3)33.0(91.4)40.0(103.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)43.9(113.0)4
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sea temperature[51]JanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDec18C (64F)17C (63F)18C (77F)26C (77F)26
reaches ~2.53C (4.55.4F) by 2100, the climate of Alexandria in the year 2050 would most closely resemble the current climate of Gaza City. The annual temperature would increase by 2.8C (5.0F), and the temperature would increase by 2.8C (5.0F), and the temperature of the warmest and the coldest month by 2.9C (5.2F) and 3.1C (5.6F).[52][53] According to Climate Action Tracker, the current
 warming trajectory appears consistent with 2.7C (4.9F), which closely matches RCP 4.5.[54]Due to its location on a Nile river delta, Alexandria is one of the most vulnerable cities to sea level rise in the entire world. According to some estimates, hundreds of thousands of people in its low-lying areas may already have to be relocated before 2030.[55]
The 2022 IPCC Sixth Assessment Report estimates that by 2050, Alexandria and 11 other major African cities (Abidjan, Algiers, Cape Town, Casablanca, Dakar, Dar es Salaam, Durban, Lagos, Lom, Luanda and Maputo) would collectively sustain cumulative damages of US$65 billion for the "moderate" climate change scenario RCP 4.5 and US$86.5
billion for the high-emission scenario RCP 8.5, while RCP 8.5 combined with the hypothetical impact from marine ice sheet instability at high levels of warming would involve up to US$137.5 billion in damages. Additional accounting for the "moderate"
RCP4.5, US$206 billion for RCP8.5 and US$397 billion under the high-end ice sheet instability scenario. In every single estimate, Alexandria alone bears around half of these costs. [56] Since sea level rise would continue for about 10,000 years under every scenario of climate change, future costs of sea level rise would continue for about 10,000 years under every scenario.
adaptation measures.[57] Recent studies published in Earth's Future by the American Geophysical Union indicate that rising sea levels are causing increases in coastal aquifer levels, reaching buildings in Alexandria will be at
risk of collapse due to these groundwater processes.[58]Macedonian Army, shown on the Alexander SarcophagusThis section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (July 2023) (Learn how and when to remove
this message) Greek Alexandria was divided into three regions: Rhakotis (from Coptic Rakot, [contradictory] "Alexandria") was the Royal or Greek quarter and formed the most magnificent portion of the city. In Roman times, Brucheum
was enlarged by the addition of an official quarter, making four regions in all. The city was laid out as a grid of parallel streets, each of which had an attendant subterranean canal. Jewish quarter was the northeast portion of the city. Engraving by L. F. Cassas of the Canopic Street in Alexandria, Egypt, made in 1784Two main streets,
lined with colonnades and said to have been each about 60m (200ft) wide, intersected in the centre of the city, close to the point where the Sema (or Soma) of Alexander (his Mausoleum) rose. This point is very near the present mosque of Nebi Daniel; the line of the great EastWest "Canopic" street is also present in modern-day Alexandria, having only
 slightly diverged from the line of the modern Boulevard de Rosette (now Sharae Fouad). Traces of its pavement and canal have been found near the Rosetta Gate, but remnants of streets and canals were exposed in 1899 by German excavators outside the east fortifications, which lie well within the area of the ancient city. One of the pair of Cleopatra's
 Needles in Alexandria, which were relocated to London and New York in the late 19th century Alexandria consisted originally of little more than the island of Pharos, which was joined to the mainland by a 1,260m-long (4,130ft) mole and called the Heptastadion ("seven stadia" a stadium was a Greek unit of length measuring approximately 180m or
 590ft). The end of this abutted on the land at the head of the present Grand Square, where the "Moon Gate" rose. All that now lies between that point and the modern "Ras al-Tin" quarter represents all that is left of the island of Pharos, the site of the actual
lighthouse having been weathered away by the sea. On the east of the mole was the Great Harbour, now an open bay; on the west lay the port of Eunostos, with its inner basin Kibotos, now vastly enlarged to form the modern harbour. In Strabo's time (latter half of the 1st century BC), the principal buildings were as follows, enumerated as they were to
be seen from a ship entering the Great Harbour. The Royal Palaces, filling the northeast angle of the town and occupying the promontory of Lochias, which shut in the Great Harbour. The Royal Palaces, the "Private Port", and the island of Antirrhodus.
There has been a land subsidence here, as throughout the northeast coast of Africa. The Great Theater, on the modern Hospital Hill near the Ramleh station. This was used by Julius Caesar as a fortress, where he withstood a siege from the city mob after he took Egypt after the battle of Pharsalus. [citation needed] The Poseidon, or
 Temple of the Sea God, close to the theaterThe Timonium built by Marc Antony[59]The Emporium (Exchange)The Apostases (Magazines)The Navalia (Docks), lying west of the Timonium, along the seafront as far as the moleBehind the Emporium rose the Great Caesareum, by which stood the two great obelisks which became known as "Cleopatra's
 Needles" and were transported to New York City and London. This temple became, in time, the Patriarchal Church, though some ancient remains of the temple have been discovered. The actual Caesareum, the patriarchal Church, though some ancient remains of the temple have been discovered. The actual Caesareum, the patriarchal Church, though some ancient remains of the temple have been discovered. The actual Caesareum, the patriarchal Church, though some ancient remains of the temple have been discovered. The actual Caesareum, the patriarchal Church, though some ancient remains of the temple have been discovered. The actual Caesareum, the patriarchal Church, though some ancient remains of the temple have been discovered. The actual Caesareum, the patriarchal Church, though some ancient remains of the temple have been discovered.
 Boulevard de Rosette in the eastern half of the town; sites unknown. The Temple of Saturn; site unknown. The Musaeum with its famous Library and theater in the same region; site unknown. The Serapeum of Alexandria, the
most famous of all Alexandrian temples. Strabo tells that this stood in the west of the city; and recent discoveries go far as to place it near "Pompey's Pillar", which was an independent monument erected to commemorate Diocletian's siege of the city. The names of a few other public buildings on the mainland are known, but there is little information
as to their actual position. None, however, are as famous as the building that stood on the eastern point of Pharos island. There, The Great Lighthouse, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, reputed to be 138m (453ft) high, was situated. The first Ptolemy began the project, and the second Ptolemy (Ptolemy II Philadelphus) completed it, at a total
cost of 800talents. It took 12 years to complete and served as a prototype for all later lighthouses in the top and the tower was built mostly with solid blocks of limestone. The Pharos lighthouses in the activity, making it the second longest surviving ancient wonder.
after the Great Pyramid of Giza. A temple of Hephaestus also stood on Pharos at the head of the mole. In the 1st century, the population of Alexandria contained over 180,000 adult male citizens, [60] according to a census dated from 32 AD, in addition to a large number of freedmen, women, children and slaves. Estimates of the total population range
from 216,000[61] to 500,000,[62] making it one of the largest cities ever built before the Industrial Revolution and the largest pre-industrial city that was not an imperial capital.[citation needed]Due to the constant presence of war in Alexandria in ancient times, very little of the ancient city has survived into the present day. Much of the royal and
civic quarters sank beneath the harbour and the rest has been built over in modern times. Roman Pompey's Pillar", a Roman triumphal column, is one of the best-known ancient monuments still standing in Alexandria today. It is located on Alexandria's ancient acropolisa modest hill located adjacent to the city's Arab cemeteryand was
originally part of a temple colonnade. Including its pedestal, it is 30m (99ft) high; the shaft is of polished red granite, 2.7m (8.9ft) in diameter at the base, tapering to 2.4m (7.9ft) at the top. The shaft is 88ft (27m) high and made out of a single piece of granite. Its volume is 132m3 (4,662cuft) and weight approximately 396 tons.[63] Pompey's Pillar
may have been erected using the same methods that were used to erect the ancient obelisks. The Romans had cranes, but they were not strong enough to lift something this heavy. Roger Hopkins and Mark Lehrner conducted several obelisk erecting experiments including a successful attempt to erect a 25-ton obelisk in 1999. This followed two
experiments to erect smaller obelisks and two failed attempts to erect a 25-ton obelisk. [64][65] "Pompey's Pillar" is a misnomer, as it has nothing to do with Pompey, having been erected in 293 for Diocletian, possibly in memory of the rebellion of Domitius Domit
 when a bishop decreed that Paganism must be eradicated. [citation needed] Beneath the acropolis itself are the subterranean remains of the Serapeum, where the mysteries of the god Serapis were enacted and whose carved wall niches are believed to have provided overflow storage space for the ancient Library. In more recent years, many ancient
artifacts have been discovered from the surrounding sea, mostly pieces of old pottery. [citation needed] Catacombs, known as Kom El Shoqafa, are a short distance southwest of the pillar, consist of a multi-level labyrinth, reached via a large spiral staircase and featuring dozens of chambers adorned with
sculpted pillars, statues, and other syncretic Romano-Egyptian religious symbols, burial niches, and sarcophagi, as well as a large Roman-style banquet room, where memorial meals were conducted by relatives of the deceased. The catacombs were long forgotten by the citizens until they were discovered by accident in 1900.[66]Roman TheaterThe
most extensive ancient excavation currently being conducted in Alexandria is known as Kom El Deka. It has revealed the ancient city's well-preserved theater, and the remains of its Roman-era baths. Main article: Abusir (Lake Mariout) Side view of The Temple of Taposiris MagnaThe temple was built in the Ptolemy era and dedicated to Osiris, which
finished the construction of Alexandria. It is located in Abusir, the western suburb of Alexandria in Borg el Arab city. Only the outer wall and the pylons remain from the temple. Remains of a Christian church show that the
 temple was used as a church in later centuries. Also found in the same area are remains of public baths built by the emperor Justinian, a seawall, quays and a bridge. Near the beach side of the destroyed Alexandrine Pharos Lighthouse.
[67]Citadel of Qaitbay Citadel of Qaitbay Citadel of Qaitbay is a defensive fortress located on the Eastern Harbour. It was erected on the exact site of the
 famous Lighthouse of Alexandria, which was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. It was built on an area of 17,550 square metres. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (July 2023)
(Learn how and when to remove this message) Persistent efforts have been made to explore the antiquities of Alexandria. Encouragement and help have been given by the local Archaeological Society and by many individuals. Excavations were performed in the city by Greeks seeking the tomb of Alexander the Great without success. [68] The past and
present directors of the museum have been enabled from time to time to carry out systematic excavations whenever opportunity is offered; D. G. Hogarth made tentative researches on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund and the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies in 1895; and a German expedition worked for two years (18981899). But
two difficulties face the would-be excavator in Alexandria: lack of space for excavation and the underwater location of some areas of interest. Since the great and growing modern city stands immediately over the ancient one, it is almost impossible to find any considerable space in which to dig, except at enormous cost. Cleopatra VII's royal quarters
 were inundated by earthquakes and tsunami, leading to gradual subsidence in the 4th century AD.[69] This underwater section, containing many of the most interesting sections of the Hellenistic city, including the palace quarter, was explored in 1992 and is still being extensively investigated by the French underwater archaeologist Franck Goddio
and his team.[70] It raised a noted head of Caesarion.[71] These are being opened up to tourists, to some controversy.[72] The spaces that are most open are the low grounds to northeast and southwest, where it is practically impossible to get below the Roman strata. The most important results were those achieved by Dr. G. Botti, late director of the
 museum, in the neighbourhood of "Pompey's Pillar", where there is a good deal of open ground. Here, substructures of a large building or group of buildings have been appendages of the temple. These contain one
 very remarkable vault with curious painted reliefs, now artificially lit and open to visitors. The objects found in these researches are in the museum, the most notable being a great basalt bull, probably once an object of cult in the Serapeum. Other catacombs and tombs have been opened in Kom El Shogafa (Roman) and Ras El Tin (painted). The
German excavation team found remains of a Ptolemaic colonnade and streets in the north-east of the city, but little else. Hogarth explored part of the Paneum, the Mausolea, or a Roman fortress. The making of the new foreshore led to the dredging up of
remains of the Patriarchal Church; and the foundations of modern buildings are seldom laid without some objects of antiquity being discovered. (July 2023)
(Learn how and when to remove this message) See also: List of mosques in Alexandria Abu al-Abbas al-Mursi Mosque in Bahary. Other notable mosques in the city include Ali ibn Abi Talib mosque in Somouha, Bilal mosque, al-Gamaa al-Bahari in Mandara, Hatem mosque in the city include Ali ibn Abi Talib mosque in Somouha, Bilal mosque, al-Gamaa al-Bahari in Mandara, Hatem mosque in the city include Ali ibn Abi Talib mosque in Somouha, Bilal mosque, al-Gamaa al-Bahari in Mandara, Hatem mosque in the city include Ali ibn Abi Talib mosque in Bahary.
 Somouha, Hoda el-Islam mosque in Sidi Bishr, al-Mowasah mosque in Hadara, Sharq al-Madina mosque in Miami, al-Shohadaa mosque in Mostafa Kamel, Al Qa'ed Ibrahim Mosque, Rokay el-Islam mosque in Sidi Gaber mosque in Sidi
 mosque and Sultan mosque. Alexandria is the base of the Salafi movements in Egypt. Al-Nour Party, which is based in the city and overwhelmingly won most of the Salafi wotes in the 201112 parliamentary election, supports the president Abdel Fattah el-Sisi. [8] Saint Mark's Coptic Orthodox CathedralSaint Catherine's Latin Catholic
CathedralAlexandria was once considered the third-most important see in Christianity, after Rome and Constantinople. Until 430, the Patriarch of Alexandria was second only to the bishop of Rome. The Church of Alexandria had jurisdiction over most of the continent of Africa. After the Council of Chalcedon in AD 451, the Alexandrian Church split
between the Miaphysites and the Melkites. The Miaphysites went on to constitute what is known today as the Corthodox Church of Alexandria. In the 19th century, Catholic and Protestant missionaries converted some of the adherents of the Orthodox
churches to their respective faiths. Today the Patriarch has long resided in Cairo). The most important Coptic Orthodox church in Sporting, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint George's Church in Sporting, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint George's Church in Sporting, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint George's Church in Sporting, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint George's Church in Sporting, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint George's Church in Sporting, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint George's Church in Cleopatra, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint George's Church in Sporting, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint George's Church in Sporting, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Cleopatra, Saint Mark and Pope Cyril I Church in Chur
 Peter I Church in Sidi Bishr, Saint Mary Church in Assafra, Saint Mary Church in Gianaclis, Saint Mina Church in Fleming, Saint Mina Church in Hary Church in Gianaclis, Saint Mina Church in Fleming, Saint Mina Church
 Archangels Gabriel and Michael Church, Taxiarchon Church, Saint George Church, Saint Mark and Saint Nektarios Chapel in Ramleh, Saint Nicholas Church, Saint Joseph of Arimathea Church, Saint Mark and Saint Nektarios Chapel in Ramleh, Saint Nicholas Church, Saint Joseph of Arimathea Church, Saint Mark and Saint Nektarios Chapel in Ramleh, Saint Nicholas Church, Saint Joseph of Arimathea Church, Saint Mark and Saint Nektarios Chapel in Ramleh, Saint Nicholas Church, Saint Joseph of Arimathea Church, Saint Mark and Saint Nektarios Chapel in Ramleh, Saint Nicholas Church, Saint Mark and Saint Nektarios Chapel in Ramleh, Saint Nicholas Church, Saint Mark and Saint Nektarios Chapel in Ramleh, Saint Nicholas Church, Saint Nicholas C
 Paraskevi Church, Saint Sava Cathedral in Ramleh, Saint Theodore Chapel and the Russian church of Saint Alexandria in Egypt. Member churches include Saint
Catherine Church in Mansheya and Church of the Jesuits in Cleopatra. The city is also the nominal see of the Melkite Greek Catholic titular Patriarchat for Antioch) and the actual cathedral see of the Melkite Greek Catholic titular Patriarchate of Alexandria (generally vested in its leading Patriarchate o
nominal see of the Armenian Catholic Eparchy of Alexandria (for all Egypt and Sudan, whose actual cathedral is in Cairo), a suffragan of the Armenian Rite. The Saint Mark, is multi-denominational and holds liturgies according to Latin Catholic, using the Armenian Rite. The Saint Mark Church in Shatby, founded as part of Collge Saint Mark, is multi-denominational and holds liturgies according to Latin Catholic,
Coptic Catholic and Coptic Orthodox rites. In antiquity Alexandria was a major centre of the cosmopolitan religious movement called Gnosticism [74] (today mainly remembered as a Christian heresy). Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue Alexandria was a major centre of the cosmopolitan religious movement called Gnosticism [74] (today mainly remembered as a Christian heresy). Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue Alexandria was a major centre of the cosmopolitan religious movement called Gnosticism [74] (today mainly remembered as a Christian heresy). Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue Alexandria was a major centre of the cosmopolitan religious movement called Gnosticism [74] (today mainly remembered as a Christian heresy). Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue Alexandria was a major centre of the cosmopolitan religious movement called Gnosticism [74] (today mainly remembered as a Christian heresy). Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue Alexandria was a major centre of the cosmopolitan religious movement called Gnosticism [74] (today mainly remembered as a Christian heresy). Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue Alexandria was a major centre of the cosmopolitan religious movement called Gnosticism [74] (today mainly remembered as a Christian heresy). Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue Alexandria was a major centre of the cosmopolitan religious movement called Gnosticism [74] (today mainly remembered as a Christian heresy). Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue Alexandria was a major centre of the cosmopolitan religious movement called Gnosticism [74] (today mainly remembered as a Christian heresy). Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue Alexandria was a major centre of the cosmopolitan religious movement called Gnosticism [74] (today mainly remembered as a Christian heresy). Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue Alexandria was a major centre of the cosmopolitan religious movement called Gnosticism [74] (today mainly remembered as a Christian heresy). Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue Alexandria was a major centre of the cosmopolitan religious movement was a major centre of the cosmopolitan religious movement was a major centre of the cosmopolita
Zionism among Egyptians led to Jewish residents in the city, and elsewhere in Egypt, being perceived as Zionist collaborators. Most Jewish residents of Egypt moved to the newly settled Israel, France, Brazil and other countries in the 1950s and 1960s. The community once numbered 50,000 but is now estimated at below 50.[75] The most important
synagogue in Alexandria is the Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue. Collge Saint MarcAlexandria has a number of higher education institutions. Alexandria University is a public university is a public university is a public university of Engineering. In
 addition, the Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology in New Borg El Arab city is a research university set up in collaboration between the Japanese and Egyptian governments in 2010. The Arab city is a research university set up in collaboration between the Japanese and Egyptian governments in 2010. The Arab city is a research university set up in collaboration between the Japanese and Egyptian governments in 2010. The Arab city is a research university set up in collaboration between the Japanese and Egyptian governments in 2010. The Arab city is a research university set up in collaboration between the Japanese and Egyptian governments in 2010. The Arab city is a research university set up in collaboration between the Japanese and Egyptian governments in 2010.
level, and postgraduate students. It is considered the most reputable university in Egypt after the AUC American University in Cairo because of its worldwide recognition from board of engineers at UK & ABET in US. University in Cairo because of its worldwide recognition from board of engineers at UK & ABET in US. University in Egypt after the AUC American University in Cairo because of its worldwide recognition from board of engineers at UK & ABET in US. University in Egypt after the AUC American University in Cairo because of its worldwide recognition from board of engineers at UK & ABET in US. University in Egypt after the AUC American University in Egypt afte
mainly recruits students from the African continent. Other institutions of higher education in Alexandria Institute of Technology (AIT) and Pharos University in Alexandria, in a first-of-its-kind move by a Greek higher
 education institution. The Greek university of Patras branch will operate two departments, one Greek-speaking in the subjects of Greek culture, Greek language and Greek philosophy.[77]Lyce Franais d'Alexandrie has a long history of foreign educational institutions. The first foreign schools date to the early 19th
century, when French missionaries began establishing French charitable schools to educate the Egyptians. Today, the most important French schools in Alexandria run by Catholic missionaries include Collge de la Mre de Dieu, Collge Saint Marc, coles des Soeurs Franciscaines (four different schools), cole Girard, cole
 Saint Gabriel, cole Saint-Vincent de Paul, cole Saint-Joseph, cole Saint Joseph, cole Sai
only school in Alexandria that completely follows the French educational system is Lyce Franais d'Alexandria. The Italian school is the Istituto "Don Bosco". English-language schools in Alexandria are the most popular; those in the city include
 Riada American School, Riada Language School, Forsan American School, Forsan International School, Future International School, Futu
 Pioneers Language School, Egyptian English Language School, Princesses Girls' School, Sidi Gaber Language School, Victoria College, El Manar Language School for Girls (previously called Scottish School for Girls), Kawmeya Language School, El
 Nasr Boys' School (previously called British Boys' School), and El Nasr Girls' College (previously called English Girls' College). There are only two German schools in Alexandria, which is run by Frau Sally Hammam. The Montessori
 educational system was first introduced in Alexandria in 2009 at Alexandria Montessori. Around the 1890s, twice the percentage of women in Alexandria knew how to read compared to Cairo. As a result, specialist women's publications like al-Fath by Hind Nawal, the country's first women's journal, appeared. [78] Borg El Arab International Airport The
city's principal airport is currently Borg El Arab Airport, which is located about 25km (16mi) away from the city centre. From late 2011, El Nouzha Airport (Alexandria International Airport, which is located about 25km (16mi) away from the city centre. From late 2011, El Nouzha Airport (Alexandria International Airport) was to be closed to commercial operations for two years as it underwent expansion, with all airlines operating out of Borg El Arab Airport from then onwards,
where a brand new terminal was completed there in February 2010.[79] In 2017, the government announced that Alexandria PortAlexandria PortAle
of the country that handles about 60% of the country's exports and imports, [citation needed] Dekhela Port west of the governorate. It is a commercial port for general cargo and phosphates. [citation needed] International Coastal Road (Mersa
 parallel to the tram line. The commuter line's locomotives operate on diesel, as opposed to the overhead-electric tram.[citation needed]Alexandria plays host to two intercity railway stations: the aforementioned Misr Station (in the district of Sidi Gaber in the
 centre of the eastern expansion in which most Alexandrines reside), both of which also serve the commuter rail line. Intercity passenger service is operated by Egyptian National Railways. Main article: Trams in Alexandria tramAn extensive tramway network was built in 1860 and is the oldest in Africa. [80] The network begins at the El
3rd century BC, during the reign of Ptolemy II of Egypt. It was likely created after his father had built what would become the first part of the library complex, the temple of the Museion, Greek (from which the Modern English word museum is derived). It has been reasonably established that the library, or parts of the collection, were
 Alexandria and Egypt. Most of these pieces came from other Egyptian museums.[citation needed] The museum is housed in the old Al-Saad Bassili Pasha Palace, who was one of the wealthiest wood merchants in Alexandria. Construction on the site was first undertaken in 1926.[citation needed] The Graeco-Roman Museum was the city's main
Museum.Alexandria Opera House hosts performances of classical music, Arabic music, ballet, and opera. Sayed Darwish TheaterDuring the Hellenistic period, poets evolving in the court of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (Philiscus of Corcyra, Lycophron, Alexandria Pleiad. [88] In modern times
Constantine P. Cavafy, a major Greek poet who was born and lived in Alexandria 89][90][91] used several themes associated with this city in his work: "Alexandria 340 A.D",[94] "Kaisarion"[95] and "The God Abandons Antony".[96] In the latter, Alexandria becomes the symbol of the life
 whose forthcoming loss must be faced with dignity. [citation needed] Alexandria Stadium This section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (July 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The main sport that interests
Alexandrians is football, as is the case in the rest of Egypt and Africa. Alexandria, Egypt. It is currently used mostly for football matches and was used for the 2006 African Cup of Nations. The stadium is the oldest stadium in Egypt, being built in 1929. The stadium holds 20,000 people.[97] Alexandria
 was one of three cities that participated in hosting the African Cup of Nations in January 2006, which Egypt started in this city. The city is also home to the Alexandria Sporting Club, which is especially known for its basketball
 team, which traditionally provides the country's national team with key players. The city hosted the AfroBasket, the continent's most prestigious basketball tournament, on four occasions (1970, 1983, 2003). Alexandria has four stadiums: Alexandria Stadium Borg El Arab Stadium El Krom Stadium Harras El Hodoud Stadium Other less popular
 sports like tennis and squash are usually played in private social and sporting Club in "Smouha" Al Ittihad Alexandria Country clubAlexandria is also known as the yearly starting point of Cross
 Egypt Challenge and a huge celebration is conducted the night before the rally starts after all the international participants arrive to the city. Cross Egypt Challenge is an international cross-country motorcycle and scooter rally conducted throughout the most difficult tracks and roads of Egypt. The former Italian consulate in Saad Zaghloul Square See
 Serbia[107]Odesa, Ukraine[108]Paphos, Cyprus[109]Port Louis, Mauritius[110]Saint Petersburg, Russia[111]Shanghai, China[112]Thessaloniki, Greece[113]Soheir Bakhoum (19472003) - writer and Palmach memberEgypt portalAlexandria RadioBaucalisHistory of the
 Jews in Alexandria Cultural tourism in EgyptList of cities and towns in EgyptList of cities founded by Alexandria (eskenderiyya, pronounced [al.iskandarijia]; Egyptian Arabic romanisation: Eskenderiyya, pronounced [eskendeejj].[5] "Alexandria 2024".
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Museum and Library of Alexandria. 42 (1): 3848 [42]. One effect of the newly created Hellenistic kingdoms was the imposition of Greek cities occupied by Greeks on an alien landscape. In Egypt, to the court or to live in Alexandria,
doi:10.1017/S0017383500025213. hdl:20.500.11820/0250d217-8139-4aca-8a8e-8a701b81b9a2. S2CID162578339. Archived from the original on 10 May 2022. Retrieved 16 October 2021. The Ptolemaic emphasis on Greek culture does even more
than this these are Greeks ruling in a foreign land. The more Greeks can indulge in their own culture, the more they can exclude non-Greeks, in other words Egyptians, the subjects whose land has been taken over. The assertion of Greek culture serves to enforce Egyptian subjection. So the presence in Alexandria of two institutions devoted to the
preservation and study of Greek culture acts as a powerful symbol of Egyptian exclusion and subjection. Texts from other cultures could be kept in the library, but only once they had been translated, that is to say Hellenized.[...] A reading of Alexandrian poetry might easily give the impression that Egyptians did not exist at all; indeed Egypt itself is
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valuable and profitable players. The 50 listees in the 2024 ranking witnessed their sales in USD shrink by almost 20% to $26.4 billion, and total assets fell by 18.1% to $89.4 billion, down from $109.2 billion in 2022. The aggregate market cap of these companies reached
$29.4 billion as of April 26, 2024, reflecting a 3.3% decline compared to the previous year. However, financial metrics improved in local currency, with market cap, sales, profits, and assets increasing by 49.8%, 25%, 41%, and 27% in EGP, respectively. The list, derived from the Egyptian Exchange, ranked firms based on their sales, assets, and profits
for the financial year of 2023, alongside their market value as of April 26, 2024. Each metric was given equal weight, and companies with identical scores received the same rank. Companies that had not disclosed their 2023 audited financial statements as of April 26, 2024. Each metric was given equal weight, and companies with identical scores received the same rank.
(CIB), leads the list with a market cap of $4.7 billion and $17.4 billion in assets. In 2023, CIBs net profits soared by 83.5% to $619 million. The banking and financial services sector dominates the ranking with 16 entries, generating
$8.4 billion in sales and holding $58.5 billion in total assets. The real estate and construction industry, along with the industrial sector, follow with nine and seven entries, respectively. Billionaire-founded Orascom Construction stands out as the nations largest real estate player, with a market cap of $543 million. Notably, the list includes only one
company each from the media (Egyptian Satellite Company Nilesat), shipping and transportation services (Alexandria Container & Cargo Handling Company), telecommunications (Telecom Egypt), and utilities (TAQA Arabia) sectors. Top 5 Listed Company Nilesat), shipping and transportation services (Alexandria Container & Cargo Handling Company), telecommunications (Telecom Egypt), and utilities (TAQA Arabia) sectors. Top 5 Listed Company Nilesat), shipping and transportation services (Alexandria Container & Cargo Handling Company), telecommunications (Telecom Egypt), and utilities (TAQA Arabia) sectors.
QNB ALAHLISector:Banking & Financial Services 3 | Elsewedy ElectricSector:Industrials 4 | Telecom EgyptSector:Telecommunications 5 | Orascom Construction
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violent storms, rain and sometimes sleet and hail during the cooler months; these events, combined with a poor drainage system, have been responsible for occasional flooding in the city in the past though they rarely occur anymore.[43] July and August are the hottest and driest months of the year, with an average daily maximum temperature of 300 months are the hottest and driest months of the year, with an average daily maximum temperature of 300 months are the hottest and driest months of the year, with an average daily maximum temperature of 300 months are the hottest and driest months of the year, with an average daily maximum temperature of 300 months are the hottest and driest months of the year, with an average daily maximum temperature of 300 months are the hottest and driest months of the year, with an average daily maximum temperature of 300 months are the hottest and driest months are the hottest months are the h