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The Impact of Transportation Development
on Investment in Egypt

Mohamed Adel Hashem

PhD in Economic



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Abstract:

Transport is considered the main pillar of economic growth in the country because of its direct impact on this community and many reasons behind the success of the socio-economic development project , Transportation development is crucial for fostering investment, especially in emerging economies like Egypt

This research explores the impact of transportation infrastructure on investment flows in Egypt, focusing on how improved connectivity has influenced both domestic and foreign investments. the research is organized into five key chapters:

1. Historical Context of Transportation in Egypt
2. Economic, Social, and Environmental Implications of Transportation Projects
3. Relationship Between Investment in Transport Infrastructure and Economic Development
4. The evaluation for the development transportation Infrastructure in Egypt,
5. Transportation Development's Role in Stimulating Investment

The findings highlight the significant role that transportation improvements play in economic growth, enhanced investment appeal, and regional development

This study investigates the impact of infrastructure improvements in Egypt, focusing on the transportation sector's role in stimulating both

domestic and foreign investment., examining the interplay between infrastructure projects and economic development, including foreign direct investment and regional development. Egypt's National Road Project, intercity transportation initiatives , and economic modeling reveal a strong link between transportation upgrades and investment attractiveness.

Introduction:

Transportation infrastructure is a critical foundation for economic development in any country, and Egypt is no exception. As a geographically strategic location connecting Africa, Asia, and Europe, Egypt's transportation sector has played a central role in shaping its economic capabilities and trade potential (**World Bank, 2021**). Historically, Egypt's transportation infrastructure began with the Nile River as the primary mode of transit, but over the centuries, the country expanded into roads, railways, ports, and airports to meet the growing demands of commerce and population growth (**African Development Bank, 2020**). Modern Egypt now has a diversified transportation network, comprising roadways, railways, ports, and airports, each serving distinct roles that support the national economy in various ways (**El-Batran & Arandelovic , 2019**).

The road transport sector is vital for connecting urban centers with rural areas, enhancing internal economic interactions and access to services (**Ghazal, 2018**). Roads in Egypt serve as primary links between regions, enabling efficient movement of goods and labor across the country (**Ministry of Transport, Egypt, 2019**). Meanwhile, Egypt's railway network, one of the oldest in Africa, primarily transports passengers and goods, but has faced challenges in modernization to meet international standards (**Farag, 2020**). In addition to domestic connectivity, Egypt's strategic ports—such as those in Alexandria, Damietta, and Ain Sokhna—act as critical nodes for international trade, channeling imports and exports across the Mediterranean and Red Seas (**Ministry of Transport, Egypt, 2019**).

To improve air transport, the Egyptian government has also made significant investments in airport infrastructure, modernizing key airports in Cairo, Alexandria, and Luxor to boost tourism and international business (**Elshennawy & Orabi, 2018**). Overall, the Egyptian government has undertaken numerous large-scale

projects to enhance transportation infrastructure, notably the expansion of the Suez Canal and the construction of new road networks to improve accessibility and reduce congestion (**Button, 2010**). These developments indicate Egypt's ongoing commitment to positioning itself as a regional hub for transportation and investment (**Ghoneim, 2017**).

Chapter 1: Historical Context of Transportation in Egypt

1.1 The Evolution of Transportation in Egypt

Transportation in Egypt has a rich history that dates back to ancient times when the Nile River served as a primary mode of transport for goods and people. The ancient Egyptians utilized boats to navigate the river, facilitating trade and communication between Upper and Lower Egypt (**Hassan, 2006**). The construction of roads began during the Pharaonic era, with notable advancements occurring under Roman rule, which established a network of roads to enhance military and trade movements (**Baker, 2010**). The Suez Canal, completed in 1869, marked a significant milestone in Egypt's transportation history. This engineering marvel connected the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, transforming global trade routes and positioning Egypt as a vital hub for international shipping (**El-Shazly, 2015**). The canal's strategic importance has continued to influence economic policies and investment strategies in Egypt.

1.2 Colonial Influence on Transportation Development

The British colonial period significantly impacted transportation development in Egypt. The British invested heavily in building railways and modernizing ports to facilitate resource extraction and exportation (**Khalil, 2018**). This infrastructure was primarily designed to serve colonial interests, leading to an imbalanced transportation system that favored export-oriented industries over local needs (**Hassan, 2006**). The legacy of colonial transportation policies remains evident today, as many of the existing infrastructure systems were established during this period. While these developments laid the groundwork for modern transportation, they also created challenges related to accessibility and equity (**Baker, 2010**).

1.3 Post-Independence Developments

After the events of 1952, Egypt embarked on a path of nationalization that included significant investments in transportation infrastructure. The government prioritized expanding road networks and improving rail services to enhance domestic connectivity and promote regional development (**Abdel-Aziz & El-Shakankiry, 2015**). However, these efforts faced numerous challenges due to political instability and economic constraints in recent years, there has been a renewed focus on modernizing transportation infrastructure as part of broader economic reforms aimed at attracting foreign investment (**World Bank, 2018**). These reforms have included public-private partnerships to finance major projects and improve service delivery across various modes of transport

Chapter 2: Economic, Social, and Environmental Implications of Transportation Projects

2.1 Economic Growth and Regional Development

Transportation projects drive economic growth by enabling more effective movement of goods and people, leading to increased trade, tourism, and employment (**Elshahawany et al., 2016**). Studies using interregional computable general equilibrium (CGE) models suggest that investments in highways and road networks significantly boost regional economies by connecting isolated areas to trade routes (**Elshahawany & Haddad, 2022**). Furthermore, the increased traffic facilitated by these projects contributes to urbanization, raising property values and incentivizing further investment (**Ragab & Fouad, 2009**), which aim the country to empower the economic development.

2.2 Social Impact and Accessibility

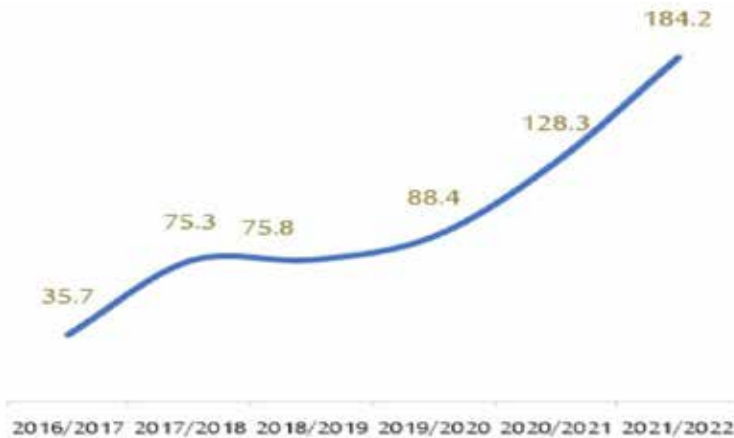
In addition to economic benefits, transportation projects have social implications, particularly in improving access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities for rural populations (**Salehi & Hawary, 1985**). For instance, rural road improvements increase mobility for low-income households, fostering social inclusion and reducing regional disparities in access to essential services (**El-Ela & Manar, 2019**). Consequently, these projects not only stimulate economic development but also contribute to social welfare (**Brademeyer & Moavenzadeh, 1979**).

2.3 Environmental Considerations

While transportation investments yield numerous benefits, they also pose environmental challenges, particularly concerning emissions and land use (**Abdel-Latif, 2023**). The shift toward increased road usage has led to rising greenhouse gas emissions, which could undermine Egypt's climate commitments unless mitigated by sustainable practices (**Elshahawany et al., 2016**). Consequently, adopting greener transport technologies and implementing emissions standards are essential for balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability (**Njoya & Ragab, 2022**).

Chapter 3 : Relationship Between Investment in Transport Infrastructure and Economic Development:

Investment in transport infrastructure has a positive impact on production and economic development. Many empirical studies have focused on assessing the relationship between investment in transport infrastructure and economic growth by introducing new variables that affect economic development. These studies have found a positive relationship between infrastructure and economic development. For instance, a study by (**Waverman**) indicated that the impact of investment in infrastructure is doubled in developing countries compared to developed ones. Meanwhile, a study by (**Shridhar and Shridhar 2004**) found that a 1% increase in investment in infrastructure leads to a 6.75% increase in growth when applied to 28 developing countries. Additionally, a study by indicated a high productivity elasticity for investment in transport infrastructure, particularly in transport and communications for about 100 countries investment in infrastructure can contribute to increased productivity and drive economic development through several channels,



Infrastructure and development of the transportation sector are crucial to achieving economic growth and improving the quality of life. It also contributes to attracting investments, enhancing trade, Improving access to markets and enhancing the efficiency of other productive factors. It also contributes to achieving comprehensive development and providing basic services to society. In addition, improving infrastructure reflects the country's vision and its ability to compete at the global level and achieve sustainable development, through investing in improving infrastructure.

Transport networks are the main backbone on which economic and social development programs are based. Countries' economies and growth rates are greatly affected by the efficiency of transportation networks and means. Moreover, the efficiency of transportation networks and means is one of the most important infrastructure tools for comprehensive development , From this standpoint, the government increased public investments in the transportation and storage sector from 35.73 billion pounds in 2016/2017 , To 184.23 billion pounds in 2021/2022, an increase of 148.5 billion pounds, an increase rate of 415.62% (Aya Hamdy 2023)

3.1 The Role of Infrastructure in Promoting Trade

Infrastructure is essential in determining the location and size of economic activity. According to (Sahoo and Dash 2009), infrastructure helps reduce transaction costs, enabling these activities to access new markets. As the number of market

participants increases, market efficiency improves, leading to economies of scale and driving economic growth (Romp & de Haan, 2007). (Both Lakshmanan 2011) and (Holtz-Eakin and Lovely 1995) indicate that time and cost savings resulting from improved transport infrastructure can better connect product markets and production factors, enhancing trade and specialization among regions, increasing returns, and reallocating economic activities.

YEAR	STATISTICS	ITEM
2021/2022	Increase of 71.4%	Foreign Direct Investment Flows
2021/2022	Billion 8.9\$	Investment Value
Since 2014	Implementation of a National Project To Develop Road Infrastructure	Road Network Improvement
February 2022	Million 546\$	Maritime Transport Revenue
Compared to February 2021	Increase of 10%	Revenue Increase Percentage
2022	Million Containers 7.6	Container Traffic
2016	Million Container 6	Previous Container Traffic
2021/2022	6.6%	Economic Growth Rate

<https://www.capmas.gov.eg/homepage.aspx>

3.2 The Role of Infrastructure in Reducing Poverty

The lack of access to basic services undermines the living standards of the poor and limits their ability to realize their full potential. Infrastructure helps individuals and the poorest regions connect with essential economic activities, allowing them to access additional productive opportunities. Similarly, developing infrastructure in impoverished areas reduces production and transaction costs. It is also a key factor and determinant for income convergence in poorer regions (Estache and Fay, 2007). A study by (Seneviratne and Sun, 2013) indicates that adequate infrastructure has long been considered a necessary factor in the process of economic development, and that improving infrastructure, both in quantity and quality, stimulates income equality.

3.3 The Role of Infrastructure in Supporting Participation in Global Value Chains

Weak infrastructure is one of the factors that marginalizes and deprives developing countries of the opportunity to participate in global value chains, thus hindering their ability to upgrade their economic structure, which can be a driver of growth (Gonzalez,2016). Therefore, addressing infrastructure bottlenecks is a necessary condition to provide an opportunity for an economy to develop by leveraging its comparative advantage and reaping the benefits of participating in global value chains through upgrading its economic structure. This enables small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which represent the majority of businesses in the least developed countries, to thrive. According to (Fernandez-Stark and Gereffi 2016), access to markets and training are major constraints for SMEs to sustainably enter global value chains.

Chapter 4: The evaluation for the development transportation Infrastructure in Egypt

4.1 Development stages of Transportation in Egypt

Egypt's transportation infrastructure has evolved significantly over the years, transitioning from basic networks to more complex and integrated systems. This historical development can be divided into several key phases:

- **Early Developments**

In the early stages, transportation projects primarily focused on establishing basic road networks to improve domestic connectivity for trade and agriculture. The initial efforts were aimed at facilitating movement within the country, which was essential for enhancing economic activities and supporting local markets , these foundational projects laid the groundwork for future advancements in transportation.

- **Expansion and Modernization**

The late 20th century witnessed a shift towards modernization and expansion of the transportation infrastructure. The government recognized the need to upgrade

existing networks and integrate new technologies to accommodate the growing urban populations and facilitate cross-border trade. Recent initiatives, such as the National Road Project, exemplify this strategic approach. Launched in 2014 with an investment of LE175 billion (approximately \$11.1 billion), this project aimed to add around 7,000 km of new roads by 2020, bringing Egypt's total road network to an estimated 120,000 km by 2021 (**oxford business group**)

- **Current Initiatives**

In recent years, significant investments have been made to further enhance the transportation infrastructure. The government has embarked on a comprehensive 10-year transport modernization plan that includes not only road construction but also upgrades to railways, ports, and public transport systems. For instance, the Cairo Metro expansion is a critical component of this plan, with ongoing work on Line 4 aimed at improving urban mobility (**Cairo metro Egypt**)

Additionally, projects like the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system and monorail developments are part of broader efforts to encourage public transport use and reduce traffic congestion in urban areas

These initiatives reflect a commitment to modernizing Egypt's transportation network to meet contemporary demands. (**oxford business group**)

- **Integration with Global Trade**

Egypt's strategic geographic location has positioned it as a key player in global logistics. The ongoing development of transportation infrastructure is not only focused on domestic needs but also aims to enhance Egypt's integration into global value chains. Projects such as the Cape to Cairo Road are designed to improve regional connectivity and facilitate trade across borders. (**2 Egypt Logistics Infrastructure**)

4.2 Current State of Transportation Infrastructure in Egypt

Egypt's transportation infrastructure has seen considerable advancements in recent years, largely due to a national strategy aimed at fostering economic growth and enhancing investment appeal. The government

has initiated numerous projects across various transportation sectors, including roads, railways, ports, and airports, to modernize infrastructure and meet the demands of a burgeoning economy

Today, Egypt boasts a multimodal transportation system comprising roads, railways, and airports, but it still faces challenges in balancing accessibility and efficiency (Kamar et al., 2015). With investments from government and international donors, Egypt's infrastructure landscape includes ongoing projects that aim to boost economic productivity by reducing logistical costs (Tiemann et al., 2015). Nevertheless, disparities remain between urban and rural areas, where transportation access is less developed, which impacts regional economic equity (Ragab & Fouad, 2009).

4.3 Transportation Policy and Investment Strategies

Egyptian policies prioritize transportation as a driver of national economic growth, focusing on aligning public investment with strategic sectors to stimulate private sector participation (Njoya & Ragab, 2022). The government's approach underscores the importance of transportation not only as a catalyst for economic growth but also as a means to attract foreign direct investment (FDI), particularly in manufacturing and logistics (Hegazy, 2022). This strategic alignment reflects Egypt's commitment to long-term infrastructure development to support its Vision 2030 goals (El-Ela & Manar, 2019).

Key Findings on Transportation's Role in FDI

- **Enhanced Infrastructure and Economic Diversification:** Infrastructure improvements, especially in transport, drive sectoral diversification, attracting investors from manufacturing, retail, and other industries (Fernandez, 2020).
- **Reduced Transportation Costs and Increased Efficiency:** Projects like the National Road Project reduce logistical bottlenecks, which, according to El-Ela and Manar (2019), creates a more efficient transportation system, crucial for industries reliant on quick and reliable supply chains.

- **Urbanization and Regional Economic Balance:** (Ragab and Fouad's 2009) study highlights that road network improvements reduce regional economic disparities, thereby attracting investment in underdeveloped areas. This balance is essential for sustained economic growth and regional inclusivity.
- **Policy Alignment and Attractiveness for FDI :** According to (Kamar et al. 2015), aligning infrastructure projects with policy reforms is crucial for creating a conducive investment environment. Clear governmental priorities signal stability and long-term planning to foreign investors.

Chapter 5: Transportation Development's Role in Stimulating Investment

5.1 Transportation Infrastructure as a Magnet for Investment

The role of transportation in attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is particularly significant in developing countries, where investors look for cost-efficient logistics options (World Bank, 2021) ,

Improved transportation networks facilitate faster, cost-effective movement of goods, creating an attractive investment environment for businesses seeking efficient supply chain solutions (Moavenzadeh et al., 1983). The National Road Project for instance, has lowered regional travel costs, resulting in higher levels of both foreign and domestic investments across previously isolated areas (Elshahawany & Haddad, 2022). This improved accessibility enhances productivity by connecting industrial zones to urban centers and ports (Fernandez, 2020).

Egypt's transportation developments, such as the Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCZone), were established to meet this demand by offering investors proximity to global shipping routes, modern facilities, and streamlined trade processes (African Development Bank, 2020). The SCZone aims to leverage Egypt's location by creating a favorable investment climate with easy access to international markets and reduced shipping times (Ghazal, 2018).

5.2 Impact of Transportation on Investment Sectors

The transportation sector's development directly benefits multiple economic sectors, creating favorable conditions for both domestic and foreign investments (OECD, 2018). The manufacturing industry, which relies heavily on efficient transportation to optimize supply chains and distribution networks, has grown significantly with improved logistics infrastructure (UNCTAD, 2019). With reduced transportation costs and enhanced connectivity, manufacturing facilities are more likely to invest in Egypt, leveraging the improved logistics network to reach both domestic and international markets (Elshennawy & Orabi, 2018).

Transportation infrastructure not only influences FDI inflows but also fosters interregional trade by connecting Egypt with global supply chains (Loayza & Odawara, 2010). Investment in transportation thus attracts FDI in sectors like manufacturing, which rely heavily on predictable and efficient logistics (Bonaglia & Goldstein, 2006). With reliable transport networks, investors gain confidence in Egypt's logistical capabilities, helping to ensure that Egyptian goods remain competitive in international markets (Kamar et al., 2015).

5-3 Case Studies on Transportation Projects and Their Impact on Investment

- **Egypt's National Road Project**

(Elshahawany and Haddad 2022) assessed the impact of Egypt's National Road Project on the economy. This large-scale initiative increased connectivity, reducing regional disparities and creating investment hubs. The project underscored how improved road infrastructure can stimulate both urban and rural economic activities by lowering costs and reducing travel time.

- **Intercity Transportation Model**

The study by (Moavenzadeh et al. 1983) focused on an Intercity Transportation Model for Egypt, which aimed to assess alternative transportation investments. Findings suggested that well-planned intercity routes could improve business connectivity, spurring economic diversification and inviting regional investments.

- **Air Transport Investment**

(Njoya and Ragab 2022) examined the economic impact of air transport investments on Egypt. By analyzing air transport's backward and forward linkages, the authors illustrated how airport expansions attract international investments, particularly in tourism and logistics sectors.

Chapter 6 :Challenges, Opportunities, and Future Directions

6.1 Challenges in Transportation Development

Despite significant advancements in transportation infrastructure, Egypt faces a series of challenges that limit the full potential of the sector to drive economic growth and attract investments. Key challenges include financial constraints, environmental impacts, and regulatory issues (Ministry of Transport, Egypt, 2020).

- **Financial Constraints:**

Funding is one of the foremost challenges in developing large-scale transportation projects. Egypt's transportation sector relies heavily on government funding, but the high costs of infrastructure projects, coupled with limited public funds, often lead to delays or incomplete projects (African Development Bank, 2020). For example, the Cairo Metro expansion requires significant investment to maintain and upgrade existing infrastructure, but budget limitations have slowed the pace of development (El-Batran & Arandelovic, 2019).

- **Environmental Challenges:**

As infrastructure expands, transportation projects in Egypt increasingly impact the environment. Road expansions, increased vehicle usage, and emissions from older rail systems contribute to pollution, particularly in urban areas (Frag, 2020). The absence of sufficient environmental regulations in transportation planning has led to concerns over the long-

term sustainability of Egypt's transportation network, which may deter investment from environmentally-conscious stakeholders (OECD, 2018).

- **Regulatory and Administrative Issues:**

Bureaucratic hurdles and inefficient regulatory frameworks complicate transportation development. Complex permitting processes, inconsistent standards, and lengthy approval times discourage private investment in transportation infrastructure (Ghoneim, 2017). Additionally, misalignment between various government agencies has hindered cohesive planning and slowed project execution (UNCTAD, 2019). Streamlining these processes is essential for creating a more investment-friendly environment.

- **Maintenance and Modernization Needs:**

Much of Egypt's transportation infrastructure, particularly its railway system, suffers from outdated technology and insufficient maintenance. This neglect has resulted in operational inefficiencies and safety concerns, which undermine the reliability of public transportation (World Bank, 2021). Continuous maintenance and modernization of existing infrastructure are critical to improving the sector's capacity to support economic activities.

6.2 Opportunities for Investment through Improved Transportation

Despite these challenges, Egypt's transportation sector presents significant opportunities for investment. Public-private partnerships (PPPs), foreign direct investment (FDI), and technological innovation offer promising avenues to enhance infrastructure and drive economic growth (Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation, Egypt, 2020).

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Leveraging PPPs is a viable approach for financing transportation projects without burdening public finances. In Egypt, recent PPP initiatives have shown success, particularly in highway and metro projects (Elshennawy & Orabi, 2018). PPPs not only

provide additional funding but also bring expertise from the private sector, improving project quality and efficiency (Zaki, 2020). For instance, partnerships in the development of the Cairo Metro's expansions demonstrate the potential of PPPs to advance large-scale infrastructure in urban transportation.

- **Attraction of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):**

Egypt's strategic location and improved transportation infrastructure have made it a more attractive destination for FDI. The Suez Canal Economic Zone, for example, has drawn international investors by offering access to global markets through a well-developed port infrastructure (Button, 2010). Investment incentives in transportation infrastructure, such as tax breaks and reduced tariffs, further enhance Egypt's appeal to foreign investors, particularly in logistics and manufacturing sectors that benefit from efficient supply chains (Ghazal, 2018).

- **Technological Innovation in Transportation:**

Adopting new technologies such as smart transportation systems and digital logistics management can enhance the efficiency and sustainability of Egypt's transportation network. The integration of digital tools, such as real-time tracking, electronic toll collection, and smart traffic management systems, offers a significant opportunity to reduce congestion, optimize routes, and enhance user experience (Frag, 2020). The deployment of these technologies could attract tech-driven investments and create opportunities for collaboration with global technology firms (OECD, 2018).

- **Sustainable Transportation Solutions:**

With a global shift toward sustainability, there is an opportunity to develop eco-friendly transportation solutions in Egypt. Expanding public transportation options, such as electric buses and enhanced metro lines, can help reduce pollution and align with global environmental standards (World Bank, 2021). The adoption of green technologies could attract

investments from environmentally-focused funds and contribute to a sustainable growth model for the sector.

6.3 Strategic Recommendations and Future Prospects

To maximize the transportation sector's impact on investment in Egypt, strategic recommendations focus on improving financing mechanisms, enhancing regulatory efficiency, and promoting sustainable practices

- **Improving Financing Mechanisms:**

Egypt should explore alternative financing methods, such as bond issuance, international loans, and partnerships with multilateral development banks, to reduce reliance on government funding (**African Development Bank, 2020**). Additionally, the creation of a dedicated infrastructure fund could pool resources from private and institutional investors to support high-priority projects (**UNCTAD, 2019**).

- **Streamlining Regulatory Frameworks:**

Simplifying the regulatory environment is critical for attracting both domestic and international investment. Establishing a centralized agency for transportation project approvals could expedite processes and provide a clear framework for investors (**Ministry of Transport, Egypt, 2020**). Enhancing transparency and consistency in regulations can reduce administrative burdens, making Egypt's transportation sector more appealing to investors (**Elshennawy & Orabi, 2018**).

- **Promoting Public-Private Collaboration:**

Encouraging collaboration between public and private sectors can enhance the quality and efficiency of infrastructure projects. Egypt should expand PPPs across different transportation modes, incentivizing private sector involvement through favorable policies and risk-sharing agreements (**Zaki, 2020**). Government initiatives to facilitate knowledge-sharing and technical support could also empower private stakeholders to contribute effectively to national infrastructure goals (**Ghoneim, 2017**).

- **Adopting Sustainable Transportation Practices:**

Egypt's transportation sector must prioritize sustainable practices to meet international standards and attract environmentally-conscious investors. Developing a national strategy for sustainable transportation, such as increased use of electric vehicles, enhanced public transportation, and reduced carbon emissions, will contribute to long-term sector resilience (OECD, 2018). Sustainable transportation solutions, combined with policy incentives, can help Egypt tap into global green funds and establish itself as a model for environmentally responsible infrastructure development.

- **Future Outlook:**

Looking ahead, Egypt's transportation sector is poised to become a catalyst for economic development. Planned projects, such as the high-speed rail from Ain Sokhna to Marsa Matrouh, exemplify the nation's ambition to expand connectivity and foster regional integration (World Bank, 2021). By addressing existing challenges and capitalizing on available opportunities, Egypt can transform its transportation infrastructure into a cornerstone of sustainable economic growth and investment.

Conclusion :

1. Infrastructure is a key pillar of economic development in the country, especially in countries with emerging economies such as Egypt, and that study highlighted how strategic investments in transport systems directly and significantly affect economic growth and development by encouraging local investments, attracting foreign investments, and promoting regional and global integration.
2. This has been reflected in Egypt's history in the Nile River and its development into a diverse transport network that includes railways, roads, airports and ports. The crucial role of infrastructure in stimulating economic capabilities, and the expansion of roads, railways, ports, roads and airports has enhanced internal communication and strengthened Egypt's position as a major player in international trade, and the best example of this is the great role played by the Suez Canal globally.
3. The empirical results have confirmed that improving transport infrastructure reduces costs, helps attract investments and improve access, and that strengthening infrastructure contributes to reducing disparities between rural and urban areas, and enabling participation in global value chains, and these projects have created centers of economic activity, encouraging investments in vital sectors such as manufacturing and logistics .
4. The study pointed to the importance of addressing environmental challenges associated with infrastructure development and transportation, and sustainable practices and technological and environmentally friendly technologies are necessary to achieve a balance between development and environmental responsibility.
5. The study proved that Egypt's strategic focus on the development of transport infrastructure stimulates the achievement of great economic gains for the state by aligning infrastructure development with sustainable goals and political reforms, which enables Egypt to maintain a level of growth that helps it achieve the goals of Vision 2030 while continuing to invest in the transport sector and infrastructure development that achieves regional and global integration, as it carries tremendous capabilities to advance economic development and put Egypt in an important position in Global economy.

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أثر تنمية النقل على الاستثمار في مصر

محمد عادل هاشم

دكتوراه في الاقتصاد

ملخص

يعتبر النقل الركيزة الأساسية للنمو الاقتصادي في البلاد بسبب تأثيره المباشر على هذا المجتمع والعديد من الأسباب وراء نجاح مشروع التنمية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية، وتطوير النقل أمر بالغ الأهمية لتعزيز الاستثمار، خاصة في الاقتصادات الناشئة مثل مصر

يستكشف هذا البحث تأثير البنية التحتية للنقل على تدفقات الاستثمار في مصر، مع التركيز على كيفية تأثير تحسين الاتصال على كل من الاستثمارات المحلية والأجنبية. ينقسم البحث إلى خمسة فصول رئيسية:

- السياق التاريخي للنقل في مصر
- الآثار الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والبيئية لمشاريع النقل
- العلاقة بين الاستثمار في البنية التحتية للنقل والتنمية الاقتصادية
- تقييم البنية التحتية للنقل في مصر،
- دور تنمية النقل في تحفيز الاستثمار

تسلط النتائج الضوء على الدور الهام الذي تلعبه تحسينات النقل في النمو الاقتصادي، وتعزيز جاذبية الاستثمار، والتنمية الإقليمية.

تبحث هذه الدراسة في تأثير تحسينات البنية التحتية في مصر، مع التركيز على دور قطاع النقل في تحفيز الاستثمار المحلي والأجنبي، ودراسة التفاعل بين مشاريع البنية التحتية والتنمية الاقتصادية، بما في ذلك الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر والتنمية الإقليمية. يكشف مشروع الطرق الوطنية في مصر، ومبادرات النقل بين المدن، والنمذجة الاقتصادية عن وجود صلة قوية بين ترقيات النقل وجاذبية الاستثمار.

