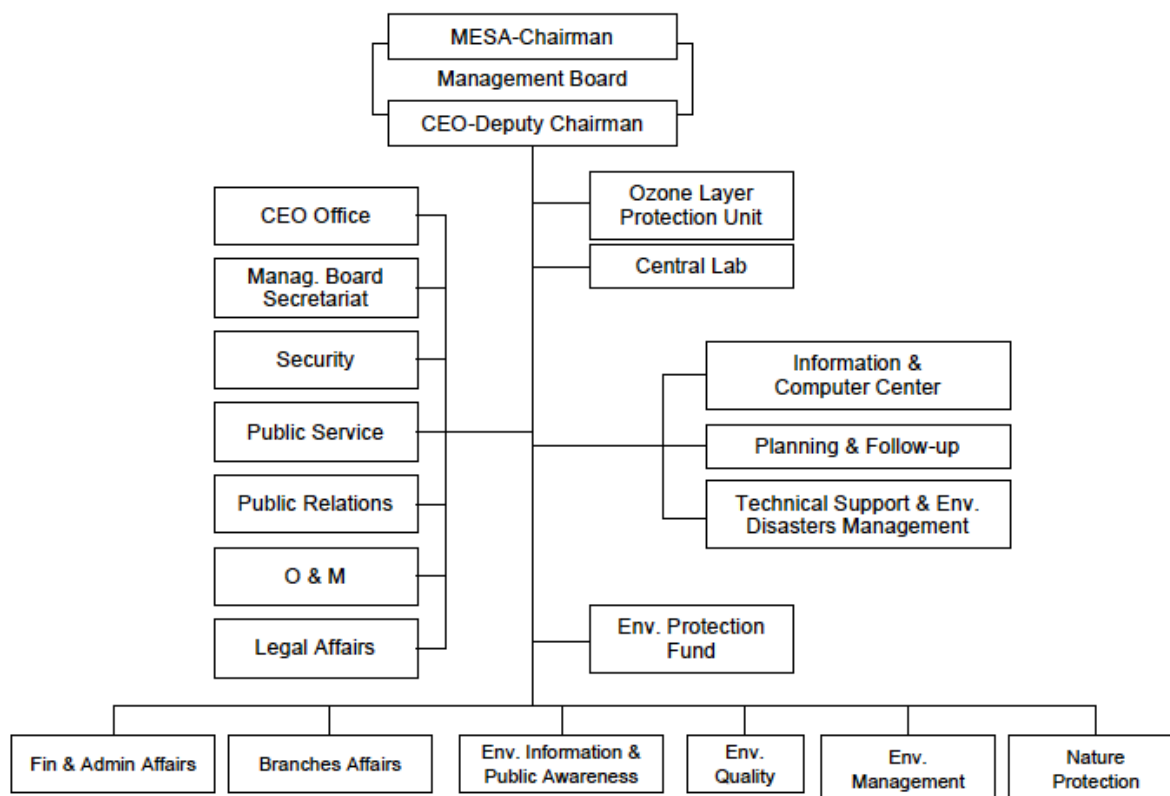


## 4 Environmental Policies and Relevant Bodies

### 4.1 Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)

From long before the establishment of Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) in 1982, the environmental policies in Egypt have been formulated and implemented in various ministries, including Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR), and Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI), in their perspective areas. Rapid industrialization and expansion of urban areas, however, lead Egyptian to face various environmental problems, and the Law 4 of 1994 (the Protection of the Environment), which reorganized EEAA and gave the agency the responsibility of such tasks as coordination among relevant legislative bodies and draft and implement comprehensive environmental policy, was established.<sup>1</sup> In 1997, a Minister was appointed to Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs (MESA), and EEAA was placed under the MESA, although actual implementation of environmental policies are still carried out by EEAA.



Source: JICA, 'Country Profile on Environment Egypt' Feb. 2002

Figure 4.1: Organizational Structure of EEAA

<sup>1</sup> EEAA was established as an agency in 1982 by Presidential Decree No. 631.

## 4.2 Law 4/1994

The Environmental law (law 4/1994) was drafted with a view not to replace previous environment-related legislations but to complement these legislations and to address any legal gaps or needs that are not adequately addressed by these previous laws. Law 4 of 1994 and its executive regulations (1995) define the roles and responsibilities of EEAA in order to avoid a conflict with existed laws, which include regulation of air pollution, control of hazardous substances, management of hazardous waste and control of discharges to marine waters. Nonetheless, responsibility of existing laws and regulations remained in the traditional ministries.

The key features of law 4/1994 could be summarized as follows:

- It re-established EEAA under the Cabinet of Ministers as the highest national authority in charge of environment.
- It requires all new projects and activities to submit an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and gave EEAA the final responsibility of approving them.
- It gave EEAA the power to inspect and enforce the law.
- It established an environmental fund and mandated EEAA with the proposal of economic incentives for the protection of the Environment.
- It addressed gaps in the previous laws concerning air pollution, noise, industrial and municipal discharges to the marine environment, hazardous wastes and sanitary landfilling.
- It increased significantly the fines and penalties for violations.

Responsibilities of EEAA on the basis of the law 4 /1994 include;

- Prepare draft laws and decrees related to the fulfillment of its objects and express its opinion on proposed legislation related to the protection of the environment.
- Prepare studies on the state of the environment, formulate the national plan with the projects included for the protection of the environment, prepare the estimated budgets for each as well as environmental maps of urban areas and areas to be developed and lay down the criteria to be observed when planning and developing new areas as well as the criteria targeted for old areas.
- Lay down the criteria and conditions, which owners of projects and establishments must observe before the start of construction and during the operation of these projects.
- Conduct field follow-up of compliance with the criteria and conditions that are binding to agencies and establishments and take the procedures prescribed by law against those who violate such criteria and conditions.
- Lay down the principles and procedures for assessing the environmental effects of

projects.

- Lay down a plan for environmental training and supervise its implementation.
- Prepare the draft budgets required for the protection and promotion of the environment.
- Propose economic mechanisms to encourage different activities and procedures for the prevention of pollution.
- Coordinate with the Ministry for International Cooperation to ensure that projects funded by donor organizations and countries are in line with environmental safety considerations.

It can be mentioned that the law 4/1994 was unbalanced, with nearly half of its articles dealing with the marine environment and tailored to the specific needs and proficiencies of the officials who have participated in its formulation. In addition, the law does not give enough power to EEAA. For example, licensing authority for implementing environmental standard remains with the traditional sector ministries, and EEAA do not have authority to take administrative responsibility in enforcing actions against violations of the law or its regulations<sup>2</sup>. The law 4/1994 requires EEAA to use the traditional legal process, i.e., report the violation to the police, present it to the district attorney and, where the case warrants further action, bring a legal action in court.

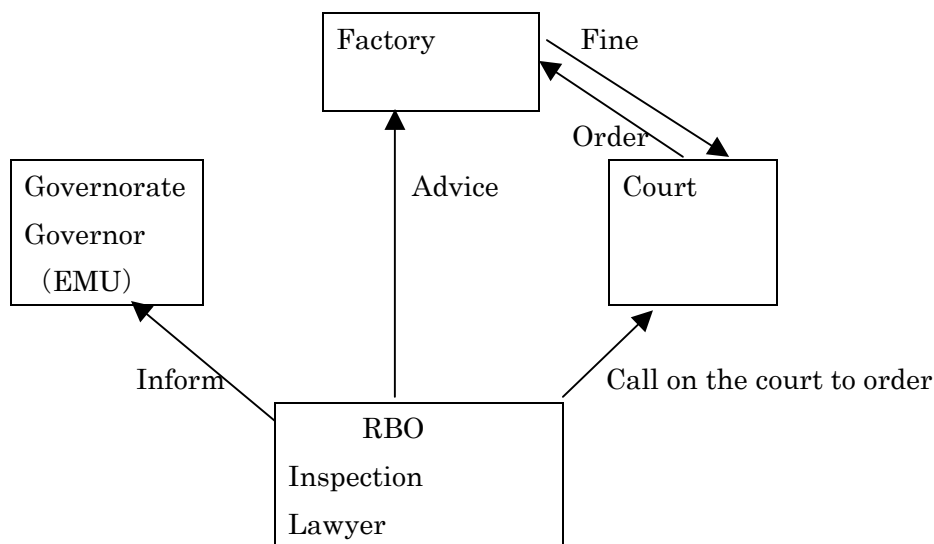
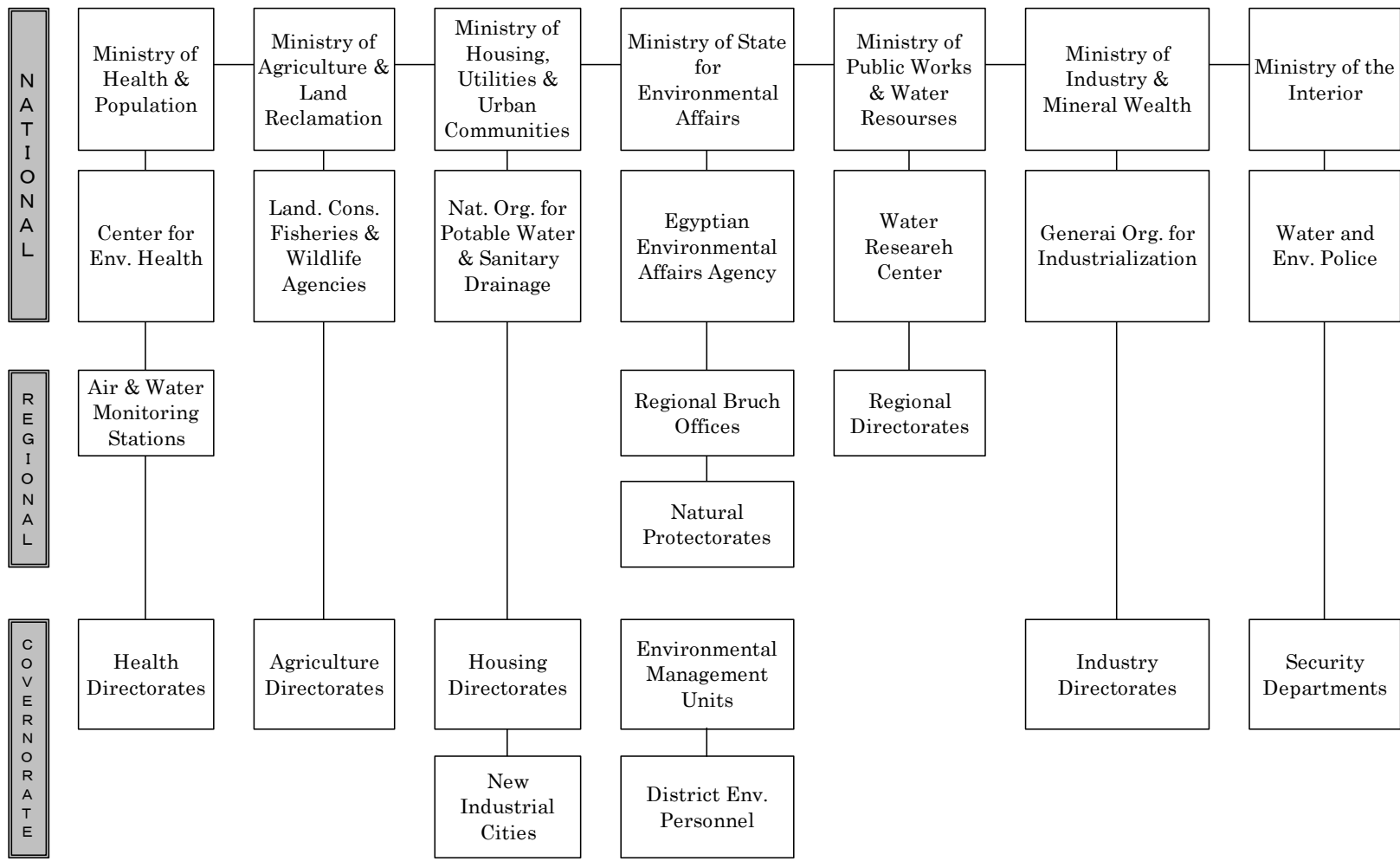


Figure 4.2: Enforcement of the Law 4/1994 by EEAA

---

<sup>2</sup> It is necessary to bring the case to the Court to impose fines or issue improvement order.



Source: EcoConServ, 'A Consultant Report on the Country Environmental Analysis', Dec.2003

Figure 4.3: Institutional Framework for Environmental Management

### 4.3 Complexity of Environmental Administration

There are major gaps among environmental and environment related laws, decrees, and regulations as numerous institutions have, traditionally, hold jurisdiction over various aspects of environment and accordingly established and issued the mandates in their perspective area. Figure 4.3 shows the institutional framework for environmental management and existing environment related laws/regulation were showed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Major Environment Related Laws and Regulations

<b>Laws/Regulations</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Authority</b>
<b>General</b>		
Law 4/1994	Environmental protection law. It addresses coastal and marine pollution and air pollution; hazardous waste and environmental disaster issues.	EEAA
PMD 338/1995	Executive Regulation of law 4/1994	EEAA
MD 56/2000	Mandates of the RBOs	EEAA
EEAA CEO decree 17/2001	Mandates of the RBOs	EEAA
<b>Water pollution</b>		
Law 93/1962	Regulates the discharge of wastewater into public sewer networks	Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities, The Local Authorities
Law 38/1967	General cleaning and sanitation	Local governments
Law 27/ 1978	Regulates public water resources for drinking and domestic use	MoHP
Law 57/1978	Sets measures for treating ponds and marshes	Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities, Ministry of Local Development
Law 48/1982	Regulates the discharge of wastewater into the River Nile and other waterways	MoHP/ MWRI
Law 12/1984	Regulates irrigation, water distribution, groundwater management in the Nile Valley and Delta, and the establishment and maintenance of drainage canals	MWRI
Law 231/ 1984	Amends articles in Law 213/1984	MWRI
Law 874/1996	Prohibits the use, import, handling and preparation of potential carcinogenic pesticides	MALR
MD 63/1997	Prohibits the reuse of empty pesticide containers for packaging, transport or manufacture of any foodstuffs or toys	MALR
MD 44/2000	Regulates the discharge of wastewater into public sewers	Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities, the Local Authorities
<b>Sea Water Protection</b>		
Law 280/1960	Regulates activities within the ports and the regional waters	Ministry of Defense
Law 79/1961	Determines measures to be taken in case of marine disasters	The Port and Lighthouse Administration, Ministry of Defense

<b>Laws/Regulations</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Authority</b>
PD 1948/1965	Establishes a permanent committee for protecting the sea from oil pollution	Located in the Ministry of Defense
PD 45/1983	Signs the Protocol for the protection the Mediterranean from land based pollution sources	EEAA Port Authorities
Minister of Transport Decree 5/1991	Prohibits disposal of waste in the regional water, the Egyptian ports and waterways	All Port Authorities
Law 4/1994 PD 421/ 1963	Protect sea water from oil pollution, ratification of the Convention for the Protection of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, London	EEAA, The Port and Lighthouse Administration
MD 64/1996	Sets the water specifications of bathing coasts	MoHP
<b>Air pollution</b>		
Law 59/1960	Controls the use of ionizing radiations	Ministry of Health and Population, the office of Protection against Ionizing Radiations
Law 66/1973	Controls air pollution caused by vehicles	Ministry of Interior and its departments
Law 380/1975	Identifies requirements for the establishment of industrial and commercial facilities	Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities, Ministry of Industry and Technological Development, MoHP
Law 55/1977	Regulates the establishment and operation of boilers and thermal stations	Ministry of Industry and Technological Development, Ministry of Military Production, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry Electricity and Energy
Law 3/1982	Regulates urban planning and land use	Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities and its departments
Law 4/1994/ Law 52/1981	Regulate smoking in public places	MoHP, EEAA
<b>Solid Waste management</b>		
Law 38/1967	Regulates the collection and disposal of solid wastes	Ministry of Local Development and its departments, Department of Civil Defense
MD 134/1968	Implements Law 38/1967, and provides the specifications for dumping sites.	Ministry of Local Development
PD 284/1983	Establishes the Cairo and Giza Beautification and Cleaning Authorities. Their mandates include the collection and disposal of garbage and solid waste	Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities
<b>Hazardous waste management</b>		
Law 48/1967	Requires employers to inform their employees that they are dealing with hazardous waste	Ministry of Manpower
Law 137/1981	Requirements for labour safety and health in workplaces	Ministry of Manpower

<b>Laws/Regulations</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Authority</b>
Law 4/1994	Handling and management of hazardous waste	EEAA, Ministries of Industry and Technological Development, Health and Population, Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Electricity and Energy, Interior and Petroleum
Law 24/1983	Prohibition of using fertilizer and pesticide	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Noise</b>		
Law 4/1994	Regulations of the use of loud speaker	Ministry of Interior
<b>Nature Protection</b>		
Law 53/1966	Article 117 of the Law prohibits the hunting of specific types of birds and terrestrial animals	MALR
MD 472/1982	Prohibits the hunting of all kinds of birds in the areas of el Zaranek, Sebkha, Bardawil, Saint Catherine and the Tiran inland; prohibits bird hunting, fishing and the removal of coral reefs in area located on the Gulf of Aqaba between Taba and Ras Mohamed	MALR
Law 102/1983	Controls natural protected areas	EEAA
PMD 1068/1983 and 2035/1996	Establish the natural reserves in Ras Mohamed and the inlands of Tiran and Sanafir	EEAA, Governorate of South Sinai
MD 1058/1984	Prohibits the hunting of Nile crocodiles	MALR
PMD 1429/1985 and 2035/1996	Establish natural reserves in Zaranik and Ahrash, North Sinai	EEAA, Governorate of North Sinai
PMD 450/1986 and 642/1995	Establish natural reserves in Elba along the Red Sea	EEAA, Governorate of Red Sea
PMD 671/1986 and 3276/1996	Establish natural reserves in El Omayed, Matrouh	EEAA, Governorate of Matrouh
PMD 828/1986	Establishes natural reserves in Saluge and Ghazal, Aswan	EEAA, Governorate of Aswan
PMD 316/1988	Establishes natural reserves in Taba, South Sinai	EEAA, Governorate of South Sinai
PMD 459/1988 and 2780/1988	Establish Natural Reserves in Ashtum el Gamil, Port Said.	EEAA, Governorate of Port Said
PMD 613/1988 and 940/1996	Establish natural reserves in St. Catherine, South Sinai	EEAA, Governorate of South Sinai
PMD 942/1989 and 710/1997	Establish natural reserves in Wadi El Assiuti	EEAA, Governorate of Assiut
PMD 943/1989 and 2954/1997	Establish natural reserves in Wadi El Rayan and Lake Qarun	EEAA, Governorate of Fayoum
PMD 944/1989	Establishes natural reserves in the Petrified Forest, Maadi	EEAA, Governorate of Cairo
PMD 945/1989 and 2378/1996	Establish natural reserves in Wadi El Alaqi, Aswan	EEAA, Governorate of Aswan
PMD 946/1989	Establishes natural reserves in El Hassan Dome, Giza	EEAA, Governorate of Giza
MD 1403/1990	Prohibits the hunting of reptiles	Ministry of Agriculture
PMD 1204/1992 and 709/1997	Establish natural reserves in Sannur, Beni Suef	EEAA, Governorate of Beni Suef
PMD 1511/1992 and 33/1996	Establish natural reserves in Nabaq and Abou Galum, South Sinai	EEAA, Governorate of South Sinai

<b>Laws/Regulations</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Authority</b>
PMD 264/1994	Specifies requirements and conditions that organize the activities in natural reserves	EEAA
PMD 1444/1998	Establishes natural reserves in Lake Burullus, Kafr El Sheikh	EEAA, Governorate of Kafr El Sheikh
PMD 1969/1998	Establishes natural reserves in the Nile Islands	EEAA, all governorates on the Nile
PMD 47/1999 and 3057/1999	Establish natural reserves in Wadi Digla, Cairo	EEAA, Governorate of Cairo
<b>Desertification and land usage/conservation</b>		
Law 53/1966	Protects agricultural lands	MALR
Law 124 /1981	Regulates the usage and management of desert land owned by the government of Egypt.	Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities
Law 116/1983	Prohibits the fallowing of agricultural land, or its use in building and construction	MALR
PMD 2906/1995	Addresses the requirements regulating the management and usage of land allocated to the General Organization for Urbanization and Agricultural Development Projects	MALR
Law 59/1979 Law 3/1982	Urban planning and land use	Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources, Ministry of Health
Law 453/1954 Law 731/1956	Specification for licensing and building industrial and commercial shops	Ministry of Housing and Local Authorities
<b>Natural Resources</b>		
Law 66/1953	Regulates the management of fuels, mines and quarries	Ministry of Industry and Technological Development Ministry of Petroleum
Law 68/1956	Sets guidelines for the activities of mines and quarries	Ministry of Industry and Technological Development
Law 46/1958	Regulates the work in mines and quarries	Ministry of Industry and Technological Development
Law 123/1983	Regulates the management of cooperatives of water resources	MALR
Law 124/1983	Regulates the management of fishing activities and aquacultures.	MALR

Source: Data from JICA, "Country Profile on Environment Egypt" Feb. 2002, and EcoConServ, 'A Consultant Report on the Country Environmental Analysis', Dec. 2003

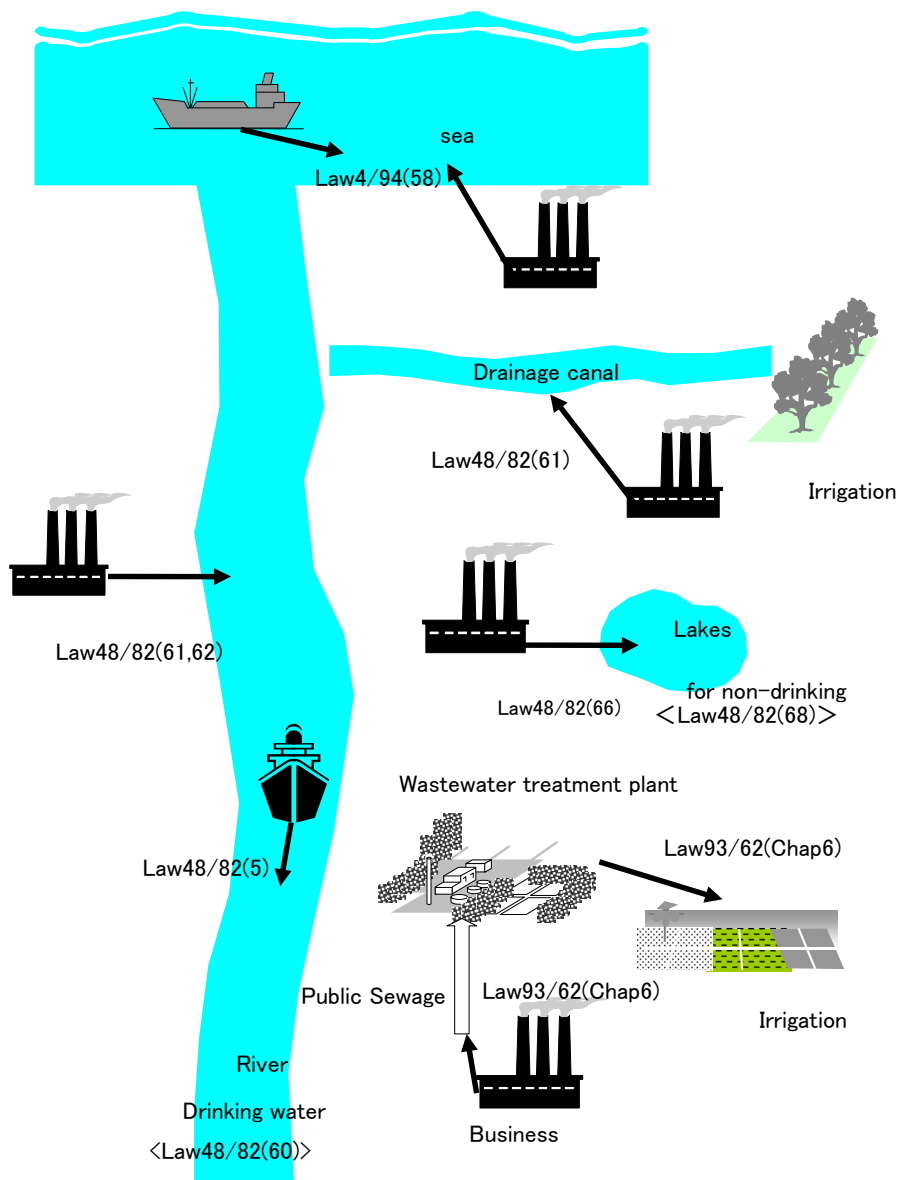
Since there has already regulations on marine water quality/management, the law 4/1994 and its executive regulations only provide protection of marine water from marine vessels and stationary sources located in coastal area. There are effluent standards for marine water but no environmental standards. On the other hand, the Law 4/1994 is the only regulation on air quality management and also providing standards. Unification of environmental administration is not likely an easy task but may be the direction that Egyptian government should be heading to in the future.



Table 4.2: Institutions and Responsibilities for Water Quality Management

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Formulating the national water policy to face the problem of water scarcity and water quality deterioration.</li> <li>● Issue licenses for domestic and industrial discharges.</li> <li>● Monitoring the ambient water quality in the Nile, the irrigation and drainage canals and groundwater.</li> <li>● Setting surface water standards in coordination with MOHP and other ministries for:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Point sources</li> <li>▪ Ambient concentrations</li> <li>▪ Drainage water reuse (mixing with canals)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Law enforcement upon notification from MOHP</li> <li>● Covering open irrigation and drainage waterways passing through residential area</li> <li>● Implementing relevant Awareness Campaigns</li> <li>● Coordinate with the national institutes to address water quality deterioration. These include MoHUNC, MoHP, MOPSE.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Housing, Utilities and New Communities (MoHUNC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Planning design and construction of municipal drinking water purification plants, distribution systems, sewage collection systems and municipal wastewater treatment plants.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monitoring compliance to the licenses through the analyses of discharges</li> <li>● Setting drinking water standards</li> </ul>
Ministry of Agricultural and Land Reclamation (MALR)	Formulating policies on the use and subsidy reduction of fertilizer and pesticides
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Environmental inspection to establishments and notifying MWRI on violation to law 48/1982</li> <li>● Reviewing EIAs</li> </ul>
Ministry of Public Sector Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Following up on pollution abatement projects in publicly owned industries</li> </ul>

Source: EcoConServ, 'A Consultant Report on the Country Environmental Analysis', Dec. 2003



Legends:

Law\*/\*(\*) ; effluent standard (\*) means a number of an enforcement regulation <Law\*/\*>(\*) ; environmental standard (\*) means a number of an enforcement standard

Figure 4.4: Application of Environmental Water Quality Standards and Effluent Standards in Egypt

## 4.4 Environmental Policy

### (1) Environment Measures

The followings are some of the most important environmental measures in Egypt.

Table 4.3: Environmental Measures in Egypt

Year	Policy	Contents
1992	<b><u>The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP)</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide the tools for ensuring that “Egypt’s economic growth becomes a sustainable one</li> <li>• It firmly asserts that “Protecting the environment, among other aspects, is one of the key imperatives imbedded in the concept of sustainable development”</li> </ul>
1998	<b><u>The Policy directives of the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs</u></b>	<p>These were issued by the Minister of State for Environmental Affairs and updated in 2002 and represent a good start towards establishing an environment management system based on specific programs and outputs that would enable the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs and the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency to set specific targets and report on the achievement of those targets. The updated policy directives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strengthening partnership at the national level through full coordination with the national entities that have their environmental projects have impacts on the environment.</li> <li>➤ Supporting bilateral, regional and international agreements in the environmental field.</li> <li>➤ Enforcing Law 4/1994 for the protection of environment and Law 102/83 for nature protection.</li> <li>➤ Implementing environmental protection projects through national, bilateral, multilateral funds.</li> <li>➤ Supporting integrated Environmental management systems.</li> <li>➤ Supporting the multilateral Environmental agreements to which Egypt is a signatory.</li> <li>➤ Integrate the use of market based instrument in the field of protection of environment.</li> <li>➤ Transfer and adoption of environmentally friendly technologies.</li> <li>➤ Encourage foreign investments in the area of environmental protection through involvement of private sector.</li> <li>➤ Support to the policy of the Decentralization of Environmental Management.</li> </ul>
2002	<b><u>The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) update</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covering the period from 2002-2017, this document is designed to represent Egypt’s agenda for environmental actions over the next 15 years. It is also designed to complement and integrate with existing sectoral plans for economic growth and social development. It is viewed as a diagnostic document with qualitative</li> </ul>

Year	Policy	Contents
		analysis of the environmental issues but with little quantitative analysis for setting priorities, including a plan of strategic actions. However, this document doesn't provide any cost estimate of the strategic actions proposed, which could make its implementation difficult.
2000/ 2001	<b><u>EEAA</u></b> <b><u>Five-Year</u></b> <b><u>Action Plan</u></b> (2002-2007)	Based on the NEAP 2002 and the policy directives, EEAA developed its five year action plan, which includes the following <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrated solid waste management program (in all governorates of Egypt)</li> <li>2. Protecting River Nile and Water Resources (Improve quality of water resources by controlling industrial waste.)</li> <li>3. Improve Air Quality of Greater Cairo (Reduce concentrations of dust and lead)</li> <li>4. Environmental Education, Training and Awareness (Increase public awareness of environmental problems and develop human)</li> <li>5. Environmentally Friendly Industrial Cities (Identify environmentally friendly cities in order to increase competitive advantage)</li> <li>6. Environmentally Friendly Technology Transfer (Promote the use of environmentally friendly technology)</li> <li>7. Environmental Information Systems (Enhance the use of information technology, especially in the field of environmental management)</li> <li>8. Environmental Management (Provide the support for the adoption and implementation of integrated systems for environmental management in various activities.)</li> <li>9. Nature Conservation (Conserve national biodiversity)</li> <li>10. Capacity Development of EEAA and RBO's</li> <li>11. Environmental Financial Mechanisms</li> <li>12. Green Area Expansion</li> <li>13. Environmental Inspection</li> <li>14. International Environmental Commitments of Egypt</li> </ol>

Source: EcoConServ, 'Study on Status of the Environment and Relevant Policies/Measures in Egypt', Feb. 2005  
EEAA, "The Five Year Action Plan of MSEA/EEAA" <http://www.eeaa.gov.eg/English/main/Policies4.asp>

EEAA established the first action plan in 1992 and released at Rio Summit. The next action plan was developed ten years after the first one and aiming for 2002 to 2017. A working group, called "the Capacity 21 Unit" was set up inside of EEAA with the support of UNDP, upgraded the former action plan which became a framework of environmental management for the next 15 years. In addition, MESA and EEAA developed 5 years action plan which had links to the environmental action plan for 2002-2017.

## **(2) Capacity of EEAA on and Decentralization of Environmental Management**

Some donors during our interview survey mentioned that EEAA did not have enough capacity to execute newly given functions and responsibilities by the Law 4/1994. This was partly because there is not enough trained personnel for EIA, hazardous waste management, industrial inspection, or other essential staffs in whole Egypt. Only 30% of EEAA staffs are permanent and other 70% are temporary workers.

Although there is a notion that EEAA's capacity for better environmental management has improved over the last 10 years, they still need to proceed strategy driven environmental management based data and information obtained by monitoring activities. In addition, it is necessary for EEAA to better coordinate among department of environmental management sector, environmental quality sector, planning and follow-up, inspection unit and information department.

In the course of decentralization of administrative responsibilities in Egypt, EEAA established eight Regional Branch Offices (RBO) in Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Tanta, Mansurah, Suez, Hurghada, Aswan, and Assiut. Establishment of those RBOs aimed to improve capacity of environmental monitoring, environmental inspection, EIA review and environmental education for residents as well as to promote coordination between EEAA and its regional branches.

Decentralization in environmental field also intends to strengthen the Environmental Management Units (EMU) established in each governorates. Currently, EMUs are still characterized by limited institutional capacity, as discussed below.

The EMU in Cairo Governorate has 12 staffs in four sections, including environmental impact analysis section, environmental compliance section, inspection section. For instance, the inspection section conducts inspection when complaints (that need inspections) are raised from residents. In reality, however, the EMU often times request joint inspection for RBO inspection or MoHP's laboratory either because the EMU does not have enough instruments nor enough capacity to carry out the inspection themselves. In some cases, the EMU simply leaves inspections to these institutions. Because of limited staffs and equipments, EMU only can conduct inspections to deal with complaints, not as a planned inspection. DANIDA and others donors are in support of improving EMU's capacity.

To illustrate the capacity of EEAA on environmental management, let us discuss the status of the inspection unit further. Form the time of the establishment of the Inspection Unit in the year of 2000, up to June 2002, 500 violating establishments were taken to court and nearly 150 cases received a verdict. However, in 90 % of the cases ruled, the fine did not exceed 1,000 L.E., which is the lowest minimum fine that can be imposed by virtue of the Environmental Protection Law. Establishments' owners found it much easier and cheaper to pay the fine than to rectify or control the polluting activity.

Table 4.4: Result of Inspection Efforts by Inspection Unit

# of Establishments	Situation
40	Were cancelled because of faulty reporting
25	Reached a reconciliation
More than 150	Received a verdict less than 1,000 L.E.
150	Still being investigated
More than 50	Proved innocent because of structural legal faults
50	Presented proof that they had removed the violation
More than 35	The violation was not proven because as soon as the inspection committee visited the premises, the source of pollution was closed off.
Total 500	Taken to Court

Source: Tarek M.Genena, 'Consultant Report on the Country Environmental Analysis', Dec. 2003

### (3) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

The legal basis for environmental impact assessment (EIA) is established by Law 4 of 1994, which requires EIA for new projects and expansions and renovations of existing ones.<sup>3</sup> Sectoral ministries and Governorates are the Competent Administrative Authorities (CAA) for EIA in Egypt, as they possess the executive powers in relation to development authorization. The Central EIA Department of the EEAA is responsible for supervising the screening process, managing the review of EIA reports, taking decisions on the acceptability of EIA reports and giving an opinion on the development and proposals for mitigation measures. Figure 4.5 shows the EIA process in Egypt.

EEAA has also issued a number of EIA guidelines. The general guidelines were issued in 1995. These describe in detail the screening method, which is based on three lists of project types:

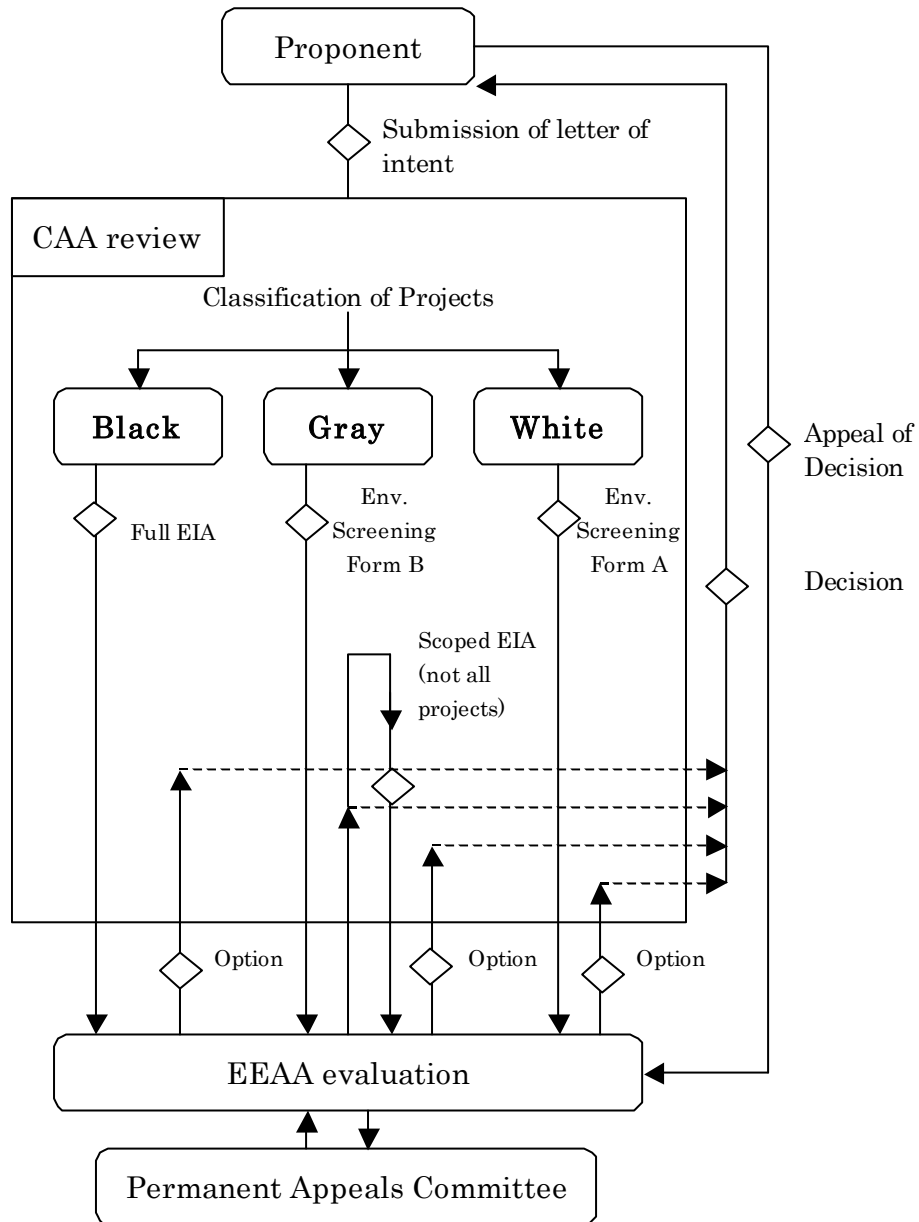
- White list projects with minor impacts (Category A)
- Grey list projects which may result in substantial environmental impacts (Category B)
- Black list projects for which complete EIA is mandatory due to the magnitude and nature of their potential impacts (Category C).

The guidelines include two screening forms, form A for white list projects and form B for grey list projects. For grey list projects, EEAA may require a scoped EIA whose is specified by EEAA on the basis of the information presented by the developer in form B. Also, in line with the development of sectoral guidelines, the development of sector-specific EIA forms has taken place. In 2001, specific B category forms were developed for the petroleum and tourism

<sup>3</sup> Executive Regulations indicates Prime Ministerial Decree #338

sectors. Moreover sectoral guidelines for the sectors of cement industries and land reclamation and petroleum industries were published. Other sectoral guidelines being developed are ones for the sectors of pharmaceuticals, urban development and power generation.

Following Table 4.5 show the number of EIA reviewed by EEAA and EIA performed by sectors.



Source: JICA, "Country Profile on Environment Egypt" Feb. 2002

Figure 4.5: Process of EIA

Table 4.5: Temporal Evolution of EIAs Reviewed by EEAA

Year	Number of EIA's Reaching EEAA	Number of CAA's
1994	7	3
1995	26	4
1996	41	10
1997	87	13
1998	276	25
1999	11,056	46
2000	10,315	52

Note: Number of CAA means that the number which CAA (Competent Administrative Authority) reviewed.  
 Source: EcoConServ, 'Study on Status of the Environment and Relevant Policies/Measures in Egypt', Feb. 2005

In 2004, 6,333 EIAs were submitted to EEAA.

Table 4.6: Distribution of EIAs by Sector (Years 2000 and 2004)

Sector	Total Number of EIAs (2000)	Total Number of EIAs (2004)
Industry	6,873	3,959
Services	2596	1717
Agriculture	403	198
Tourism	168	104
Energy/Petroleum (production, processing, transportation)	71	142
Communications	37	31
Infrastructure (roads, potable water, wastewater)	30	140
Health	25	27
Energy/Electricity	5	5
Housing and Reconstruction	2	9
Ports/ Airports	1	1
Transportation	1	0
Others	103	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,315</b>	<b>6,333</b>

Source: EcoConServ, 'Study on Status of the Environment and Relevant Policies/Measures in Egypt', Feb. 2005