

School of **Global Affairs** and **Public Policy**

EGYPT: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICIES مصـــر: التنــــمية الاقتصــــاديــــة والسيـــــاســات

EGYPT: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICIES CONFERENCE

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TRANSPORT LOGISTICS MAKING THE MOST OF LOCATION

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TRANSPORT LOGISTICS MAKING THE MOST OF LOCATION HANDBOOK OF THE EGYPTIAN ECONOMY PART IX: SECTORAL AND INDUSTRIAL SECTORS. TRANSPORT LOGISTICS

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Chapter outline

I. Transport Evolution

- A- Road Transport
- B- Railway Transport
- C- Inland Water way
- D- Maritime Transport
- E- Air Transport
- F- National Logistics Projects

II. Transport and Economic Growth

- A- Road Transport Empirical Analysis (2000-2022)
- B- Railway Transport Empirical Analysis (1997-2022)
- C- Maritime Transport Empirical Analysis (1981-2022)
- D- Air Transport Empirical Analysis (1981-2021)

III. Conclusion and Recommendations

INTRODUCTION



Source: Data based on World bank – WDI Database

A. ROAD TRANSPORT



Source: Data retrieved from CAPMAS

A. ROAD TRANSPORT (CONT.)



Source: Data retrieved from CAPMAS

A. ROAD TRANSPORT (CONT.)



Source: Data retrieved from CAPMAS

A. ROAD TRANSPORT (CONT.)





 Y.10
 Y.11
 Y.Y1
 Y.Y1

 Total
 Prood Quality Index score

Source: Collected from "World Economic forum (WEF)" reports

B. RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Historical Timeline



Source: information retrieved from www.enr.gov.eg

B. RAILWAY TRANSPORT (CONT.)

5000

4500

PASSENGERS NUMBER IN RAILWAY 70000 60000 50000 40000 30000 20000 10000

Cargo Transported by Railway

Freight transportation occupied 4% of ENR's overall traffic 1% of all cargo movement in Egypt



Source: Data retrieved from ENR

B. RAILWAY TRANSPORT (CONT.)



Source: information retrieved from www.nat.gov.eg

B. RAILWAY TRANSPORT (CONT.)

PROJECTS OF EGYPTIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

Upgrading rail	way networks
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Maintenance of train engines

Adding cargo cars and containers

Manufacture domestic Rolling Stock in East Port Said port

New cargo lines

Railway line for dry ports in 6th October and 10th Ramadan

Cross border railway line

Railway Improvement and Safety for Egypt (RISE) Project

C. INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORT

Nile network has a suitable waterway for transport of a total 1850 Km

Aswan-	Cairo-	Damietta-	Ismailia-	Rashid-
Cairo	Alexandria	Cairo	Cairo	Cairo
 1300 Km 3 Locks 31 Bridges 	 285 Km 7 Locks 34 Bridges 	 241 Km 3 Locks 23 Bridges 	 128 Km 8 Locks 34 Bridges 	 241 Km 3 Locks 36 Bridges

C. INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORT (cont.)

RIVER TRANSPORT AUTHORITY PROJECTS



C. INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORT (cont.)



Source: Data retrieved from CAPMAS

C. INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORT (cont.)

ONGOING RIVER TRANSPORT AUTHORITY PROJECTS

River Information System (RIS) for safe navigation, traffic control, environmental monitoring	Improving efficiency and quality of locks	Changing fixed bridge to movable for flexibility	Network infrastructure projects
Bridge construction above locks	Removing jams	Enhancement of quarries at ports	Protection of river banks

D. MARITIME TRANSPORT



Source: Map and data retrieved from Ministry of Transport

Egyptian ports capacity





2.21

-ship voyages a Egyptian Ports

1.11

۲.۲.

Ship voyages at Egyptian Ports

Source: Data retrieved from Maritime Transport Sector

1.17



Source: Data retrieved from Maritime Transport Sector Database



Cargo Movement at Top five Egyptian Ports (2023)



Source: Data retrieved from Maritime Transport Sector Database

EGYPTIAN MARITIME TRANSPORT STRATEGY OBJECTIVES

Increase ports capacity to 370 MN. ton by 2030.

Adding Logistics services at ports

Enhance Private investment at ports

Upgrading merchant fleet

Development of Intermodal transports connect ports with different transport modes

Adding industrial zone inside Ports

Integration among ports with investment zones





Source: information retrieved www. egyptair-me.com

E. AIR TRANSPORT(CONT.)



E. AIR TRANSPORT(CONT.)



E. AIR TRANSPORT(CONT.)

Exports Company share at CAI

Imports Company share at CAI



- EgyptAir
- Cairo Airport
- Air France/KLM
- Egypt Express FedEx
- Saudi Airlines
- Cairo Airport Company



E. AIR TRANSPORT (CONT.)

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Airport master plan 2017 raising capacity of existing terminals airports and construction of new locations

Enhancing public-private investments BOT/BOOT Airports: as Marsa-Allam Airport, Alamein Airport

In 2019, open skies policy allowed private Egyptian airlines to operate direct flights to Egyptian airports

Operation of 24 new airlines in 2021-2022

Cargo village accommodate larger aircraft models

Expansion of Egypt Air cargo storage space (15,000 sq. m) at CAI

Developing Air navigation & traffic management systems

Modernization of security services at Cairo International Airport

Establishment of transit, logistics and manufacturing cluster at CAI.

F. NATIONAL LOGISTICS PROJECTS

Logistics Projects

Intermodal Transport Corrido Alexandria port- EL Sokhna port linking 6 th oct. dry port	Regional logistics hub Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCZone)	10 th Ramadan dry port Linked to road network and railway	Borg EL Arab dry port connected to road network, railways, and seaports
	Source: information retr	07	

F. NATIONAL LOGISTICS PROJECTS (CONT.)

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDEX



Source: Data retrieved from World Bank-WDI database

II. TRANSPORT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

A- FIRST MODEL: ROAD TRANSPORT

Estimation Period from 2000- 2022

The model is investigating impact of road transport on economic growth using GDP as dependent variable.

The independent variables representing road transport are mortalities caused from road traffic accidents and road length.

 $\Delta LNGDP_{t} = -0.005 \text{ ECT}_{t-1} + 0.09 \Delta LNGDP_{t-1} + 0.25 \Delta LNGDP_{t-2} \\ (0.0066) (0.7822) (0.4834) + 0.11 \Delta LNMORTALITY_{t-1} + 0.03 \Delta LMORTALITY_{t-2} + 0.03 \Delta LNEROAD_{t-1} \\ (0.0202) (0.3464) (0.2631) + 0.04 \Delta LNROAD_{t-2} - 0.03 \Delta LUNEM_{t-1} - 0.13 \Delta NUNEM_{t-2} \\ (0.0847) (0.3836) (0.0071) + 0.0071 \\ (0.0071) + 0.0071 + 0.0071 \\ (0.0071) + 0.0071 + 0.0071 \\ (0.0071) + 0.0071 + 0.0071 \\ (0.0071) + 0.0071 \\ (0$

A- FIRST MODEL: ROAD TRANSPORT (CONT.)

ESTIMATION RESULTS OF THE FIRST MODEL: ROAD TRANSPORT

- ECT indicated that deviation from long run equilibrium should be converged back at speed of adjustment of almost 0.6% which is a slow rate.

-Short-run coefficients indicate road length is positively significant with GDP which shows good potential for road improvements

- Unemployment is negatively significant with GDP.
- Positive significance of traffic Mortalities on GDP.



Response of LNGDP to LNMORTALITY Innovation using Cholesky (d.f. adjusted) Factors

II. TRANSPORT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (CONT.)

B- SECOND MODEL : RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Estimation Period from 1997-2022

•The model is examining railway transport impact on GDP as dependent variable.

•The independent variable representing railway transport is cargo transported by railway.

 $\Delta LNGDP_{t} = -0.245 \text{ ECT}_{t-1} + 0.417 \Delta LNGDP_{t-1} - 0.572 \Delta LNGDP_{t-2}$ $(0.0045) \quad (0.0819) \quad (0.0339)$ $- 0.021 \Delta LNCARGORW_{t-1} - 0.030 \Delta LNCARGORW_{t-2} - 0.114 \Delta LNUNEM_{t-1}$ $(0.2594) \quad (0.0755) \quad (0.007)$ $- 0.066 \Delta LNUNEM_{t-2} + 0.032 \Delta LNHHCONS_{t-1} + 0.332 \Delta LNHHCONS_{t-1}$ $(0.053) \quad (0.8458) \quad (0.0758)$

B- SECOND MODEL : RAILWAY TRANSPORT (CONT.)

ESTIMATION RESULTS OF THE SECOND MODEL: RAILWAY TRANSPORT

- ECT indicated that deviation from long run equilibrium should be converged back at speed of adjustment of almost 24%.

- Short-run coefficients indicate unemployment is negatively significant on GDP and household consumption is positively significant which goes with literature.

- Negative significant of railway Cargo on GDP as railway projects are the high costly and need long time to start get back its positive outcomes as it need long construction time.



II. TRANSPORT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (CONT.)

C-THIRD MODEL : MARITIME TRANSPORT

ESTIMATION PERIOD FROM 1981-2022

•The model is examining maritime transport impact on GDP as dependent variable.

•The independent variable representing maritime transport is port capacity.

 $\Delta LNGDP_{t} = -0.127 ECT_{t-1} + 0.228 \Delta LNGDP_{t-1} + 0.224 \Delta LNGDP_{t-2} - 0.075 \Delta LNGDP_{t-3}$ (0.0901) (0.1831)(0.1717)(0.6505)- 0.024 \triangle LNPORT_{t-1} + 0.047 \triangle LNPORT_{t-2} + 0.007 \triangle LNPORT_{t-3} (0.2107)(0.0299)(0.7555)- 0.216 Δ LNNHHCONS_{t-1} + 0.212 Δ LNHHCONS_{t-2} - 0.177 Δ LNHHCONS_{t-3} (0.3337)(0.1985)(0.4033)- 0.013 Δ LNEXCH_{t-1} - 0.024 Δ LNEXCH_{t-2} - 0.018 Δ LNEXCH_{t-3} • (0.5219) (0.2894)(0.3185)+ 0.008 Δ LNTRADE_{t-1} + 0.043 Δ LNTRADE_{t-2} - 0.024 Δ LNTRADE_{t-3} • (0.7248) (0.0382)(0.2846)

C- THIRD MODEL : MARITIME TRANSPORT (CONT.)

ESTIMATION RESULTS OF THE THIRD MODEL: MARITIME TRANSPORT

-ECT indicated that deviation from long run equilibrium should be converged back at speed of adjustment of almost 13%.

- Short-run coefficients indicate Positive significance of port capacity and international trade on GDP which goes with literature



Response of LNGDP to LNPORT Innovation

II. TRANSPORT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (CONT.)

D- FOURTH MODEL : AIR TRANSPORT

ESTIMATION PERIOD FROM 1981-2021

•The model is examining impact of air transport on GDP as dependent variable.

•The independent variable representing air transport is passengers carried by air transport.

 $\Delta LNGDP_{t} = -0.081 ECT_{t-1} + 0.528 \Delta LNGDP_{t-1} + 0.050 \Delta LNGDP_{t-2} - 0.142 \Delta LNGDP_{t-3}$ (0.0045)(0.0181)(0.8286)(0.3079)- 0.056 Δ LNAIRP_{t-1} + 0.023 Δ LNPORT_{t-2} + 0.034 Δ LNPORT_{t-3} (0.0107) (0.1956)(0.0532)- 0.093 Δ LNUNEM_{t-1} - 0.023 LNUNEM - 0.049 Δ LNUNEM_{t-3} (0.0002)(0.2248)(0.0612)+ 0.027 Δ LNEXCH_{t-1} + 0.040 Δ LNEXCH_{t-2} + 0.024 Δ LNEXCH_{t-3} • (0.0992) (0.0468)(0.2149)+ 0.007 Δ LNNHHCONS_{t-1} - 0.074 Δ LNHHCONS_{t-2} - 0.160 Δ LNHHCONS_{t-3} (0.9646)(0.677)(0.4777)

D- FOURTH MODEL : AIR TRANSPORT (CONT.)

ESTIMATION RESULTS OF THE FOURTH MODEL: AIR TRANSPORT

-ECT indicated that deviation from long run equilibrium should be converged back at speed of adjustment of almost 8%.

- Short-run coefficients indicate unemployment is negatively significant, and exchange rate is positively significant.,

- Positive significance of air transport on GDP which goes with literature.



Response of LNGDP to LNAIRP Innovation using Cholesky (d.f. adjusted) Factors

III. Conclusion and Recommendations



Higher eco. Growth

Increase Int. Trade

Attract FDI

Thank You

Q&A