



Egypt

Risk Ratings

- M** MEDIUM MEDICAL RISK for Egypt
- M** MEDIUM TRAVEL RISK for Egypt
- E** EXTREME TRAVEL RISK for [North Sinai](#)
- H** HIGH TRAVEL RISK for [Western Desert](#)

Know My Risks

COVID-19 is a pandemic. All areas are likely to experience an outbreak and disruption.

International SOS is monitoring the situation closely.

Please see our:

[Medical and Security Alerts for Egypt](#)

[COVID-19 information for Egypt](#)

[Dedicated COVID-19 website](#)

Egypt is overall a MEDIUM travel risk environment. While protest activity has declined since late 2013, both political and economic issues have the potential to spark disruptive gatherings that pose incidental risks to travellers. Militant attacks occur periodically, largely targeting the security forces and Christian interests. Direct targeting of foreign nationals remains rare, though a one-off or isolated incident involving individuals affiliated to or inspired by the extremist Islamic State (IS) group remains possible.

Staff should defer all but business-critical travel to North Sinai governorate, where the travel security risks are rated as EXTREME, and defer all travel to areas between the border with the Gaza Strip (Palestinian Territories) and the city of El Arish (North Sinai), which is a base of operations for organised militant groups, namely IS. Militant groups occasionally conduct large-scale attacks on the security forces in North Sinai, and civilian casualties are not uncommon. The military has implemented significant restrictions on freedom of movement as part of its counter-terrorism campaign.

Members should also receive itinerary-specific briefings prior to any journeys to the remote areas west of the Nile Valley and Nile Delta (excluding coastal areas east of Marsa Matruh (Matrouh governorate), where the travel security risks are rated as HIGH due to exposure to militancy and criminality and the remoteness of this vast territory.

This information is intended as a summary of the travel security environment; however, the risks can change at short notice during a crisis or evolving situation. Please check our travel security alerts to ensure you are informed of the most recent developments.

[STANDING TRAVEL ADVICE](#)

Alerts

T [COVID-19: Abide by country-specific advice as pandemic, associated consequences move into new phases](#)

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Alerts

COVID-19: Abide by country-specific advice as pandemic, associated consequences move into new phases

Created and/or Modified: Friday, July 10, 2020 00:37:52 GMT

Level: Advisory

Location: Algeria; Bahrain; Egypt; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Libya; Morocco; Oman; Palestinian Territories; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; South Sudan; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; Turkey; United Arab Emirates (UAE); Yemen

Category: Travel restriction, COVID-19

A number of countries have relaxed some restrictions that aimed to contain the spread of COVID-19. This includes the relaxation of restrictions on internal movement, reopening of businesses and a resumption of some domestic and international travel. Nevertheless, strict measures remain in place, or are being re-imposed, in some locations where there is increasing case activity.

International SOS is issuing this global alert for all countries and territories. In some locations all travel should continue to be deferred, while for others essential travel can resume after undertaking an individual risk assessment of the COVID-19 situation and entry restrictions, including the potential for sudden changes. Please refer to our dedicated country pages and [alerts](#) for details and location-specific advice.

Advice

Managers

- Closely monitor official advice and the extent of COVID-19 transmission and related developments for impacts on staff mobility or associated security risks.
- Review operational requirements such as:
 - Whether it is practical for any relocated staff to return to certain locations
 - Whether it is best for your staff and dependents to remain certain locations or to relocate
 - The viability of contingency plans for a deterioration in the logistical, security and/or medical environment and impact of a re-imposition of local measures on business operations and the workforce in-country with minimal forewarning.
- Ensure country-specific Business Continuity Plans are regularly reviewed and focused on next steps. These include mobility management, site operations and return to work.
- Ensure the strict compliance of your staff with local government containment efforts.
- Check the [COVID-19 Travel Restrictions Page](#) or contact International SOS for quarantine measures in place or transportation status for specific locations prior to approving a trip.
- Consult our country pages for country-specific advice.

In-country members

- Closely follow all official directives and abide by them. This includes any requirements to wear masks in public places, and self-isolation or quarantine obligations.
- Regularly re-evaluate whether it is best for you and your family to remain in-country or to relocate. Consider the circumstances that influence your ability to remain in-country. These include:
 - Your ability to work with the restrictions, directives and mitigation measures of the authorities.
 - The medical and security threats likely to be impacted by a COVID-19 outbreak.
- Closely monitor reliable sources for the extent of transmission in your location and information relating to security incidents or changes to internal mobility, including the International SOS country-specific [alerts](#).
- Understand your company's medical and security triggers for changes to in-country posture.
- Prepare for an outbreak in your location:
 - Ensure you have a plan to restrict your movements and social interactions, and if required, to stay home for 14 days or more.
 - Keep yourself in the best possible health. Get the recommended amount of sleep each day, eat a healthy diet, and keep up regular physical activity.
 - Speak to your doctor now about any chronic medical conditions you may have and get them under optimal control.
 - Ensure you have adequate supplies of any necessary equipment and medication.
 - Have your annual flu vaccination.
- Reduce the spread of infection:
 - Consider wearing a face mask when in public. In some locations this is mandatory. See [general information on wearing masks](#).
 - Anyone who has any symptoms even if only mild should stay home and seek medical advice.
 - Cough and sneeze into your elbow, not your hands.
 - Do not shake hands, hug or kiss.
 - Wash your hands frequently. Carry hand sanitiser for use when soap and water are not readily available.
 - Avoid sharing food, drinks and personal items.
 - Avoid touching your face.
 - If you must touch objects that are handled by many people (such as handrails, doorknobs) ensure you do not touch your face.
 - Practice social distancing: Keep 1-2 meters (3-6 feet) away from other people. Avoid crowded places.
- Social Distancing: Some people have COVID-19 without noticeable symptoms. Follow these measures:
 - Consider staying home as much as practical.
 - In public, try to maintain a distance of 1-2 meters (3-6 feet) from others.
 - Use private vehicles if possible.
 - Keep face-to-face interactions brief.
 - Choose outdoor activities rather than indoor.
 - Consider whether gatherings with friends and family should be minimised.
- For those who are sick:
 - Stay at home and call for medical advice. Follow the local procedure for your area.

For further health information and advice, see the current International SOS [medical alerts](#) and the [COVID-19 information](#) within the Pandemic Information Site.

Inbound travellers

- **Defer either all or non-essential travel (depending on our country-specific advice).**
- Understand your company's business-specific pandemic and business continuity plans and triggers for changes to in-country operations.
- Discuss all travel with management in accordance with your organisation's travel approval process. Review with your management the necessity of travelling against the potential risks. Consider the following factors:
- Reconfirm flights prior to departure. We do not hold information on specific flights or other modes of transport; contact the relevant service provider or your travel agent.
- Plan flexible itineraries taking into account any residual travel restrictions. Account for additional time required for likely health and temperature screening at airports and other transport hubs. Be mindful of any quarantine and isolation procedures being implemented at point of departure and destination.

More detail

An outbreak or resurgence of COVID-19 cases could occur at any time and location, and could escalate rapidly. This could lead to the re-imposition of border closures and localised restrictions, including lockdowns and business closures. Healthcare facilities may become strained or overloaded, limiting the ability to treat all illnesses, including COVID-19. Medical evacuations may be further constrained. From a security perspective, the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 will continue to resonate for some time. Ramifications will be distinct to local context but will likely exacerbate existing security challenges in the location.

International SOS continues to monitor related developments. Our risk assessment is made jointly by medical and security professionals, and accounts for current risk levels, as well as the likely evolution of risk in the coming weeks and months. Daily updated information on COVID-19-related restrictions worldwide is accessible on the [COVID-19 Travel restrictions page](#) of our International SOS Pandemic Information site. We will also continue to provide any necessary updates to significant mobility, logistical, medical and security implications, with corresponding advice, in dedicated country-specific [alerts](#).

Vaccinations For Egypt

Hepatitis A Recommended for all travellers and expatriates, [Read more](#)

Hepatitis B Recommended for all travellers and expatriates. [Read more](#)

Polio Travellers arriving from polio-endemic countries [Read more](#)

Rabies Consider for certain travellers, especially: For [Read more](#)

Typhoid fever Recommended for adventurous and long-term [Read more](#)

Yellow fever A yellow fever vaccination certificate is [Read more](#)

Routine Vaccinations

- All routine vaccinations should be current: these include [Measles-Mumps-Rubella](#), [Polio](#), [Tetanus-Diphtheria-Pertussis](#), and [Varicella](#).
- Annual influenza [vaccination](#).

Other Medical Precautions

- [Before you go - See your doctor and dentist and ensure you are in the best health before you leave. Other preparations:](#)
- [Malaria](#)
- [Zika Virus](#)
- [Health Threats](#)

Alerts

 [COVID-19: Abide by country-specific advice as pandemic, associated consequences move into new phases](#)

[View All Alerts](#)

Summary

TRAVEL RISK SUMMARY

COVID-19 is a pandemic. All areas are likely to experience an outbreak and disruption.

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disruptive gatherings that pose incidental risks to travellers. Militant attacks occur periodically, largely targeting the security forces and Christian interests. Direct targeting of foreign nationals remains rare, though a one-off or isolated incident involving individuals affiliated to or inspired by the extremist Islamic State (IS) group remains possible.

Staff should defer all but business-critical travel to North Sinai governorate, where the travel security risks are rated as EXTREME, and defer all travel to areas between the border with the Gaza Strip (Palestinian Territories) and the city of El Arish (North Sinai), which is a base of operations for organised militant groups, namely IS. Militant groups occasionally conduct large-scale attacks on the security forces in North Sinai, and civilian casualties are not uncommon. The military has implemented significant restrictions on freedom of movement as part of its counter-terrorism campaign.

Members should also receive itinerary-specific briefings prior to any journeys to the remote areas west of the Nile Valley and Nile Delta (excluding coastal areas east of Marsa Matruh (Matrouh governorate), where the travel security risks are rated as HIGH due to exposure to militancy and criminality and the remoteness of this vast territory.

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STANDING TRAVEL ADVICE

Advice amid COVID-19-related restrictions

- Defer all travel due to restrictions related to COVID-19.
- See country page for the latest developments and advice.

Other advice

- Travel to Egypt requires flexible itineraries and access to local knowledge; be prepared to postpone at short notice.

North Sinai

- Avoid all travel to areas between the border with the Gaza Strip (Palestinian Territories) and the city of El-Arish (North Sinai).
- Business-critical travel to the rest of North Sinai is possible, subject to an itinerary-specific risk assessment and with comprehensive, professional security support.

Areas west of the Nile Valley and Nile Delta, excluding coastal areas east of Marsa Matruh (Matrouh governorate)

- Defer all but business-critical travel to HIGH travel risk areas west of the Nile Valley and Nile Delta, excluding the coastal areas east of Marsa Matruh.
- If undertaking business-critical travel to HIGH travel risk zones, seek itinerary-specific advice prior to travel, as enhanced security precautions may be required.

International travellers

- Ensure that you receive a briefing on the current security situation and prevailing threats prior to travel.
- Arrange accommodation at internationally branded business-class hotels located away from known trouble spots.
- Pre-arrange a meet-and-greet service upon arrival. For in-country travel, arrange experienced local drivers, taxi or limousine services through your local office, the hotel or a reputable provider.
- Seek itinerary-specific security advice for trips to remote western areas. Avoid overland travel in these locations and seek to fly directly into specific sites.
- Do not self-drive unless you are very familiar with local driving conditions and have local language ability in the vehicle.
- Dress modestly and respect Muslim and Arab cultural sensitivities.
- Take basic security precautions to mitigate the risks of petty and street crime.
- Avoid all protests, rallies and strike-related activity.
- Minimise time spent around likely targets for militant attacks, including security force and government installations, religious buildings, symbolic foreign interests, crowded public spaces and high-profile tourist sites.
- Adopt precautions to mitigate the risk of kidnap. These include varying routines, maintaining a low profile and avoiding displays of wealth and nationality. When in a vehicle, keep doors and windows locked, keep valuables out of sight and exercise heightened vigilance while stationary or in slow-moving traffic.
- Keep yourself apprised of situational developments; monitor our travel security alerts as well as local media and consult local contacts.
- Refrain from posting any content which may be seen as insulting to the government on any social media platforms.
- Minimise the amount of devices you bring in country, ensure all devices are well secured and use a Virtual Private Network (VPN) if connecting to public Wi-Fi networks.
- Exercise caution posting online in country and anticipate a high degree of general electronic surveillance. For more information on cyber security in Egypt, see our communications section.

Travel risk managers

- Ensure that your travellers are aware of the current security situation prior to and kept apprised of any developments throughout their travel.
- Arrange adequate transport and accommodation for your traveller; ensure that a stand fast option is ready to implement at short notice.
- Ensure that you can locate and communicate with all personnel in Egypt.
- Ensure that your travellers have access to reliable communication (local SIM as well as international mobile phone on roaming) and understand who to contact in the event of an emergency.
- Ensure that you know how to arrange additional security and logistical support (including essential life-support).

RISK ZONES

North Sinai governorate: EXTREME

Islamist militancy represents a heightened threat in North Sinai governorate. Aided by poor provision of security – particularly since the 2011 civil uprising – militants have established a solid footprint in the area and routinely stage attacks on the security forces, primarily in and around the local capital El-Arish and Sheikh Zuweid, as well as checkpoints such as the Rafah border crossing with the Gaza Strip (Palestinian Territories).

Following a major attack in late October 2014 in which more than 30 soldiers were killed, a three-month state of emergency and curfew were imposed in the area. This has subsequently been extended and remains in place amid continued and significant militant activity. The military's Operation Martyr's Right – first launched in September 2015 to rid the region of extremist Islamic State (IS) militants – shifted to Comprehensive Operation in February 2018 and frequently results in restrictions on

movement.

Areas west of the Nile Valley and Nile Delta, excluding coastal areas east of Marsa Matruh: HIGH

Areas west of the Nile Valley and Nile Delta, excluding coastal areas east of Marsa Matruh (Matrouh governorate), are vast and poorly policed, while also cross-cut by known smuggling routes operated by criminal groups and adjacent to profoundly unstable parts of Libya. The vast distances and very low population density in the area restrict access to emergency and essential services, which amplifies the risks of exposure to security threats such as militancy, armed criminals and tribal actors. Crime is a problem and some significant attacks on the security forces have highlighted the credible risks from militancy in the region.

Personal Risk

CRIME

The interior ministry does not officially post statistics on a regular basis. However, petty and opportunistic crime occurs to a moderate degree in urban centres like Cairo and Alexandria, tourist hotspots along the Red Sea (Red Sea and South Sinai governorates), and Luxor and Aswan governorates.

The main types of crime are opportunistic in nature, such as bag-snatching and pick-pocketing, targeting both locals and foreigners. During traffic jams in urban centres, motorcycle-borne assailants have been known to steal personal items through open car windows.

Tourists are especially susceptible to scams and hawkers who attempt to charge them exorbitant prices for trinkets or souvenirs, taking pictures in front of tourist sites, and in popular marketplaces.

Public taxis are metered, though operators may switch off meters and charge foreigners excessive fares. Refusal to pay up may result in a commotion. Unofficial 'guides' at historical sites approach tourists to provide walking tours and charge a much higher fee than official guides.

Violent crime seldom affects foreigners. While official crime statistics in urban centres are hard to come by, the widespread deployment of security services, including plainclothes police officers, and strict legislation on private ownership of firearms deter violent crime to a degree.

Female travellers may experience verbal advances or harassment, particularly on public transport, which we advise against using. There have also been reports of women, including foreigners, being sexually assaulted in taxis, isolated streets and crowded areas.

A proliferation of weapons, many of which have been smuggled across the porous border with Libya, has contributed to increased levels of banditry and criminal activity in the Sinai Peninsula, with local Bedouin tribesmen occasionally carrying out armed robberies. Weapons smuggling into the Gaza Strip (Palestinian Territories) has also helped foster criminal networks in North Sinai in particular.

TERRORISM

Although there is also potential for periodic attacks on foreign interests – particularly by those sympathetic to Salafi-jihadist ideology – security force personnel, government interests, and the Coptic Christian community will remain the most frequent militant targets for transnational and domestic militant groups.

As a precaution, travellers should minimise time spent in the vicinity of likely militant targets, including religious buildings, crowded public spaces, high-profile tourist sites, symbolic foreign interests, and security force and government personnel and facilities.

Transnational extremist groups

Militancy poses a credible threat countrywide, though remains greatest in North Sinai where Sinai Province (SP), the local affiliate of the extremist Islamic State (IS) group, retains a presence. The entire governorate of North Sinai has been under a state of emergency since October 2014, involving the periodic imposition of movement restrictions including curfews, controls on movement into greater Egypt and the closure of land border crossings.

In February 2018, the authorities announced the start of 'Operation Sinai' to combat SP. Near-daily counterterrorism operations have taken place, particularly in the areas around El-Arish, Rafah, and Sheikh Zuweid (all North Sinai). While counterinsurgency operations have largely prevented SP from expanding its territory into mainland Egypt, attacks on security force personnel and assets, infrastructure and Bedouin communities accused of collaborating with the security forces in the North Sinai remain relatively frequent occurrences.

In November 2017, militants attacked the al-Rawda mosque in Bir al-Abd using guns and explosives, killing 311 people and injuring at least another 100. The authorities blamed SP, though it never claimed responsibility. Since January 2017, the authorities require all travellers entering the Sinai Peninsula from greater Egypt to show proof of their hotel reservations in order to enter the area.

The crash on 31 October 2015 of a Russian aircraft over North Sinai that had departed from Sharm El Sheikh (South Sinai governorate) was claimed by IS. The crash may have been caused by the detonation of a homemade explosive device, as was concluded by a Russian-led investigation, though a domestic study determined that the cause was inconclusive. The incident raised concerns over the safety of air travel to Egypt and the increased intent of terrorist groups to target foreigners.

Beyond North Sinai, IS has also sought to target local Christian interests. Bombings of churches in Alexandria (Alexandria governorate) and Tanta (Gharbia governorate) on 9 April 2017 killed 18 and 29 people, respectively. Attacks on Coptic Christians are mounted with the intention of undermining the credibility of the government and increasing sectarian divisions.

The vast, remote areas of the Western Desert are also vulnerable to terrorism due to a porous border with unstable parts of eastern Libya. The Egyptian military occasionally carries out airstrikes against convoys crossing into Egypt from Libya. In February 2019, eight suspected militants were killed during a joint security operation in the Western Desert. An undisclosed number of other suspects were also arrested, while weapons were seized.

Domestic extremist groups

Militant activity in the capital and at popular tourist destinations has decreased significantly since mid-2018. This is partly due to the security services' improved anti-terrorism capabilities and information-sharing with regional and global allies. Nonetheless, there remains a risk of periodic attacks.

In May 2019, 17 people, including foreigners, were injured in an explosion targeting a tourist bus near the Grand Egyptian Museum in Giza city (Giza governorate). Earlier, three Vietnamese tourists and a local tour guide in December 2018 were killed in an explosion that targeted their bus near the Pyramids of Giza complex.

The militant Hasm Movement and Liwa al-Thawra groups emerged in mid-2016 and have carried out an increasing number of small-scale attacks since then. Both

organisations remain focused on assassinations of government officials, attacking government and security force personnel.

The most common type of attack carried out by these groups is drive-by shootings targeting police checkpoints. However, periodic bombings have also occurred. In August 2019, the authorities blamed the Hasm Movement for a car bombing outside of a hospital in Cairo which killed 20 people and injured 47 others.

The security forces routinely announce operations targeting suspected Hasm and Liwa al-Thawra militants, some of which have involved shoot-outs and seizures of weapons caches, especially in the suburbs of Cairo.

KIDNAPPING

Most abductions have occurred in the Sinai Peninsula, where law and order remain a challenge for the security forces. Kidnappings in the region have typically been short in duration and involved limited physical harm to the victims. Although there have been reports of foreigners being abducted outside Sinai, these have been isolated incidents. Travel to remote areas known for relative lawlessness and used by smugglers and militants – such as the Western Desert – also present heightened kidnap threats than in urban centres.

SOCIAL UNREST

Anti-government protests related to socio-economic and political grievances escalated dramatically in January-February 2011, resulting in the ouster of longstanding president Hosni Mubarak (1981-2011). Political tensions peaked again in late June 2013 and the military in early July removed then-president Mohammed Morsi (2012-13) from power amid large-scale unrest on a comparable scale to that witnessed in 2011.

A law was passed in November 2013 placing broad restrictions on the right to protest and enhancing the powers of the police to forcefully respond to anti-government gatherings. The law's passage has resulted in an increase in police violence against protesters, contributing to a reduction in the frequency and intensity of social unrest.

The political trajectory of the country currently appears more stable under President Abdul Fattah al-Sisi, but another surge in social unrest cannot be completely ruled out. The government's crackdown on all opposition movements will sustain anti-government sentiment among certain segments of the population, while socio-economic grievances in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic will also fuel frustration.

In September 2019, videos alleging corruption posted on social media by an Egyptian former military contractor living in Spain sparked a series of anti-government demonstrations. Notable gatherings calling for Sisi's resignation occurred in Cairo, Alexandria (Alexandria governorate), Suez (Suez governorate), Mahalla (Gharbia governorate), Mansoura (Dakahlia governorate), Damietta (Damietta governorate) and al-Mahalla al-Kubra (Gharbia governorate). More than 1,200 people were reported to have been arrested, while some social media and news sites were intermittently disrupted.

In addition, political or diplomatic developments in the Middle East, including the Israel/Palestine conflict, or other high-profile developments deemed offensive to Islam, also have the potential to trigger unrest that may entail anti-foreigner sentiment.

Communal tensions

The dominance of Islamist political parties in the 2011-12 legislative and presidential elections made some segments of the Coptic Christian community increasingly concerned about the protection of Copts under the new constitution. Allegations of restrictions on freedom of worship and forced relocations have continued to fuel tensions between the Coptic and Muslim communities in rural areas, particularly in Minya governorate, which has the country's highest Coptic population.

As a result, some segments of the Coptic community were perceived to strongly support the military's removal of then-president Morsi in July 2013. However, continuous forced relocations and land expropriations were reported in 2015-16, prompting sectarian clashes in Minya.

Furthermore, church-building legislation that imposed formidable conditions on acquiring construction permits prompted many Christian families in rural areas to turn their residences into unofficial places of worship, or constructing unlicensed churches. While aiming to improve church construction rights, a new 'church licensing law' voted in 2016 prompted controversy as it did not include the retroactive approval of at least 3,000 churches seeking permits.

BUSINESSWOMEN

Women should dress modestly in a manner that takes into account local sensibilities. In general, this means that legs and shoulders should be covered and clothing should be loose-fitting.

Street harassment is more common than in other countries in the region, but tends to be more prevalent in low-income areas and during religious or national festivals that attract large crowds. Staying in more central areas of Cairo and other urban centres, as well as remaining in the company of local contacts, can help reduce the likelihood of harassment. Wearing sunglasses in public may also help, as eye contact may induce unwanted attention. Violent attacks on women are rare, though there has been an increase in incidences of sexual assault against Egyptian women.

In addition, women should follow common-sense security precautions such as:

- Politely refuse invitations that would take you beyond your personal comfort levels, even if faced by amicable pressure to behave otherwise.
- Do not travel or drive alone after dark.
- Your hotel may offer women-only floors; enquire about them when booking your room.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Emergency Numbers	
Fire	180
Police	122

Contact [International SOS](#) for help with medical issues.

Country Stability

POLITICAL SITUATION

Egypt is a presidential republic. The constitution came into effect on 18 January 2014 after being passed in a referendum, replacing an earlier charter that was passed under the administration of pro-Islamist former president Mohamed Morsi. While the first parliamentary elections in the post-Mubarak era were dominated by Islamist factions, the government they brought to power ultimately attracted widespread dissatisfaction and street protests, and Morsi was removed by the military on 3 July 2013.

The former head of the armed forces, Gen Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, won the presidential election in May 2014 by a landslide, and was meant to hold parliamentary elections within six months. After several delays, the polls were held in two phases in October-November 2015, and produced an overwhelmingly pro-Sisi legislature.

In March 2018, Sisi was re-elected for a second term in office. The election attracted some criticism, given that almost all of the potential contenders were either forced to drop out, or arrested ahead of the polls, while the sole challenger Moussa Mostafa Moussa had previously endorsed Sisi. The next parliamentary elections are due to be held by November 2020, although no formal dates have been announced.

The current constitution, implemented in 2014, allows a president to serve a maximum of two six-year terms. However, a transitional article was included in the April 2019 constitutional amendments, allowing Sisi an exceptional additional term.

RULE OF LAW

Egypt has different types of security forces. Foreigners are most likely to encounter the Tourist and Antiquities Police (distinguishable by their 'Tourist and Antiquities Police' armband) and the Central Security Force (CSF, dressed in all-black uniforms and armed with Kalashnikovs), who guard embassies, highways and banks. The police are generally approachable and helpful, though few speak English. Business travellers and expatriates should take along a knowledgeable local when dealing with the police.

The previous judicial system was based on English common law, Islamic law and Napoleonic codes, subject to judicial review by the Supreme Court and the Council of State. However, the new constitution – passed in a referendum in January 2014 – retains Islam as the state religion, but also enshrines religious freedoms and requires all political parties not to be based on any religion. The military remains a core institution and is likely to remain closely involved in the political process; the army was deployed for civilian policing duties during political unrest in late 2012 and early 2013.

CORRUPTION

Bribery (baksheesh) is a fairly common issue for many institutions. Foreigners should expect requests to pay small bribes to minor officials even for trivial procedures. The most frequently cited instances of corruption are in obtaining official permits and services, banking and the lower levels of law enforcement and the judiciary. One method to minimise demands for bribes is for visitors to have a trusted Egyptian national undertake negotiations on their behalf.

NATURAL DISASTERS

Egypt is vulnerable to occasional earthquakes. Sand and dust storms are common between March and May. Summer (June to September) can be extremely hot. Heavy rain in urban centres often leads to flooded roads and significant travel disruption.

RECENT HISTORY

After the 2011 revolution that removed long-standing president Hosni Mubarak (1981-2011) from power, the Muslim Brotherhood-linked Mohammed Morsi was elected president in a run-off vote in mid-2012. Morsi's administration faced increasing pressure due to several political and judicial crises, combined with the deteriorating economic situation.

Following four days of widespread anti-Morsi protests in June 2013, the military intervened and removed him from power, suspended the constitution, dissolved the Shura Council (upper house of parliament) and put forward a transition roadmap with the aim of electing a new government. Shortly after Morsi's removal, protests by his supporters prompted the military to intervene. The ensuing violence in August 2013 is reported to have caused more than 800 civilian deaths, with many more suffering injuries.

Following Morsi's removal, head of the Supreme Constitutional Court Adli Mansour was appointed as interim president. Former army chief Abdel Fattah al-Sisi replaced Mansour in June 2014 as the country's president, winning presidential elections in a landslide. A new parliament was voted in in late-2015.

In March 2018, Sisi was re-elected for a second term. In April 2019, a series of constitutional amendments passed in a referendum allow Sisi to remain in power until 2030. Although the frequency and scale of protests have declined since 2013, underlying anti-government sentiment and socio-economic grievances continue to drive isolated bouts of unrest. Domestic and transnational militant groups also pose a credible threat.

Alerts

 [SPECIAL ADVISORY: COVID-19 outbreak impacting health care](#)

 [SPECIAL ADVISORY: COVID-19 outbreak impacting health care](#)

 [SPECIAL ADVISORY: COVID-19 outbreak impacting health care](#)

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Before You Go

See your doctor and dentist and ensure you are in the best health before you leave. Other preparations:

- **Check your routine vaccinations**
Check your **measles** and other routine vaccinations are up to date (polio; varicella; mumps and rubella; tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis, seasonal influenza). See a travel health practitioner 6 to 8 weeks before departure for destination-specific health preparations. You may need additional vaccinations, some of which require several doses, or be recommended malaria medication which may need to be started a week or more before arriving in the malarial country.
- **Documentation:** Arrange a copy of your personal health record to carry with you when you travel. Include a letter from your doctor explaining your need for all medications you are carrying, including any over-the-counter medications, in English and the language of your destination(s). Make sure you have copies of your

prescriptions.

- **Medication:** Check the regulations of your destination country regarding importation of your medication, as some drugs may be strictly prohibited (especially narcotics and psychotropics) and may result in severe penalties. Some restrictions are published on the [International Narcotics Control Board](#). Take any medicines you require *in their original packaging*, including any information leaflets, with them clearly labelled with your name (matching your passport name), and your doctor's name. Have enough to cover the trip, and extra in case of delays, however note that many destinations limit quantities of certain drugs to a 30-day supply. Carry medication in your hand luggage, with copies of your prescriptions.

Vaccinations for Egypt

Recommendations may vary for short-term visitors. Always consult your travel health advisor or contact International SOS to discuss your specific needs.

Hepatitis A	<p>Recommended for all travellers and expatriates, especially groups at higher risk including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long-term and frequent visitors. • adventurous travellers who travel to more remote locations or stay in areas with poor sanitation. • gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men see (see US CDC). • people who use illicit drugs. • those with liver disease.
Hepatitis B	<p>Recommended for all travellers and expatriates.</p>
Polio	<p>Travellers arriving from polio-endemic countries (Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan), Papua New Guinea and Somalia are required to show proof of vaccination with oral polio vaccine (OPV) or inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) to apply for an entry visa. Proof is requested regardless of age and vaccination status. The vaccine should be taken within 12 months and at least four weeks prior to departure.</p> <p>Travellers from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Kenya, Niger and Syria are also required to show proof of polio vaccination with OPV or IPV.</p> <p><i>(The above-mentioned recommendations/requirements are as stated by the World Health Organization or the Ministry of Health. However national authorities may differ in how they implement these recommendations. Consult your travel health practitioner for individualised vaccination recommendation 6-8 weeks before your trip and check with the embassy or consulate of your destination.)</i></p>
Rabies	<p>Consider for certain travellers, especially:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For expatriates and long-term visitors. • For children who tend to play with animals and may not admit to being bitten or scratched. • If you are travelling to a location where quality medical care may not be available immediately after being bitten/scratched by an animal. (Unvaccinated people need immunoglobulin within 24 hours of an animal injury, and this medication is scarce in some countries. If you are pre-vaccinated, you do not need this immunoglobulin after an injury.) • If contact with dogs, monkeys or other potentially rabies-carrying animals is likely. Jogging increases your risk of dog bite.
Typhoid fever	<p>Recommended for adventurous and long-term travellers, especially those who will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit friends and relatives. • Eat from local vendors or restaurants. • Be exposed to conditions of poor sanitation. • Visit smaller cities or rural areas.
Yellow fever	<p>A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for entry for anyone > 9 months of age arriving from a country with a risk of yellow fever transmission or from Eritrea, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania or Zambia, including people who were in transit for more than 12 hours in an airport located in a risk country or the additional countries mentioned above. In the absence of a vaccination certificate, the individual will be detained in quarantine for up to 6 days after departure from a yellow fever risk area.</p> <p><i>(Discuss vaccination with your travel health professional well in advance of your trip. The certificate becomes valid 10 days after vaccination and is valid for the life of the traveller. Note that vaccination requirements may change at any time; check with the relevant embassy or consulate for your destination. Occasionally border authorities request a valid vaccination certificate although it may not be required under the official policy.)</i></p>

[More on diseases in Egypt](#)

Malaria

There is no malaria in Egypt.

Zika Virus

There is no Zika Virus in Egypt.

Standard of Care

Emergency Response

Always try to call International SOS whenever medical care or advice is required, especially in emergencies.

Public Ambulance system in Cairo is unreliable.

Private hospitals and clinics have their own ambulance services. Alternatively, take a taxi or have a friend drive you to the emergency department.

Emergency Numbers	
Fire	180
Police	122

Standard of Health Care

Although there are a number of well-trained, competent doctors in Egypt, many of whom have obtained post-graduate training in the U.S. or Europe, the Egyptian medical system is below international standards.

However, several private hospitals in Cairo offer a reasonable standard of care. Nursing care in Egypt is below acceptable standards. Only visit those facilities recommended by your professional medical advisor. The private hospitals in the city are generally well equipped and accustomed to treating foreigners. They can be significantly more expensive, but the level of care is much higher, primarily due to the higher level of nursing care.

Outside of Cairo, both public and private healthcare facilities are limited.

OutPatient Care

There are several clinics in Cairo that can provide outpatient care in clean, well-staffed facilities. Their staff includes internists, pediatricians, OB-GYNs, dentists, ENTs, general surgeons and dermatologists.

Paying for Health Care

Most Egyptians receive care through the government sector.

In the private sector, the doctor or hospital expects cash payment at the time of service. A few private hospitals accept credit card payment.

Some employers have arranged direct payment systems for their employees.

Do not defer medical treatment because of financial concerns. Contact International SOS, and if our terms allow, we will make financial arrangements on your behalf.

Dental Care

Routine dental care is best received in the traveller's home country. The basic level of sterilization in Egypt does not meet international standards.

Blood Supplies

In an emergency, the private hospitals are the best source for blood because of donor screening and quality of testing. They maintain their own blood banks, which comply with international testing guidelines.

Do not have a blood transfusion in a government (public) hospital.

Even in areas where the blood supply is considered safe, it's best to avoid blood transfusions if possible. Screening cannot detect every blood-borne disease, and immune reactions can vary from minor to life-threatening. If a blood transfusion is recommended and circumstances permit, seek a second opinion from International SOS or your health advisor.

Medication Availability

General medications can easily be found in Cairo or in other major cities.

Carrying in personal supplies of non-narcotic medication is possible with the [correct documentation](#). The traveller must have a letter from their doctor, stating the medication is for their personal use only, the quantity being brought in and information about the medical condition. Medications should be in their original packaging,

including any information leaflets, and clearly labelled with the patient's name (matching the passport name), and the prescribing doctor's name. Note that narcotics are strictly prohibited.

Since brand names vary, know the generic (chemical) names of your medications. It is always advisable to bring an adequate supply of prescription and other medications from your home country. However ensure you check the regulations of your destination regarding importation of your medication, as some drugs may be strictly prohibited (especially narcotics and psychotropics) and may result in severe penalties. Some restrictions are published on the [International Narcotics Control Board](#).

Clinics & Hospitals

Medical Providers

No matter where you are, contact International SOS first if you are sick, injured or need medical advice.

Our medical staff will advise you, help you select the correct doctor, hospital or clinic, and make any necessary appointments on your behalf. If our terms allow, we will also make financial arrangements for you.

It is recommended that you contact International SOS before accessing medical care in Egypt

Hospitals / Clinics

If you are unable to contact International SOS, the following list of hospitals and clinics is provided in case of medical emergencies.

Alexandria

Andalusia Al Shalalat Hospital

Category: Hospital
Address: 7 Mohammed Motawea Street
Al Shalalat
Alexandria, NA NA
Telephone: 20 34880900

International Cardiac Center (ICC)

Category: Hospital
Address: 24 Bahaa Eldin Ghatwary Str.
Smouha
Alexandria, Alexandria NA
Telephone: 20 34207320

Cairo

As-Salam International Hospital

Category: Hospital
Address: Corniche El Nile Maadi
Cairo, NA NA
Telephone: 20 (0)1012227636
20 2 19885

Saudi German Hospital - Cairo

Category: Hospital
Address: Josef Broz Tito Street - Nozha
Heliopolis
Cairo, Cairo NA
Telephone: 20 16259 only inside Egypt
20 2 26252400

Food & Water

Food and Water Precautions

Travellers have a small risk of developing diarrhoea in any country. It may be advisable to drink bottled water only, especially on short trips. Always wash your hands with soap before eating, or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer. See the following country-specific recommendations:

Water and Beverages

Tap water and ice may not be safe. Drink only bottled or boiled water and carbonated drinks.

Food Risk

Food served in large hotels should be safe, but always choose food that has been thoroughly cooked while fresh and is served very hot. Heat destroys contaminating bacteria. Fruit that you wash and peel yourself should be safe. Avoid pre-peeled fruit. Avoid shellfish. Avoid street vendors, because the standard of hygiene may be low and the food may not be fresh. Milk and other dairy products should be pasteurized.

[More on food and water safety](#)

Health Threats Summary

Health threats present include:

Animals: [Avian Influenza H5N1](#), [Rabies](#), [Rift Valley fever \(RVF\)](#)

Bites and Stings: [Crimean-Congo Fever \(CCHF\)](#), [Dengue fever](#), [Filariasis](#), [Leishmaniasis](#), [Tick bite fever](#), [West Nile Virus](#)

Coughing/sneezing: [*COVID-19](#)

Environment: [Air Pollution](#), [Altitude](#)

Food and/or water: [Hepatitis A](#), [Travellers' diarrhoea](#), [Typhoid fever](#)

Sex/blood/needles: [HIV](#), [Hepatitis B and C](#), & [STIs](#)

Swimming/bathing: [Schistosomiasis](#)

Health Threats

^ *COVID-19 | Threat from : Coughing/sneezing

This is a rapidly evolving situation. International SOS is monitoring closely - **please see the MEDICAL ALERT on the "View All Alerts" section of this location guide**, and the [COVID-19 pages](#) of the Pandemic Information website.

Towards the end of December 2019, authorities in Wuhan, Hubei province, announced a cluster of cases of pneumonia associated with the Huanan / South China Seafood Wholesale Market, for which a cause had not yet been identified. By January, a new coronavirus was identified as the cause of the illness. Initially called 2019-novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), the virus was renamed severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), and the disease it causes is called Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The situation is now a pandemic, and every location is expected to eventually be affected.

Transmission of the virus is from human to human. Although the exact way this happens with COVID-19 is still being investigated, it is probably occurring in the same way as other respiratory infections - through infected respiratory droplets. The infected person expels these when they cough, sneeze, or talk. Others can get the disease via contact (direct or indirect) with these contaminated droplets. Symptoms include fever, cough, sore throat, shortness of breath and breathing difficulty. Less common symptoms include headache, muscle aches and diarrhoea. Around 15% of cases have been severe and some will die. Older people, and people with underlying health conditions appear to be at higher risk for severe disease. There is no specific treatment - "non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS)", such as ibuprofen, which are often available over the counter without prescription, should NOT be used to treat symptoms. They might make the illness worse. Paracetamol / acetaminophen can be used.

There is no vaccine yet, however research and development has commenced. Prevention is through avoiding potential exposure (keeping 1-2 metres away from other people) and employing general hygiene measures (washing hands, not touching your face, keeping surfaces clean).

Egypt

The first imported COVID-19 cases were detected in mid-February 2020, with local transmission detected from mid-March.

For more information, see Egypt's [Ministry of Health](#) website.

^ Air Pollution | Threat from : Environment

Poor air quality, also known as "haze", "smog" and "air pollution", can negatively impact one's health. Some groups are especially vulnerable to problems caused by polluted air. These include children, the elderly and anyone with underlying chronic health problems such as heart disease, emphysema, bronchitis or asthma.

The chemicals in polluted air can affect the lungs resulting in wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath and even pain. Polluted air can also irritate the eyes and nose, and may interfere with immune system function. Long-term exposure can result in reduced lung function, particularly in children. It can also lead to lung cancer.

Limiting exposure to polluted air is the best way to prevent health problems. When air quality is poor, it may be advisable to avoid outdoor physical activities. While indoors, keep doors and windows closed, and use an air conditioner on 'recirculate' if possible. If the air quality is frequently problematic, consider using an air cleaner. During particularly bad periods, you may want to wear a mask while outside. Ask your healthcare provider before using a mask, especially if you have underlying health conditions.

See the International SOS [Air Pollution website](#) - use your membership number to log in.

Egypt

Rapid industrialisation and construction, agricultural waste and motor vehicle emissions contribute to air pollution. Dust being blown-in by wind from arid areas also adds to particulate matter in the air. Air quality is routinely monitored across at least 75 sites, pollutants are measured and reports are published periodically.

^ **Altitude** | Threat from : Environment

Altitude illness is a potentially fatal condition that can affect people who normally live at a low altitude and travel to a higher altitudes. It can occur from elevations of 1,500 meters onwards, but is more common at elevations above 2,500 meters (8000 feet).

People most at risk are those who have experienced altitude illness before, people who have heart or lung problems and people under the age of 50. There are three different types of altitude illness: Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS), High Altitude Cerebral Edema (HACE) and High Altitude Pulmonary Edema (HAPE). AMS is the most common and mild form of altitude illness. HACE and HAPE are more severe. HACE is a medical emergency and if not treated and managed quickly, can result in coma and death. Management of altitude illnesses involves immediate descent and oxygen treatment. Most people who are affected, even those who develop HACE or HAPE, recover completely if moved to a lower elevation. There are medicines that can be administered by trained medical professionals.

Anyone travelling to high altitude, especially higher than 2,500 meters, should be aware of and recognise the symptoms of altitude illness. See your travel health professional before departure, for individual advice on preventive measures, especially if you have ever suffered altitude sickness in the past, or if you have an underlying medical condition.

^ **Avian Influenza H5N1** | Threat from : Animals

Avian flu (bird flu) refers to a family of influenza viruses that mainly affect birds. The H5N1 strain quickly kills domestic poultry flocks. It has been detected in more than 60 countries and is now permanently present in a number of them. When H5N1 infects humans, they usually become severely ill and about 60 percent of them die.

The droppings, secretions, blood, and organs of infected birds contain virus. People who have close contact with sick birds are at the highest risk of contracting H5N1, especially poultry farmers in developing countries. People usually develop illness 2-5 days after exposure to infection, although this may extend up to 17 days. Travellers and expatriates are at relatively low risk of infection. H5N1 does not currently spread easily from person to person.

H5N1 can be killed by washing skin with regular soap and cleaning surfaces with regular detergents and disinfectants. It is killed in food via thorough cooking methods.

To reduce the chance of infection, when in affected countries:

- Avoid live animal markets, poultry and pig farms.
- Do not handle birds or other animals, including cats.
- Avoid touching any surfaces that may be contaminated by poultry droppings, and do not swim in any body of water that is used by birds.
- Always maintain high levels of personal hygiene.
- Ensure poultry products and eggs are thoroughly cooked before eating.

Egypt

The virus is consistently present among Egypt's birds.

Human cases were first detected in March 2006, and have been reported across the country every year since. Most human cases occur between December and May, before a seasonal lull. In 2015 there was a large outbreak with 136 cases and 39 deaths reported.

^ **Crimean-Congo Fever (CCHF)** | Threat from : Bites and Stings

Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) is a viral disease that affects animals and humans. It is transmitted to humans by an infected tick bite or upon direct contact with infected animals, patients or infected tissues. Symptoms occur within two to twelve days of exposure to infection. The illness presents with fever, chills, head ache, body ache and haemorrhage (bleeding). Continued bleeding leads to shock and death about 10 days after symptoms begin. Around half of all infected people die. If the patient survives, recovery is long and slow.

Risk to travellers is low. High risk groups include agricultural workers, healthcare workers, military personnel and people who camp in rural areas. There is no vaccine against CCHF. To prevent tick bites, wear long sleeves and long pants, and use insect repellents.

^ **Dengue fever** | Threat from : Bites and Stings

Dengue, or "break-bone" fever, is a viral disease of the tropics and sub-tropics. It is transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes that bite during the daytime and are found in and around human habitation. Sexual transmission can occur but is rare. Transmission from mother to child is possible during pregnancy or birth. Symptoms include high fever, severe headaches, joint and muscle pain, nausea and vomiting. A rash often follows. The acute illness can last up to ten days, but complete recovery can take two to four weeks.

Occasionally, a potentially fatal form of dengue called severe dengue (previously known as dengue hemorrhagic fever or DHF) occurs. Severe dengue is more likely in infants and pregnant women, as well as for people who have been infected in the past and are infected again with a different strain of dengue. When a pregnant woman is infected there is a risk of pre-term birth, low birth weight and foetal distress. About 2 to 3 out of 100 severe dengue cases are likely to be fatal.

Prevention is through avoiding mosquito bites. Prevention of sexual transmission is through abstinence or using condoms when infected with dengue. A dengue vaccine, Dengvaxia, is available in several countries however it is not recommended for people who have never had dengue infection. It should only be used in people who have previously been infected with dengue. Hence, travellers who have already had the disease or are seropositive and planning to visit areas with high transmission can consider vaccination in consultation with a travel health specialist.

^ **Filariasis** | Threat from : Bites and Stings

[Filariasis](#) is a parasitic disease, also sometimes called "elephantiasis". It is caused by microscopic, thread-like worms that are spread via mosquito bites. Larvae enter the skin when a person is bitten, then travel to the lymph nodes, where they develop into adult worms. The adult worms reproduce (creating microfilaria) then migrate further in the tissues and circulate in the blood causing a variety of symptoms.

Initial symptoms include skin redness and swollen lymph nodes in the arms and legs. Headache, weakness, muscles pain, coughing, wheezing and fever are also common.

People who are repeatedly bitten by mosquitoes over several months or years are at risk. Thus, short-term travelers are at low risk. Nevertheless, all travelers should prevent insect bites.

Egypt

Present in the Nile Delta, particularly the urban areas, with highest rates in Dakahlia, Giza, Minufiyah and Qalyubiya.

^ **Hepatitis A** | Threat from : Food and/or water

Hepatitis A is a viral disease that causes liver inflammation. The virus is present in the faeces of an infected person. It spreads through contaminated food and water, and is common in areas with poor sanitation. Person-to-person spread also occurs, when the virus is inadvertently transferred into the mouth, including during sexual activity. People at higher risk of infection include men who have sex with men, illicit drug users and people with liver disease.

Symptoms begin on average 28 days after exposure (range 2 to 8 weeks), and include fever, chills, fatigue, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, dark urine and jaundice (yellow colour of the skin and eyes). Many infected people suffer only a mild illness. Most cases recover fully after four or more weeks. However for some, the disease can be severe, and occasionally is fatal. There is no specific treatment and cases are managed through supportive therapy.

Prevention is through vaccination, attention to hygiene, and access to safe food and water.

EgyptHepatitis A is common.

^ **HIV, Hepatitis B and C, & STIs** | Threat from : Sex/blood/needles

[HIV/AIDS](#), [hepatitis B](#), and [hepatitis C](#) are spread by contact with bodily fluids (especially blood and semen).

- unprotected sex,
- needle sharing during IV drug use, or
- unsafe blood or medical/dental instruments.

[Genital herpes \(HSV\)](#), [genital warts \(HPV\)](#), [gonorrhoea](#), [chlamydia](#), [syphilis](#) and most other sexually transmitted diseases are spread by genital contact.

Prevention:

- In many countries, hepatitis B is now a routine childhood immunisation and need not be repeated. All non-immune travellers should consider vaccination.
 - Always use new condoms (preferably brought from your home country).
 - IV drug users should not share needles.
 - Avoid having tattoos or piercings done.
 - In healthcare settings, make sure that needles and syringes sterile and not shared between patients.
 - Call International SOS or your corporate medical department if you are hospitalised.
 - Be aware of your risk when assisting anyone with an injury. Protect yourself from contact with bodily fluids.
 - Seek medical attention within 24 hours if you accidentally come into contact with someone else's bodily fluids.
-

^ **Leishmaniasis** | Threat from : Bites and Stings

[Leishmaniasis](#) is a disease caused by a parasite that can infect humans, dogs, rodents and other small animals. It is transmitted by sandflies that bite mainly between dusk and dawn and can occur in both rural and urban environments. Sandflies breed quickly in unsanitary conditions, and the spread of the disease is exacerbated by war, chronic food shortages and urbanisation activities like deforestation and building of dams and irrigation systems, changes in temperature, heavy rainfall and population movement. The disease can manifest in one of the three forms, cutaneous (is the most common form and causes skin ulcers), mucocutaneous (is a rare form which affects the inner parts of the nose and mouth) or visceral (which is the more severe form and can lead to death). There is no vaccine or drug to prevent leishmaniasis.

Prevention

The only way to avoid leishmaniasis is to prevent sandfly bites.

- Minimise outdoor activities from dusk to dawn--this is when sand flies are most active.
- Use protective clothing and insect repellent.
- Consider using an insecticide treated bed net with *fine mesh* if there are sandflies in your living quarters. The standard bed nets used to prevent malaria are not effective, as sandflies are about one-third the size of mosquitoes and can fly through the malaria nets.

- Note that sandflies are small and do not make noise while flying. This makes it difficult to determine whether they are in your environment. Their bites cause mild symptoms and might not be noticed.

Egypt Both cutaneous and visceral forms are present but only in the Sinai and on the mediterranean coast.

^ Rabies | Threat from : Animals

Rabies is a viral disease contracted when bitten or scratched by an infected (rabid) animal, often a dog. Once it enters the body, the virus travels along nerves and causes paralysis. As it reaches important organs like the spinal cord and the brain, it causes coma and death.

In countries where rabies is present in animals or bats, ALL animal / bat bites, scratches and licks to broken skin must be treated seriously. Rabies vaccination is very effective in preventing rabies, even after a bite/scratch by a rabid animal.

Rabies vaccination

Pre-exposure vaccination is often recommended for expatriates and long-term visitors to destinations where rabies is present. It's especially recommended if quality medical care may not be available after being bitten or scratched by an animal. Pre-exposure treatment can be especially useful for children, since they may not tell their parents that they have been bitten/scratched.

Pre-exposure vaccination makes it easier to treat a bite or scratch. That's important because some types of rabies treatment can be in short supply in many countries, even in cities.

If bitten, scratched or licked (on broken skin) by an animal:

- Immediately cleanse the wound with soap and water and a povidone-iodine solution if available.
- Seek medical advice from a qualified source or your assistance company.
- Notify local health authorities immediately. You may need *post-exposure vaccination*, even if you have had pre-exposure vaccination. (THIS CAN BE LIFE SAVING.)

Egypt

Rabies is a serious concern in both rural and urban areas, including Cairo. Rabid dogs cause most cases. All travelers, especially children, should avoid dogs, cats and other animals.

^ Rift Valley fever (RVF) | Threat from : Animals

Rift Valley fever (RVF) is a viral disease that usually infects domestic animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, buffalo and camels. The virus sometimes transfers to humans, usually causing a mild flu-like illness that goes away within a week. However, in some cases the illness can be deadly. Humans can get the disease through the bite of an infected mosquito or other bloodsucking insect. They can also contract it via contact with the blood, organs, or bodily fluids of infected animals. Such contact most often occurs while caring for or slaughtering animals, or handling meat for food preparation. The virus can enter a person's body through contact with broken skin or via inhalation.

Some people infected with RVF will have no symptoms. Others will have a mild, flu-like illness with fever, weakness, muscle and back pain and dizziness. Some patients also develop meningitis-like symptoms: neck stiffness, sensitivity to light (photophobia) and vomiting. In severe cases, people may develop a haemorrhagic fever. This can cause severe liver disease, yellowing of the eyes and skin (jaundice), and signs of bleeding including blood in the faeces and vomit, bleeding gums and a rash. About 50 percent of those who develop haemorrhagic fever die. Other severe effects include encephalitis (brain inflammation) and eye disease. Both of these complications occur one to three weeks after symptoms first appear. Encephalitis can cause headache, seizure, coma or death. Eye inflammation and sores can result in permanent vision loss.

There is no specific treatment for RVF. Although a vaccine has been developed, its use is still experimental and it is not commercially available. Prevention is through avoiding contact with potentially infected animals, and insect bites.

Egypt

The disease was first reported in 1977 when a large outbreak led to 18,000 cases and almost 600 deaths. Sporadic outbreaks have occurred since.

^ Schistosomiasis | Threat from : Swimming/bathing

[Schistosomiasis](#), also known as bilharzia, is a disease caused by parasitic worms that live in freshwater lakes, rivers and rice paddies. It can penetrate the skin of persons who are wading, swimming, bathing or washing in contaminated water. There is no vaccine.

To prevent infection:

- Avoid swimming or wading in fresh water in countries where schistosomiasis occurs.
- Using soap during bathing *reduces* the risk of infection, as does a vigorous rubdown with a towel immediately after contact with contaminated water. Do *not* rely on these methods to prevent schistosomiasis.
- Heat bath water for five minutes at 50°C (122°F).
- Water held in a storage tank for at least 48 hours should be safe.

Egypt Schistosomiasis is present in the Nile river and its tributaries as well as in other rivers.

^ Tick bite fever | Threat from : Bites and Stings

Tick bite fever (TBF) is part of a group of illnesses collectively called "spotted fevers". People get the disease when bitten by an infected tick. Most commonly, these ticks are carried on animals such as cattle, rodents and dogs.

Typically, TBF causes a fever, rash and an "eschar" where the tickbite occurred. (An eschar is a black mark on the skin surrounded by an inflamed red area.) Most people only become mildly ill. However, the disease is occasionally severe or fatal. It can be treated with antibiotics.

There is no vaccine or medication to protect people against TBF infection. Avoid tickbites to prevent TBF and other tickborne illnesses.

^ Travellers' diarrhoea | Threat from : Food and/or water

Travellers' diarrhoea is the most common travel-related illness. It usually occurs within the first week away from home. It is spread through contaminated food and water.

Prevention is through choosing safe food and water, and paying attention to hygiene. Select food that is thoroughly cooked while fresh and served hot. Avoid undercooked or raw meat, fish or shellfish. Avoid salad and raw vegetables unless you can wash them with clean (treated) water and you peel them yourself.

Unless you are certain that the tap water is drinkable - choose bottled water and beverages, avoid ice.

EgyptTravelers are at high risk for travelers' diarrhea when staying outside of first class hotels and tourist resorts.

^ Typhoid fever | Threat from : Food and/or water

[Typhoid fever](#) is a serious infection caused by *Salmonella* Typhi bacteria. People are infected through ingesting contaminated food or water. Choosing [safe food and water](#) and vaccination reduces the risk of developing the disease.

Symptoms usually begin one to three weeks after exposure. Although typhoid fever is often called a diarrhoeal disease, some patients do not have diarrhoea. Persistent, high fever is typical. Other early symptoms are flu-like: body aches and pains, weakness, loss of appetite and a continuous dull headache. A rash with pink spots may appear on the chest and abdomen of some patients. In severe cases, perforation of the bowel can cause severe bleeding or infection in the abdomen, which can be fatal.

Typhoid is treated with antibiotics. However there is a growing problem of antibiotic resistance. "Extensively drug-resistant" (XDR) typhoid is present in some locations and does not respond to many of the antibiotics which are usually used against typhoid, making preventive measures even more important.

EgyptTyphoid fever is common.

^ West Nile Virus | Threat from : Bites and Stings

Primarily a disease of birds, [West Nile virus](#) (WNV) can infect humans. The most common route for a human infection is via mosquitoes. The mosquito feeds on an infected bird or other animal, then bites a human and introduces the virus into their body.

Most people who get WNV develop no symptoms. Of the 20 percent who do get ill, most develop mild symptoms 3-14 days after being bitten: fever, head and body ache, nausea and vomiting. Sometimes the lymph nodes swell or a rash appears on the trunk.

In fewer than one percent of all human cases, the person develops a serious, possibly fatal, infection. Symptoms may include high fever, headache, stiff neck, disorientation, muscle weakness, tremors and paralysis. The brain and membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord may get inflamed, which can cause coma and death. Patients who recover from a serious WNV infection may suffer permanent brain damage.

There is no specific treatment for the disease, or vaccine to protect against it. To avoid infection, prevent mosquito bites in areas where the virus circulates. Wear long sleeves and long pants, and use insect repellents.

Egypt

Human cases of WNV have occurred in Egypt, although the extent of circulation of the virus is unknown. Several tourists contracted the disease while on holiday in Egypt in 2012.

Getting There

METHOD OF ARRIVAL

By air

The country's international airports include the capital's Cairo International Airport ([CAI](#)), Alexandria's Borg El Arab Airport (HBE, Alexandria governorate), Luxor Airport (LXR, Luxor governorate), Sharm al-Sheikh International Airport (SSH, South Sinai governorate), Marsa Alam International Airport (RMF, Marsa Alam town, Red Sea governorate) and Hurgada Airport (HRG, Red Sea governorate). Security at these airports has improved in recent years, though concerns persist over the effectiveness of checks. Upon departure, passengers should be in possession of a printed airline ticket. This will be checked at the initial security checkpoint prior to flight check-in. There is another security checkpoint before the gates.

Airlines have variable security standards. You may wish to consult the European Commission's [website](#) for a list of airlines banned within the EU and the US Federal

Aviation Administration's [website](#) for a database of aviation accidents and statistics.

By land

Egypt has land border crossings with Israel, the Palestinian Territories, Libya and Sudan. Border crossings with the former three are mostly not appropriate for business travellers due to security concerns, though crossing from Taba (South Sinai governorate) into Israel at Eilat is viable for travellers with the proper documentation. Travel via the Sudanese border entails complicated procedures and travel logistics, and requires a visa in advance.

By sea

There are ferries between Nuweiba (South Sinai) and Aqaba (Jordan), though services are rarely of a standard suitable for business travelers.

Entry & Departure Requirements

Passport and visa requirements are subject to change and vary depending on the length of stay and visa type (business or tourist). Check with your travel advisor, embassy or consulate in your home country. Passports must be valid for at least six months from the date of entry.

	Passport Required?	Visa Required?	Return Ticket Required
Australia	Yes	Yes/1	No
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes/1	No
Canada	Yes	Yes/1	No
Europe	Yes	Yes/1	No
United States	Yes	Yes/1	No

The table and information below is intended as a guide. Visa related regulations can change with little or no notice. Furthermore, the complexity of visa related regulations often leaves the process open to the interpretation of local immigration officials who may apply the regulations differently. Travellers should therefore check with the respective government embassies or representative offices and travel agencies prior to departure.

Visas

1. Most foreigners entering Egypt can obtain an entry visa either from Egyptian diplomatic bodies abroad or directly at the entry port.

Travellers continuing their journey to a third country within 24 hours and remaining in the airport do not require a visa to enter Egypt, provided they are holding confirmed onward tickets.

Travellers in possession of a residence permit to Egypt are not required to obtain an entry visa if they leave Egypt and return within the validity of their residence permit or within six months, whichever period is less. Visitors of Egyptian origin or married to an Egyptian are entitled to obtain multiple-entry visas free of charge.

Visa costs vary significantly according to type and nationality (an average of US\$25 in 2019). Business visas must be obtained at Egyptian diplomatic offices before arrival. Such applications must be submitted with a letter from the company stating reasons for the visit. Alternatively, many business visitors simply obtain tourist visas from their Egyptian consulate.

Visa applications for some nationalities require approval from the Egyptian authorities, and this may take two to six weeks. Prospective travellers are advised to contact the relevant diplomatic mission for further details. Single- and multiple-entry visas are valid for six months from date of issue for a maximum stay of 60 days and 90 days respectively. Visas cannot be post-dated. Extensions are available from the ministry of foreign affairs in Cairo.

Entry/Exit requirements

All visitors require a passport valid for at least six months beyond the date of issuance of the visa. An entry stamp must be obtained upon arrival, based on which an exit stamp is issued on departure; failure to obtain this may result in the denial of exit from the country. On arrival, personnel are required to declare cash in amounts of more than \$10,000 or the equivalent in other currencies, quantities of cigarettes and other forms of tobacco, electronic goods such as laptop computers and cameras and new clothes. Both foreign personnel and Egyptian nationals are required to complete a customs declaration form and declare the address of their accommodation. Local currency can be imported or exported up to a maximum of around \$830. Satellite phones and radio communications equipment must have prior clearance and may be confiscated by officials if this is not obtained.

Previous restrictions on carrying large electronic items, including laptops, in hand luggage on direct flights to the US have been lifted. The UK lifted similar restrictions in September 2017 for EgyptAir flights from Cairo, and in December 2017 for all flights from Hurgada, Marsa Alam (both Red Sea governorate) and Luxor (Luxor governorate). All travellers on direct flights to the US or UK may still experience heightened security measures related to the screening of electronics.

Procedures

Visitors from all countries, except nationals of the EU and US, who intend to stay for more than a month must register with the police within one week of arrival in Egypt, though this service is normally undertaken by hotels. Failing to do so incurs a fine on departure. Visitors willing to stay more than a month on tourist visas must ask for a visa extension of up to three months. The procedure takes half a day and is currently done at the Mogamma government building in Tahrir square. Electronic devices and literature may be scrutinised by the authorities upon entry to Egypt. Do not take photographs at any airport. Electronic items declared on arrival must also be produced at the time of departure.

COVID-19

Travelling during the COVID-19 outbreak poses significant health, business continuity risks, and potentially second and third-order security consequences. Defer non-essential international and domestic travel that would entail long periods of time in close proximity to other members of the public. For essential travel, country-specific assessments are required. International SOS is monitoring the situation closely. Please see the Pandemic Information [website](#).

Departure Tax

- None.

Getting Around

BY AIR

There are a number of domestic routes. [EgyptAir](#), the national carrier, operates regular services to and from Alexandria (Alexandria governorate), Abu Simbel and Aswan (both Aswan governorate), the capital Cairo, Hurghada (Red Sea governorate), Luxor (Luxor governorate), New Valley governorate and Marsa Matruh (Matruh governorate). The airline has one of the newest fleets in the Middle East (mainly Airbus 310s). Air Sinai (a subsidiary of EgyptAir) operates services between Cairo, Sharm al-Sheikh and St Catherine's (both South Sinai governorate) and Luxor.

BY ROAD

A report by the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) in November 2018 found that road traffic accidents had decreased by nearly 25%. Nonetheless, Egypt has a very poor road safety record. Given the high risk of accidents and the poor condition of many roads, business visitors are advised against self-driving; instead, they should hire cars with a driver or rent taxis. Traffic laws are officially similar to those in the West, but traffic lights are often ignored. Drivers generally observe the signals given by traffic police officers, but it can be chaotic if no officer is on duty at a set of traffic lights. Fines are payable for traffic offences.

Driving is on the right. Foreign drivers require an international driving permit for up to six months; if staying for longer period, then an Egyptian driver's license is required. Driving at night can be hazardous as most drivers do not use headlights, the streets are not adequately lit and road markings are poor; travellers should not drive outside urban areas and resorts after dark. Wearing seat belts at all times is mandatory. Inter-city overland travel should be conducted with a trusted local driver and restricted to daylight hours only.

There is an extensive road network in the Nile Valley and Nile Delta, with paved roads along the Mediterranean and Red Sea coasts. The roadway through the Western Desert oasis of Asyut (Asyut governorate) to Giza (Giza governorate) is paved. The speed limit on motorways is usually 56 miles per hour (90kph); the limit on the desert motorway from Cairo to Alexandria is 62 mph (100kph). Four-wheel drive vehicles are needed for travel in desert areas.

Members should carry personal and vehicle documentation at all times when driving, and must apply to the authorities (at the interior ministry, located at the corner of Sheikh Riham and Nubar Streets in Cairo) if planning to travel off main roads, due to a military regulation prohibiting foreigners from taking side roads in the desert without permission. A permit is usually issued if there is a good reason for the journey, such as a visit to a factory. Several roads in Upper Egypt and South Sinai are also forbidden for foreign road users for security reasons.

There are a number of minefields in the vicinity of Second World War battlefields along the coast west of Alexandria, in the Eastern Desert between Cairo and the Suez Canal, and in the Sinai Peninsula. Dangerous areas can usually be identified by relevant signage and perimeter fencing with barbed wire. Travellers should keep to established de-mined routes at all times.

BY TAXI

Taxis are widely available and affordable, but are often in poor mechanical condition and rarely have functioning seatbelts. Few drivers speak languages other than Arabic and visitors should ask hotel staff to write their destination down in Arabic. Taxi drivers typically navigate in reference to landmarks rather than street names. Business visitors should arrange vehicles through a hotel or trusted local contacts or hire a car and driver for the duration of their visit.

BY TRAIN

We advise against all rail travel due to a high accident rate. In February 2019, 22 people were killed and 40 others were injured after a passenger train collided with a platform at the capital Cairo's Ramses Railway Station. Earlier in August 2017, 41 people were killed and more than 100 others were injured when two passenger trains collided in Alexandria (Alexandria governorate).

BY OTHER MEANS

Buses and minibuses are often overcrowded, prone to accidents and not of an appropriate standard for business personnel. Also avoid three-wheel (Tuk Tuk) vehicles.

Language & Money

LANGUAGE

The official language is Arabic. English is widely spoken in business circles in Cairo and Alexandria; English is often used in business correspondence, and most road signs and company logos carry English translations. French, German and Italian are less common, but are familiar in educated circles. Most locals only speak Arabic, meaning any attempt to use Arabic is always appreciated.

MONEY

The official currency is the Egyptian pound (EGP). Foreign currency are redeemable in hotels and banks. US dollars are preferred. Visitors should not change money on the black market. Some tour operators and travel agents may request cash payments in US dollars. It is also advisable to have small amount of US dollars to pay for your visa upon arrival at your point of entry.

Most major international credit cards such as Visa, MasterCard and Diners Club are widely accepted, particularly in major hotels and restaurants. ATMs are widely available, particularly in the main tourist areas and accept cards on networks such as Cirrus and Plus.

Cultural Tips

General tips

- The right hand is used for eating, greeting and accepting gifts.
- Alcohol is available at most hotels and some restaurants; however, drinking alcohol and drunkenness in public are offences and should be avoided.
- Many Egyptians do not drink alcoholic beverages or eat pork, so when arranging social events, make sure that there are other options.
- When invited to a home, bringing baked goods or chocolates is a welcome gesture.
- It is advisable to avoid discussions about sex, religion and politics.
- Be respectful of religious and cultural sensitivities during the Islamic holy month of Ramadan.
- Foreign men should not approach Egyptian women in public; however, contact is acceptable in the business environment.
- Homosexuality is illegal and not widely accepted.
- Photography of bridges, the Suez Canal, government buildings and vehicles and military personnel is prohibited.

Business tips

- There are many styles of greetings in Egypt, so it is best to wait for your counterpart to initiate the greeting.
- Be punctual for meetings; due to traffic congestion in Cairo and other cities, give yourself plenty of time between appointments.
- Business cards are used frequently. Having one side printed in English and the other in Arabic is recommended.
- The pace of life and business can be slower than what many business travellers are used to. It is important to exercise patience and always be polite if a meeting or appointment is delayed. Travellers should reconfirm all appointments beforehand and plan for potential delays and extended negotiation processes.
- Men's business clothing should be conservative and formal. Women should wear modest clothing, with high necklines, hems below the knee and sleeves at least to the elbows.
- Anticipate disruption during Ramadan as businesses often reduce working hours.

Businesswomen

Women should dress modestly in a manner that takes into account local sensibilities. In general, this means that legs and shoulders should be covered and clothing should be loose-fitting.

Street harassment is more common than in other countries in the region, but tends to be more prevalent in low-income areas and during religious or national festivals that attract large crowds. Staying in more central areas of Cairo and other urban centres, as well as remaining in the company of local contacts, can help reduce the likelihood of harassment. Wearing sunglasses in public may also help, as eye contact may induce unwanted attention. Violent attacks on women are rare, though there has been an increase in incidences of sexual assault against Egyptian women.

In addition, women should follow common-sense security precautions such as:

- Politely refuse invitations that would take you beyond your personal comfort levels, even if faced by amicable pressure to behave otherwise.
- Do not travel or drive alone after dark.
- Your hotel may offer women-only floors; enquire about them when booking your room.

Tipping

A 10-15% tip is expected at restaurants. Travellers should not tip taxi drivers if the fare is negotiated before the start of the journey.

Working Week

- Working week: Sunday to Thursday
- Weekend: Friday to Saturday
- Government office hours: 09.00 to 15.00
- Business hours: 09.00 to 17.00
- Banking hours: 08.30 to 14.00

Phone & Power

Egypt Telecommunications

Emergency Numbers	
Fire	180
Police	122

Dialing Codes	
Country Code	20
IDD Prefix (International Direct Dialing)	00
NDD Prefix (National Direct Dialing)	0

Telephone Information

International and domestic telephone lines and mobile networks are fairly reliable. Orange, Vodafone Egypt and Etisalat Egypt are the main mobile service providers in the country. Most commercial premises and business-class hotels have both telephone and fax lines. Internet services are widely available. Postal services are subject to lengthy delays.

Information Security

Mass surveillance is reportedly practiced by the authorities, and travellers should anticipate that their online communications may be subject to state surveillance. In May 2018, the Egyptian parliament passed a new cybercrime law. The vague wording of the bill allows for broad cyber surveillance. The bill grants security services access to data held by telecommunications companies, which must be held for 180 days. Internet access is censored by the Egyptian authorities, with several media outlets and human rights organisation websites blocked.

Free online expression is restricted and foreign nationals should be circumspect when posting on social media. In July 2018, a Lebanese national was sentenced to eight years in prison after she posted a video on her Facebook page complaining about sexual harassment she received in Egypt. She was convicted of deliberately broadcasting false rumors which that aim to undermine society. Although she was released after two months in prison, her arrest occurred prior to the 2018 cybercrime laws, which have since granted greater power to authorities.

Advice

- **Minimise the amount of devices you bring in country;** only carry devices that are absolutely essential. Clean devices, containing only data necessary for the trip and with no access to shared networks, should be used if targeted attacks are likely.
- **Ensure all devices you bring in-country are well secured,** through strong passwords, and that all storage devices have full disk encryption.
- **Ensure all software, including anti-virus protection, is up to date** prior to travel; avoid updating software while away.
- **Avoid connecting to insecure WiFi networks where possible.** Public WiFi connections are almost always unencrypted, allowing attackers to easily instigate man-in-the-middle attacks, where they redirect your browsing request to a malicious website and then, run malware on your device.
- **If necessary, only connect to public networks using a Virtual Private Network (VPN).** Always familiarize yourself with the legal status of any VPN or application in your destination country prior to travel. Be aware of other relevant legislation including compliance requests which allow authorities to inspect devices.
- **Keep devices on your person as much as possible.** If unattended, ensure devices are powered down.
- **Limit location tracking/turn off your phone's location function** to deter surveillance, with the exception of our Assistance App or other essential applications. Turn off WiFi and Bluetooth when not in use.
- **Run a thorough check of all devices** upon your return and use the 'forget network' setting if you did connect to any public WiFi networks.
- **Comply with local legislation.** This includes any official requests to inspect devices. If this occurs, inform your IT department as soon as possible and exercise caution when using the device after. Power off devices prior to approaching customs.

Egypt Electricity

Voltage and Frequency

Additional Electrical Information

Voltage: 220 volts

Frequency: 50 Hz

This is the most common plug type used:



Geography & Weather

[Weather data provided by weather.com](#)

Climate

Egypt has a desert climate and temperatures can be oppressively hot in the summer (April-October). Cairo can be very humid and the average temperature there in July is 36°C (96°F), while in winter it is 18°C (65°F). In Alexandria, the average temperature in August is 31°C (87°F) and in winter it is 18°C (65°F). Summer temperatures in Luxor average 41°C (107°F). The Khamseen season (late March-early June), during which sandstorms are frequent, sometimes results in flight cancellations.

GEOGRAPHY

Egypt is located in the north-eastern corner of Africa. It shares its borders with Libya to the west, Sudan to the south, and the Gaza Strip and Israel to the north-east. It has an extensive coastline on the Red Sea in the east and the Mediterranean in the north. The topography is dominated by flat terrain covered with vast stretches of desert. The Nile River divides the desert plateau into two sections, the Western Desert between the river and the Libyan frontier; and the Eastern Desert extending to the Red Sea. The country is divided into 27 governorates.

Embassies & Consulates

Embassies

Argentina Embassy

Cairo
8, El Saleh Ayoub St, Al Gabalyah, Zamalek, Giza Governorate, 1st floor, department 2; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt
Telephone: + 20 2 27351501
Fascimilie: +20 2 27364355
Email: eegip@cancilleria.gob.ar
website: <http://eegip.cancilleria.gov.ar/>

Australia Embassy
Cairo
World Trade Centre, 11th Floor, 1191 Corniche el-Nil, Boulac; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 27706600
Fascimilie: +20 2 27706650
Email: cairo.austremb@dfat.gov.au
website: <http://www.egypt.embassy.gov.au>

Belgium Embassy
Cairo
20, Kamel El Shennawi Street, Garden City; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 27947494/95/96
Fascimilie: +20 2 27943147
Email: cairo@diplobel.fed.be
website: <http://egypt.diplomatie.belgium.be/en>

Brazil Embassy
Cairo
Eighteenth Floor, Nile City Towers, North Tower, 2005 Nile Corniche; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt
Telephone: +202 24 61 9837
Fascimilie: +202 24 61 9838
Email: consular.cairo@itamaraty.gov.br
website: <http://cairo.itamaraty.gov.br/en-us/>

Canada Embassy
Cairo
El Fardous Tower, 2005 (B) South 18th Floor, Corniche, Ad Dawawin; Cairo

Cairo 11221
Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 246 12200
Fascimilie: +20 2 27918860
Email: cairo@international.gc.ca
website: <http://www.egypt.gc.ca>

China Consulate
Alexandria
6 Badawi Street, Moharam Bek; Alexandria

Alexandria
Egypt

Telephone: +20 3 3916953
Fascimilie: +20 3 4906409
Email: chinaconsul_ax_eg@mfa.gov.cn

China Embassy

Cairo
14, Bahgat Aly St., Zamalek; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 7361219

Fascimilie: +20 2 7359459
Email: webmaster_eg@mfa.gov.cn
website: <http://eg.china-embassy.org>

Denmark Embassy

Cairo
Nile City Towers, North Tower (C), Seventh Floor, 2005 C Corniche el Nil, Ramlet Boulaq; Cairo

Cairo 11221
Egypt
Telephone: +20-2-24616630

Fascimilie: +20-2-24619330
Email: caiamb@um.dk
website: <http://egypten.um.dk/>

Finland Embassy

Cairo
3 Abu El Feda Street, 13th floor 11211 Zamalek; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 27352801
Fascimilie: +20 2 7371376

Email: sanomat.kai@formin.fi
website: <http://www.finland.org.eg/public/default.aspx?culture=fi-FI&contentlan=1>

France Consulate

Alexandria
2 Place Ahmed Orabi, Manshieh; Alexandria

Alexandria
Egypt
Telephone: +20 3 4875615
Fascimilie: +20 12 22 10 41 33
Email: consulat.alexandrie@CFCC-eg.org

website: <http://www.ambafrance-eg.org/>

France Embassy

Cairo
29 Charles de Gaulle Street Giza; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 35673200

Fascimilie: +20 2 35673201
Email: questions@ambafrance-eg.org
website: <http://www.ambafrance-eg.org>

Germany Embassy

Cairo
2 Berlin Street (off Hassan Sabri Street), Zamalek; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 27282000
Fascimilie: +20 2 27282159
Email: info@kairo.diplo.de
website: <http://www.kairo.diplo.de/Vertretung/kairo/ar/Startseite.html>

India Embassy

Cairo
5 Aziz Abaza St., Mohammed Mazhar, Zamalek; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt
Telephone: +202 2736-0052
Fascimilie: +202 2736-4038
Email: embassy@indembcairo.com
website: www.eoicairo.in/index.php

Indonesia Embassy

Cairo
13 Aesha Al Taymorya, Garden City; Cairo

Cairo 1661
Egypt
Telephone: +202 2794-7200/09
Fascimilie: +20 2 2796 2495
Email: konsuler@kbri-cairo.org
website: www.kemlu.go.id/cairo/en/default.aspx

Italy Consulate

Alexandria
25, Midan Saad Zaghloul; Alexandria

Alexandria
Egypt
Telephone: +20 3 4870095
Fascimilie: +20 3 4875344
Email: consolato.alessandria@esteri.it
website: http://www.consalessandria.esteri.it/Consolato_Alessandria

Italy Embassy

Cairo
15 Abdel Rahman Fahmy Street, Garden City; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 27943194
Fascimilie: +20 2 27940657
Email: ambasciata.cairo@esteri.it
website: http://www.ambilcairo.esteri.it/Ambasciata_Ilcairo

Japan Embassy

Cairo
81 Corniche El Nil Street, Maadi; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt

Telephone: +20 2 25285903/910

Fascimilie: +20 2 25285905

Email: culture@japanembassy.com.eg

website: <http://www.eg.emb-japan.go.jp/>

Mexico Embassy

Cairo

25 El Hadayek Street (main entrance on Canal Street), Maadi Sarayat; Cairo

Cairo 11431

Egypt

Telephone: +202 2358 0256/58/59

Fascimilie: +202 2378 0059

Email: official@embamexcairo.com

website: embamex.sre.gob.mx/egipto/index.php/es/#popup

Netherlands Embassy

Cairo

18, Hassan Sabri Street, Zamalek; Cairo

Cairo

Egypt

Telephone: +20 2 27395500

Fascimilie: +20 2 27365249

Email: kai@minbuza.nl

website: <http://egypt.nlembassy.org>

Norway Embassy

Cairo

8 El Gezirah Street, Zamalek; Cairo

Cairo

Egypt

Telephone: +2 02 27283900

Fascimilie: +2 02 27283901

Email: emb.cairo@mfa.no

website: <http://www.norway-egypt.org/>

Russia Embassy

Cairo

95 Giza street, Dokki; Cairo

Cairo

Egypt

Telephone: +20 (2) 3748-9353/54

Fascimilie: +20 (2) 3760-90-74

Email: rus.egypt@mail.ru

website: www.egypt.mid.ru/

Saudi Arabia Embassy

Cairo

2, Ahmed Nessim Street - Giza (in front of the Giza Security Directorate); Cairo

Cairo

Egypt

Telephone: +20 2 3774 9800

Fascimilie: +20 2 3749 3495

Email: egemb@mofa.gov.sa

website: [/embassies.mofa.gov.sa/sites/Egypt/EN/Pages/default.aspx](http://embassies.mofa.gov.sa/sites/Egypt/EN/Pages/default.aspx)

South Africa Embassy

Cairo
11 Road, 200/203 Degla Maadi; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 2535-3000
Fascimilie: +20 2 2521-3278
Email: cairo.embassy@foreign.gov.za
website: www.saembassyinegypt.com/

South Korea Embassy

3 Boulos Hanna St., Ad Doqqi, Giza Governorate; Cairo

Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 3761 1234/ 7
Fascimilie: +20 2 2761 1238
Email: egypt@mofa.go.kr
website: overseas.mofa.go.kr/eg-ar/index.do

Spain Embassy

Cairo
41, Ismail Mohamed, Zamalek; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 2735-6437/ 97/
Fascimilie: +20 2 2735-3652
Email: emb.elcairo@maec.es
website: www.exteriores.gob.es/Embajadas/ELCAIRO/es/Embajada/Paginas/HorariosLocaliz

Sudan Consulate

Aswan
El-Sadat, Qism Aswan, Aswan Governorate, Egypt; Aswan

Aswan Egypt
Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 2794 9661
Fascimilie: +20 2 2794 2693

Sweden Embassy

Cairo
13, Mohamed Mazhar St., Zamalek; Cairo

Cairo
Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 27289200
Fascimilie: +20 2 27354357
Email: ambassaden.kairo@gov.se
website: <https://www.swedenabroad.se/sv/utlandsmyndigheter/egypten-kairo/>

Switzerland Embassy

Cairo
10 Abdel Khalek Sarwat Street; Cairo

Cairo 11511
Egypt
Telephone: +20 2 25758284
Fascimilie: +20 2 25745236

Email: cai.vertretung@eda.admin.ch

website: www.eda.admin.ch/cairo

Turkey Embassy

Cairo

25 el-Falaky St, Bab el Louk; Cairo

Cairo

Egypt

Telephone: +20 2 279 784 00

Email: embassy.cairo@mfa.gov.tr

website: cairo.emb.mfa.gov.tr/Mission

United Kingdom Consulate

Alexandria

3 Mina Street, Kafr Abdou Roushdy; Alexandria

Alexandria

Egypt

Telephone: +20 3 5467001/ 02

Fascimilie: +20 3 5467177

Email: AlexandriaConsular@fco.gov.uk

United Kingdom Embassy

Cairo

7 Ahmed Ragheb Street, Garden City; Cairo

Cairo

Egypt

Telephone: +20 2 27916000

Fascimilie: +20 2 27916133

Email: information.cairo@fco.gov.uk

website: <http://ukinegypt.fco.gov.uk/en/>

United States Consulate

Cairo

Helnan Palestine, Montazah Gardens; Alexandria

Cairo

Egypt

Telephone: +20 2 538-5800

United States Embassy

Cairo

5 Tawfik Diab Street, Garden City; Cairo

Cairo

Egypt

Telephone: +20 2 27973300

Fascimilie: +20 2 27973200

Email: consularcairo@state.gov

website: eg.usembassy.gov/

Calendar

2020

23 Jul Revolution Day (National Day)
Celebrates the 1952 Revolution.

12 Sep Coptic New Year

There is a possibility of Coptic Christians staging protests against sectarian violence during New Year events. This day is celebrated on 12 September during leap years.

06 Oct Armed Forces' Day

Commemorates the crossing of the Suez Canal by Egyptian forces during the October war.

23 Oct National Liberation Day

24 Oct Suez Day

23 Dec Victory Day

2021

01 Jan New Year's Day

In many countries, if this holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, a public holiday is declared for the following Monday.

07 Jan Coptic Christmas

Although this is not an official holiday, it is widely observed in Coptic communities.

25 Jan Police Day

22 Mar Arab League Day

25 Apr Sinai Liberation Day

18 Jun Evacuation Day

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