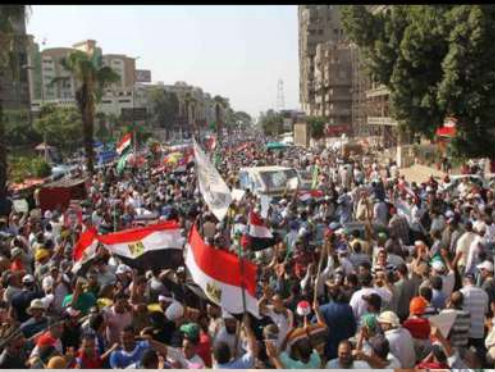


Canada Egypt Business Council NEWSLETTER

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Rise



Egypt



Rise



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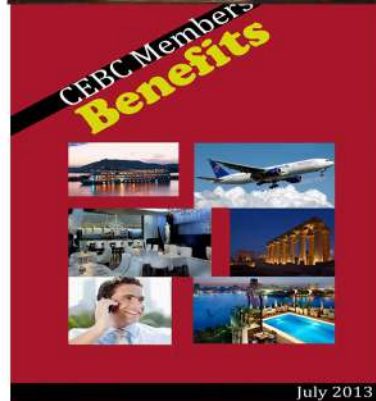
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Dear Readers,

I welcome you to a new issue of our monthly online newsletter.

While writing those lines I feel pride, I am in retrospect of one month ago where millions of Egyptians went to the streets, throughout every governorate of this beloved country in search for their stolen democracy and their rights to a better life.

June 30 has been announced to be the largest peaceful demonstration in the history, it is a genuine reflection of the fact that the peoples' desire for real democratic change remained unfulfilled for the past two years and here they are again "Survivors" as usual. June 30 renews the Revolution's scream of the youth who delivered their message this time as follows: "We seek a future governed neither by the petty authoritarianism and crony capitalism of the brotherhood nor a military apparatus which maintains a stranglehold over political and economic life nor a return to the old structures of the Mubarak era. This time it must be our stance because we will not accept the return to the dark periods of the past".

It is important to note that it was not only economic failures that initiated the call for June 30th demonstrations, but also, the continuous government attempts to reshape Egypt's pluralistic culture to an anonymous one, ongoing trials to topple the Egyptian judiciary system, suppressing the independent media and bottling up any freedom of speech and above all ignoring the rights of the minorities.

June 30th revolution is acknowledged now as the "People's Revolution" and I sincerely look forward to a "People's Revolution" in developing Egypt, in new investments, in educational reform, in system transparency, in a real Egyptian support of this critical transitional plan leading to a new and a real promising era.

I wish we stay united to provide a real and fast economic assistance that Egypt requires in the short-term to stabilize its economy for a better living and a better Egypt with the help of all Egyptians, all business sectors and all Egypt's supporters and real friends from all over the globe.

Together we can...



Telecommunications and IT in Egypt: A Strategy for a Better Future



Dr. Osman Lotfy, Eng. Motaz Raslan, H.E. Eng. Atef Helmy, Dr. Hisham Sanad

The Canada Egypt Business Council (CEBC) hosted a special event and panel discussion featuring H.E. Eng. Atef Helmy, minister of Communications and Information Technology. Joining at the panel was Dr. Hisham Sanad, Chairman of the Industry Chamber for Communications and Information Technology and Dr. Osman Lotfy, Member of the National Board for Telecommunication Regulatory Authority.

Over 200 distinguished attendees were present at the event from ministers, ambassadors, CEBC members and guests, among whom were H.E. Dr. Ali Beshr, Minister of Local Development and former ministers Dr. Hany Helal, Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr, Dr. Adly Hussein among other esteemed Ambassadors and members of Egypt business community.



H.E. Eng. Atef Helmy



Eng. Motaz Raslan



Ms. Rasha Kamal

CEBC Chairman, Eng. Motaz Raslan, delivered the opening remarks for the discussion. He started saying that in midst of the polarization represented by competing campaigns, “Tagarod” and “Tamarod”, the economy is the biggest loser. On the subject of the discussion, the Chairman said that ICT is the only sector capable of growing significantly, despite the current political situation. He continued saying that the sector is capable of “leading the production wheel”, because of its potential in a country of Egypt’s size and location.

Raslan then left the floor to H.E. Eng. Atef Helmy, minister of Communications and Information Technology. The minister gave an overview of his ministry's priorities and strategy for the coming period with regards to the sector.



Eng. Motaz Raslan, Dr. Osman Lotfy, H.E. Eng. Atef Helmy, Dr. Hisham Sanad

From the onset, he emphasized the role of the private sector in the development of the ICT sector. The minister spoke of major steps taken by the ministry recently with regards to allowing mobile network providers achieve their potential. He mentioned a money transfer service that more than one carrier has started offering to its customers recently, he also mentioned activating the AVL tracking system, which he announced will be available in the markets starting next week.

Minister Helmy pinpointed that despite encountering a setback due to the revolution in outsourcing, Egypt remains one of the leading in the region. He attributed this success to Egypt's multinational partners, private sector and civil society. He added that the ministry plans a more aggressive growth in the coming period referring also to the inauguration of the second phase of the Maadi Park, which creates thousands of job opportunities for Egyptian youth in outsourcing.



H.E. Eng. Atef Helmy, Eng. Motaz Raslan



Mr. Saiid El Derini, Amb. Sameh Shoukry

The minister also mentioned the launch of EDUEgypt, an educational development Program for Egyptian universities. He also announced the signing of agreements that will allow Egypt to host two of the most reputable ICT conferences in the world. Now that these agreements have been made the conferences will be World Summits on Information Society and the World Telecom Development and will be taking place in Sharm El Skeikh. The Minister highlighted the importance of Egypt' hosting these events for the sector and the business climate at large.

On PPP, the Minister spoke of several successful partnerships. He cited one taking place between Vodafone and Telecom Egypt, Etisalat and the Postal Authority. He added that the sector has 72% multinational companies' contribution, with the rest emerging from local companies. The Minister asserted that these partnerships are initiated on a win-win principle. "Transparency is another principle upon which these partnerships take place", the minister emphasized. He said that the ministry aims at introducing PPPs, where FDI and local investments own 90% of the projects.



Vodafone Guests

The Minister explained that Egypt is the second largest country in the world in terms of submarine cables capacity, giving it the opportunity to become an international internet hub for the world, “To achieve that, we need several ‘pillars’ in place: basic infrastructure elements such as broadband, cloud computing and submarine cables, in addition to information infrastructure and digital content”, Helmy said.

The Minister also tackled a number of objectives and projects planned by the ministry. In terms of projects, he mentioned the technological parks project, which will be established in Aswan, Assiut, Mansoura and Maadi. “The projected growth for next year for the sector is 10%, as compared to this year’s 6%”, he said. In conclusion to his word, the minister expressed his keenness to join similar discussions to make sure that the ministry’s efforts align with the views of stakeholders, such as the Council’s members.



Dr. Adel Danish, Ms. Rasha Kamal, Eng. Tarek Aboualam, Mr. Mohamed Mallah

Dr. Osman Lotfy assumed the floor following minister Helmy. Dr. Lotfy said that there has been detraction in fixed communication, as opposed to an exponential boom in mobile communication. He said that the new area of potential revenue generation now is data services in mobile communications. He asserted the importance of building the necessary infrastructure for that adding that this goes hand in hand with removing procedural or legislative obstacles. He said that following to putting in place the infrastructure; the ministry needs to create incentives to encourage the market to produce products for this newly-established realm. Dr. Hisham Sanad on the other hand said that the ministry partners with the private sector in various fields, which is a new and strongly welcome new practice.

The floor was then opened for questions which covered a range of related subjects such as the e-signature implementation, content generation, and vulnerability of internet submarine cables among other subjects. The minister declared that the e-signature implementation is on the top of Ministry's list, and addressed the attendees' questions concerning other areas.



Mr. Mohamed Mubarak, Eng. Motaz Raslan, Mr. Essam Rifaat



Dr. Mohamed Abdella, H.E. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr, H.E. Osama Heikal, General Atef Yacoub



Tam Oilfield Services Guests



H.E. Ibrahim Fawzy, H.E. Dr. Ahmed Zaki Badr,
Amb. AbdelRaouf El Reedy



Mobinil Guests



Sadat Group Guests



Smart Villages Guests



H.E. Osama Heikal, Eng.Omar El Sheikh, H.E. Dr. Hany Helal,
Ms. Loula Zaklama, Amb. Taher Farahat



Vodafone Guests



Part of the attendance

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Canada is a significant player in the global ICT manufacturing with a forceful technology service oriented industry. It is considered a main business hub in terms of high quality, creative, innovative, unique service, and product features that can provide fine technology solutions.

Canada is the best place in the G8 to do business, with most of the world's prominent multinational enterprises are investing in its ICT expertise, where the Information Communication Technology sector, and Canada's local software services are key drivers of the country's overall economic success. Moreover, Canada is ranked as having one of the best standards of living in the world, which is due to being an economically prosperous country that enjoys high levels of job creation, employment, and tax generation.

Canada, an Outstanding ICT Research, and Development Center

Canada has always been committed to ICT research and development (R&D). Investment in R&D by the ICT sector represents a remarkable percent of R&D expenditure of the country, reaching up to 38 percent of total



Flourishing alternatives for pioneering R&D organizations subsists all through the country, frequently in partnership with federal, provincial, or territorial organizations, associations, or academic foundations.

This can include establishing a core R&D lab in Canada or collaborating with a Canadian company for Research and Development supporting services. It may also include connecting with a Canadian university or participating in one of the nation's centers of excellence. These technology based R&D organizations



include "The National Research Council Canada", "The Communications Research Centre Canada (CRC)", "CANARIE Inc." as well as "Precarn Inc." that supports market-driven commercialization of R&D between companies and universities in Intelligent systems and robotics.

Canada's Technological Edge



Large ICT tycoons are intensively investing in Canada and strongly existing in the Canadian Market place where the industry plays an enormous role in the country's economy. Microsoft as well as other significant names in the industry contributes a chief part of a large and vibrant ecosystem in Canada where IT and innovation spur growth and employ highly skilled and educated people, who considerably develop their economy and the communities in which they live.

Microsoft, IBM, Electronic Arts, Ericsson, Motorola, Nokia, Ubisoft, SAP, EDS, Intuit, Convergys and several others are either operating

in Canada or working closely with Canadian partners through direct investment, partnerships, strategic coalitions and joint ventures, sub-contracting, and R&D collaborations.



According to a recent IDC study, the nation composes a myriad of Canadian companies that innovate, create, and sell applications and technologies using Microsoft products, employing more than 332,000 hardware, software, services, and channel employees, making up 39% of all ICT workers in Canada.

Invest in a Better Tomorrow

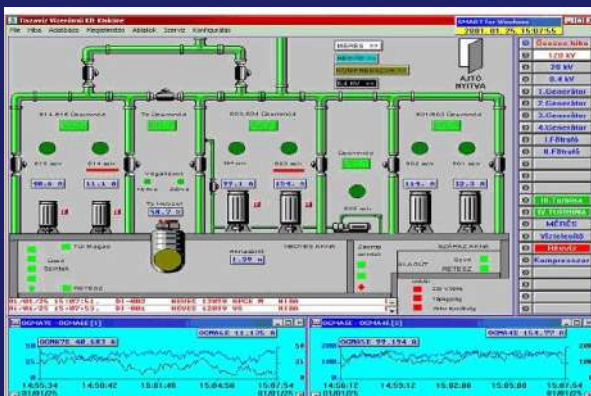
Canada's worldwide ICT reputation is particularly strong in wireless and security technologies, digital media, software and computer services, and e-health. Business partnership and investment opportunities in the ICT sector in Canada may be found in the following areas:

- * Technologies that alleviate environmental problems as well as domains related to mining, resources, energy, and agriculture industries.
- * Efficiency Solutions of business technologies in areas of education, security, infrastructure, government, and transportation.
- * Healthcare Technology, Medical Devices and Biotech, specifically, Biomass and Fuel Solution.
- * Digital entertainment including film, animation, and mobile content, interactive design make over \$140 billion in revenues annually.

Capitalize on Canada's Technology Strengths



Canada has always been at the forefront of innovative wireless technologies and applications. Canada is one of the top 10 countries in the world at harnessing information and communications technology. Canada climbed from 13th to 10th in 2008-09 in the World Economic Forum's annual report on "networked readiness index". Corporations and governments worldwide rely on Canadian companies to provide effective security hardware and software.





Canadian companies are among world leaders in WiFi, WiMAX and mesh networks, ultra-wideband and radio frequency identification, and software-defined radio. In addition, Canada is home to a quarter of North America's fastest-growing wireless companies (Deloitte Technology Fast 50).



Canadians Make Potential Allies

Canada's ICT companies have developed a global reputation for cost-effectiveness and the highest quality in products and services. Canadian computer service firms such as CGI, Matrikon and xwave allow clients to concentrate on their core businesses and strengthen their competitiveness.

Canada's chief power in wireless technologies and services are complemented by the presence of R&D units set up by business tycoons like Alcatel-Lucent, Nokia and Ericsson. These companies join Canada's domestic technology idols, including 'Research In Motion' (RIM), 'Nortel Networks' and 'Sierra Wireless', all global leaders in their markets.

Owing to its wealth of talent, Canada has generated excellent business software in a variety of industries and vertical markets including IBM-Cognos and Business Objects-SAP, in the business intelligence domain, Open Text Corporation, in the enterprise content management, Descartes, TECSYS, in the supply chain management.

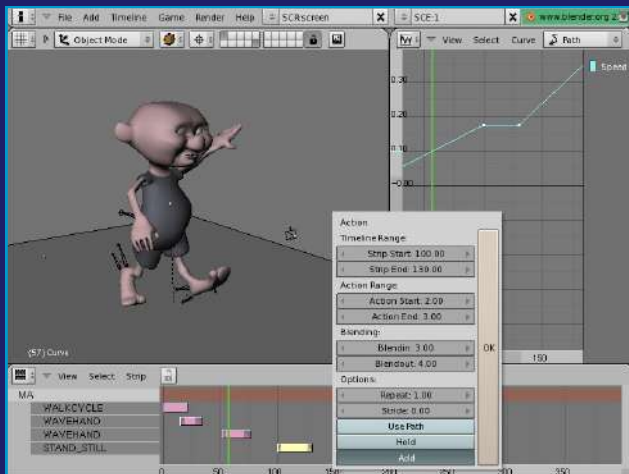
Moreover, Canada's IT security companies can formulate advanced solutions and applications in cryptography and encryption, cyber security, mobile authentication, biometrics, public safety and product certification from companies such as Kolombo Technologies, Optosecurity, MXI Security and Q1 Labs.

In addition, Canada, as a leading digital partner, has built a world-wide reputation in digital media and a remarkable record of success. The nation's 2300 digital media firms are internationally renowned for their animation and special effects, video and computer games, education and training products, and corporate applications.





Dynamic firms, as well, employ around 18,000 highly skilled workers, which represent the industry's dominating force. The sector of digital media have recently flourished in Canada owing to the participation of business companies like Electronic Arts, BioWare, Ubisoft in the video games business and Side Effects Software, and Toon Boom Animation, in the digital media.



Moving to the e-health sector, the advanced country composes sophisticated e-health technologies that grant the knowledge and skills needed to provide the highest superiority of health care while keeping health costs under control. Canadian health providing companies convey well-established solutions in clinical systems, hospital and physician, resource management systems, long-term and acute care, telemedicine, and home and community care. Canada's e-health sector composes an outstanding e-health service provider companies including Absolute Software as well as Forensic Technology and OKIOK.

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THE ISLAMIC STATE IN CONTEXT

By: Tarek Osman



Irrespective of the popular and military moves against political Islam in Egypt this week, the prospect of establishing an Islamic state in the Arab world has always been extremely unlikely.

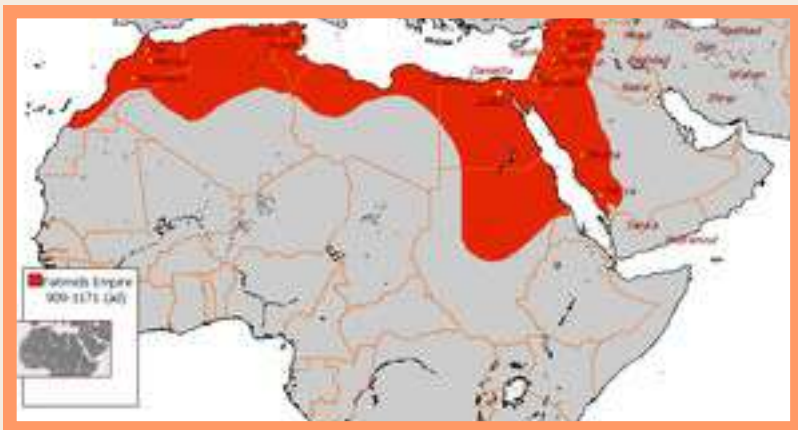
Over the past 1,352 years, since the death of Imam Ali (Prophet Mohammed's cousin and the fourth "Rightly Guided Caliph"), not a single state that emerged in the Arab World has been Islamic. None had a legislative structure based exclusively on Koranic jurisprudence; none was ruled by a leader who was selected based on a theological basis; and all were conspicuously based on national, tribal, or familial foundations, with Islam only an overarching frame of reference.

There is no space here to analyze every single Arab (not to mention Persian or Turkish) state over the past thirteen centuries. But it is useful to dissect the ruling structure of the largest and most important of these states.



The Umayyads, the first dynasty to rule the Islamic world after the death of Ali, anchored their rule on a familial hereditary system that was established after fighting (and inflicting a massacre over) Prophet Mohammed's own offspring. They subjugated North Africa, Andalusia, and Iran, and in a time when Islam entered the Islamic republics in southern Russia. The Umayyads' legitimacy—which was never fully established—rested on the buy-in of the religious establishment, initially in Al-Hejaz (Islam's birthplace) and later in various Islamic learning centers in the Levant. The Umayyads never claimed that their family-heads (the Islamic caliphs) were the religious leaders of the Islamic nation; that position was almost impossible for them to secure and was left to the venerable scholars of Mecca and Medina (and later some in Damascus). The Umayyad rulers were emperors of the expanding state that bore their name. It was not a coincidence that their courts were modelled on these of the eastern Roman Empire in Constantinople. And on the many occasions when the Umayyads' rule was challenged by those who had a solid claim to be the real guardians of the principles and teachings of Prophet Mohammed, the Umayyads' response came in the form of military campaigns. In one instance their armies burnt down the Kaaba, Islam's Holiest shrine in Mecca.

Over the past thirteen centuries, numerous dynasties in the greater Middle East copied the Umayyads' ruling scheme. First, grab power militarily. Then, uphold the notion that the state is "Islamic". Next, ensure the recognition and obedience—though not necessarily the approval—of the most venerable (and famous) of the Islamic scholars of the age. Afterwards, rule as you please without any serious regard to Islamic jurisprudence, principles, or identity.



An Islamic pretext was sometimes used to establish legitimacy, or gain momentum before militarily challenging the ruling dynasty of the day. The Abbasids, descendants of an uncle of the Prophet Mohammed, used the notion of a “just as their slogan in a vast clandestine operation that had lasted for over two decades, and through which they built an army of followers (the majority of them were Persians). They developed a sophisticated funding and money-distribution system spanning what is today Iran, Iraq, and the eastern Mediterranean, before openly challenging—and obliterating—the Umayyads. Circa 250 years later, in the tenth century, the Fatimids used their claim of descent from Prophet Mohammed’s daughter, Fatima (Imam Ali’s wife), to entrench their rule in, what is today Tunisia, and later to march an army to challenge the Abbasid rule in Egypt, conquer the country, and establish their new capital, Cairo (the city victorious). Similarly, the Ottomans in the sixteenth century only cemented their claim as the political leaders of the Muslim world after expanding their rule to the Levant, Egypt (the home of Al-Azhar, Sunni Islam’s most venerable seat of learning), and after taking control of Al- the Muslim world after expanding their rule to the Levant, Egypt (the home of Al-Azhar, Sunni Islam’s most venerable seat of learning), and after taking control of Al-Hejaz, assumed guardianship of Islam’s holy shrines. But, in all of these examples, among others, the ruling format remained the same. And never did these different rulers, even those with direct descent from the Prophet, claim that they were the theological authorities of the Muslim world. That remained the job of the scholars in the centres of Islamic learning, towns that were increasingly detached and geographically distant from the political capitals.



The format has continued in modern times. The state that Mohammed Ali Pasha established in Egypt in the first half of the nineteenth century became the model for almost all the states that emerged in the Arab world in the second half of the nineteenth and the early decades of the twentieth century. Ruling Egypt until the 1952 coup d'état that ended the country's monarchy, the successors of Mohammed Ali maintained the "Islamic nature" of their state; they ensured cordial relations with—and control over—Egypt's powerful religious establishment: Al-Azhar. But all the legislative, judicial, economic, social, educational, and political systems that they built were unremittingly imported from Europe. Even in the Arab states whose ruling families anchored their legitimacy on a religious pedigree the same pattern has endured, for instance the Hashemites in Jordan and the Alawites in Morocco (both descendants of Imam Ali).



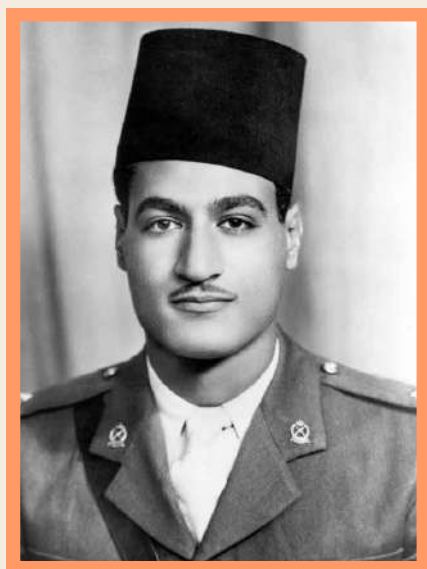
The social and political modernizations that accompanied the Arab liberal age from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century posed a significant threat to the Arabic religious institutions. Secular education, Western social norms (for example the mixing of the genders in public spaces), and the new cultural orientation of Arab societies in the early twentieth century (toward Paris, London, and Vienna) not only diluted the religious establishments' traditional sway over their societies; more importantly they were perceived—not just by the religious establishments but also by different social segments—as posing a challenge to the overarching Islamic identity of these societies.



Some luminaries sought a meeting of minds between “modernity and the heritage and teachings of the religion of rationality,” in the words of Egypt’s grand scholar at the dawn of the twentieth century, Mohammed Abdou. Others saw an impending confrontation: a need to defend Islam from the “West and its subjects,” the subjects being the Arab and Muslim liberals who spearheaded the advancements that were taking place at the time in Arabic education, translation, literature, theatre, music, and later cinema.



Gradually two narratives emerged. The first, fuelled by the cultural developments of the Arabic liberal age, invoked the Arabic or Mediterranean identity of the societies in this part of the world. Some of the thinkers of this movement completely ignored the influence that Islam has traditionally commanded in these societies. The result was highly secular Arab philosophical currents that had their days in the sun (mainly in the 1930s and 1940s) but that quickly vanished from the limelight.



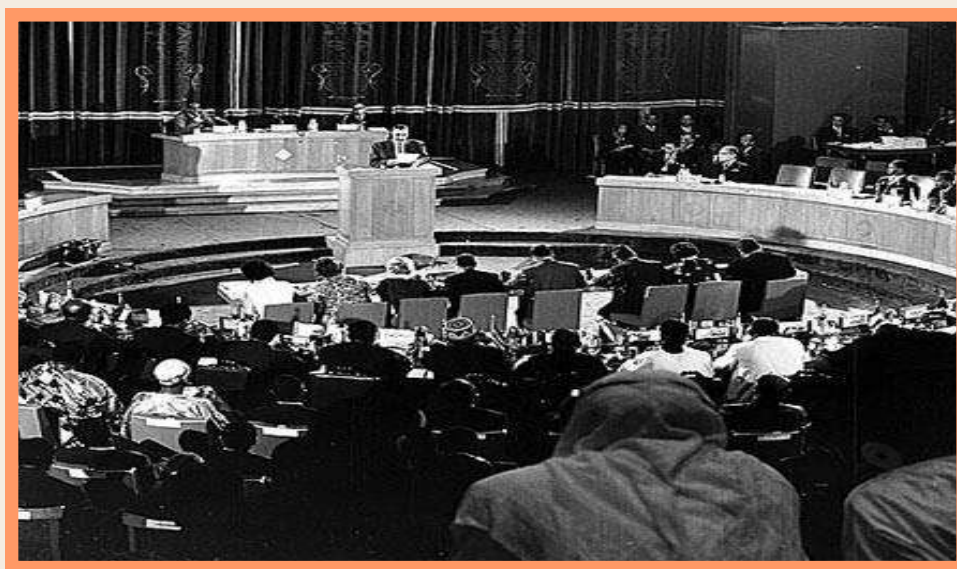
The views that lasted were those of leading thinkers who tried to merge the traditions of the Islamic heritage with modern thinking. They emphasized that Islam (loosely defined as a “civilization”) is the overarching frame of reference for Arab societies. But in their endeavours in politics, economics and even cultural productions, they worked on building the new Arabic states that were emerging at the time on modern institutions. The results were the 1923 Egyptian Constitution (the model for many constitutions in different Arab countries),

the acceptance of the notion of a constitutional monarchy (initially in Egypt and later to a lesser extent in Syria, Iraq, and briefly in Libya), and the beginnings of credible checks and balances between different authorities (the monarchy, the parliament, the judiciary, in addition to formidable political-economy power centres). Getting the support of the religious establishment, a key pillar of the old ruling formula, was increasingly waning.

Arab nationalism further strengthened this trend. The tsunami that Egypt’s Gamal Abdel Nasser had unleashed in the Arab world from the mid-1950s to the late 1960s, which continued for roughly a decade after

his death in 1970, was strictly secular, though the notion of independent state institutions was sacrificed for hero-worship. Arab nationalism, at least in its first two decades, imbued Arab politics with something new: the consent of the middle and lower middle classes to a conspicuously secular governing ideology—one not imposed by Europeanized elites, but supported by the masses.

The potency, momentum, and immense success that Arab nationalism achieved in the 1950s and 1960s further antagonized religious establishments across the Arab world and movements born in the early twentieth century in the attempt to “defend the religion,” most notably the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood.



But in the past 130 years, from the emergence of the Arab state in the 1880's to the “Arab Spring,” the forces of the Islamic movement never managed to stall the advance of secularization.

Over the past two years, the rise of political Islam across the whole of North Africa and its commanding presence in the Eastern Mediterranean (Hamas in Palestine, Hezbollah in Lebanon, and the various Islamist groups in the Syrian opposition forces), suggest that several Arab countries face the prospect of a gradual Islamization. This takes many forms, but two are paramount. The first is the attempt of various Islamist groups to Islamize state institutions: stressing the Islamic nature of their societies in the new constitutions of their countries, linking the penal code of their

countries, linking the penal code of their countries to the laws of the Islamic jurisprudence, putting religion-related restrictions on freedom of expression, and significantly enhancing the influence of Islamist political economy power centres. The second form, championed by some assertive Salafist groups aims to Islamize “societies,” which such groups see as having strayed off the “correct Islamic path.”

These forms of Islamization—and of course the rapid rise of Islamist groups to power—have been overwhelming for many Arab liberals, most of whom are fragmented, leaderless, and with tenuous links to the masses of the lower middle classes and the poor of their societies.

The result has been nervousness, antagonism, detachment, increasingly violent social confrontations, and sometimes quitting; North Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean are witnessing alarming levels of emigration among the well educated who are able to find jobs internationally; many of the best and the brightest are opting out.



But this Islamization will not succeed. First, despite the piousness of the vast majority of majorities of the region, the Islamization efforts inherently challenge the national identities of each country. Despite clever rhetoric, Islamization means the domination of one component of Egyptianism, Tunisianity, Syrianism, etc, over other components that had shaped these entrenched identities. This is especially true in the old countries of the Arab world, the ones whose borders, social compositions, and crucially identities had been carved over long, rich centuries. And the more the Islamist movements continue to thrust their worldviews and social values, the more they will disturb these national identities, and the more agitated—and antagonized—the middle classes of these societies will become.

Second, these efforts at Islamization take place when almost all of these societies are undergoing difficult—and for many social classes, painful—economic transitions. And there is no way out. The ruling Islamist



executives are compelled to confront the severe structural challenges inherent in the economies they inherited. Some are able to buy time and postpone crucial reforms through foreign grants (which come at a political price). But sooner or later, they will have to make the tough socio-economic decisions that these structural reforms require. Islamists in office will be blamed for the pains that will ensue. Rapidly, some of the constituencies that had voted them into power will seek other alternatives.

Third, demographics will work against these efforts at Islamization. Close to 200 million of the Arab world's 340 million people are under 30-years old. As a result of the many failures it has inherited, this generation faces a myriad of socio-economic challenges on a daily basis. A culture of protest and rejection has already been established amongst its ranks, and young people will not accept indoctrination—even if it was presented in the name of religion. Almost by default, the swelling numbers of young Arabs, especially in the culturally vibrant centers of the Arab world (Cairo, Tunis, Beirut, Damascus, Casablanca, Kuwait, Manama), will create plurality—in social views, political positions, economic approaches, and in social identities and frames of reference.

Finally, this Islamization project, in its various parts, will suffer at the hand of its strategists and managers. The leaderships of the largest Islamist groups in the Arab world have immense experiences in developing and managing services and charity infrastructures, operating underground political networks, fund-raising, and electoral campaigning, especially in rural and interior regions.

But they suffer an acute lack of experience in tackling serious political-economy challenges or administering grand socio-political narratives
Lack of experience will result in incompetence.



But these factors will take time to unfold. The second decade of the twenty-first century will be transformative not only for Arab politics, but more importantly for Arab societies. Amid the gradual fall of the old order and the highly likely failure of the Islamization efforts, young Arabs will be searching for their own narratives. In some Arab countries the process will be smooth, in others it will be bloody, and in most it will be protracted with spikes of tension. The result will be plurality—a plethora of different, competing social narratives. In many cases, we will see interesting mixes of various ideologies (Arabism, Mediterraneanism, Islamism, and others). But in as much as Arab states have never been exclusively Islamic for over thirteen centuries, Arab states will not be Islamic in the foreseeable future.



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A clear glass filled with water sits on a wooden surface. The background is a blurred wooden texture.

CEBC Food for Thought

Let Go of Your Stresses...

A psychologist walked around a room while teaching stress management to an audience. As she raised a glass of water, everyone expected they'd be asked the "half empty or half full" question. Instead, with a smile on her face, she inquired: "How heavy is this glass of water?"

She replied, "The absolute weight doesn't matter. It depends on how long I hold it. If I hold it for a minute, it's not a problem. If I hold it for an hour, I'll have an ache in my arm. If I hold it for a day, my arm will feel numb and paralyzed. In each case, the weight of the glass doesn't change, but the longer I hold it, the heavier it becomes."

"The stresses and worries in life are like that glass of water. Think about them for a while and nothing happens. Think about them a bit longer and they begin to hurt. And if you think about them all day long, you will feel paralyzed incapable of doing anything."

It's important to remember to let go of your stresses. As early in the evening as you can, put all your burdens down. Don't carry them through the evening and into the night.

Remember to put the glass down!

what ?

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The screenshot shows a search result for 'Cairo Kitchen' on the Yellow.com.eg website. The page includes a header with the Yellow.com.eg logo and a navigation bar. The main content area displays the restaurant's name in Arabic and English, its address, phone number (16194), and a map showing its location. A sidebar on the left lists various categories and services. The bottom of the page features a footer with contact information and a copyright notice.

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Canadian Foreign Disclosure Requirement– Update to Form T1135

By Mohamed Ahmad

Since 1998, Canadian tax residents have been required to disclose ownership of “Specified Foreign Property” if the total cost of the property was more than C\$100,000 at any time during the tax year.

In the March 2013 Federal Budget the Minister of Finance announced a number of measures intended to help the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) stop international tax evasion including revisions to Form T1135. Recently, CRA has released an updated version of Form T1135. The updated Form T1135 requires a lot more information and details with respect to each specified foreign property than was previously required.

CRA believes that this update will allow the CRA to use the information provided on Form T1135 to pursue non-compliance with Canadian tax rules. The updated form will make it more comparable to the foreign bank account disclosure requirements of the U.S. – Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts (FBARs) which require detailed



Starting with tax years ending in 2013, Canadian resident taxpayers will need to include the following additional information not previously required on Form T1135:

- * The name of the specific foreign bank or other entity holding funds/property outside Canada;
- * The specific country where the foreign property is held;
- * The maximum amount of funds held during the year or cost amount of the property (previously only a range of value was required); and,
- * The income generated from the foreign property.



The criteria for those who must file the form has not changed and neither have the penalties for failure to file. There is a new reporting exemption for taxpayers who have received a T3 or T5 slip from a Canadian issuer in respect of a specified foreign property held within an investment portfolio with a Canadian financial institution for that taxation year.

Also, proposed legislation announced in the 2013 Federal Budget will add a three-year extension to the normal assessment period for a taxpayer's income tax return for failure to comply with requirements of Form T1135. Although it is not totally clear how this proposed legislation will be applied, at the basic level it means that a tax return will not be statute barred until six years after the date of the original notice of assessment if a taxpayer is found to be non-compliant with the Form T1135 reporting requirements.



It is fairly clear that these changes along with other proposals announced in the 2013 Federal Budget will help bring CRA more in line with their U.S. counterparts in efforts to combat international tax evasion and aggressive tax avoidance.

Among other items, the 2013 Federal Budget announcements also include:

- * A whistleblower program to pay rewards to individuals who provide information with respect to international tax evasion;
- * Reporting requirements for international electronic funds transfer over \$10,000
- * Streamlined process to allow the CRA to obtain information from third parties such as banks.

In addition, the CRA will increase compliance and audit efforts through the creation of a dedicated team to implement these measures and to target international tax evasion and aggressive tax avoidance.

CRA has historically been less aggressive than the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in pursuing this type of non-compliance. However, we have observed an increased focus on the failure to file Form T1135 over the past couple of years through the use of information sharing with other jurisdictions and the use of technology and data mining abilities.



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CEBC Success Story

Mr. Nadim Elias Sahara Printing Company S.A.E



CEBC team had the privilege of sharing in this issue the success story of one of its prominent members, Mr. Nadim Elias, Chairman and CEO, Sahara Printing Company

Sahara Printing Egypt is one of the leading companies in the field of printing and publishing, can you brief our readers about the company's profile and activities.

Sahara Printing Company is a high-tech company situated in Nasr City Free Zone in Cairo-Egypt to serve the international markets as well as a vibrant local market. Sahara produces books, magazines, catalogues, calendars, corporate products and all kinds of printed materials. It has today diversified its production to include packaging and box production.

Sahara has also introduced the latest state of the art large format flat-bed UV inkjet printing machinery and routing equipment which gives it a leading edge in the interior personalized decoration, stands, booths design and advertising material.

Sahara has positioned itself as a market leader in the Middle East area and established its name as an exporter to a large number of clients in Europe counting in, Macmillan HELT, Infinitas Learning Group, Pearson Education, Anness Publishing, and others.



When did you personally feel passion for this type of business?

I am the grandson of Elias Antoun Elias, author of the famous Elias Modern Dictionary and founder of Elias Modern Press in 1913. I graduated from the American University in Cairo with a B.Sc. in Materials Engineering in 1976.

During my years on campus, I have participated intensively in social and scientific events; and I was the President of the Science Society and later Vice President of the Student Union in 1975-1976. When I graduated from the American University in Cairo from the Materials Engineering Department, I thought that it was my responsibility to bring my expertise resulting from my scientific background to the family business.

I started my career at the Arab World Printing House where I started as a junior engineer and finished in 1984 as the Production Manager of the company.

During my apprenticeship at Arab World Printing House, I had the opportunity to travel to the UK where I got an intensive training in color separation and followed a number of courses in management, leadership and managing change.

After this apprenticeship, I was ready to follow the family tradition, and I joined Elias Modern Publishing House in 1984 with the will and the intention to modernize Elias Modern Press into a state of the art printing house and in 1995 we established Sahara Printing Company in Nasr City-Free Zone.

What were the major challenges you faced?

It was not difficult convincing the local market of the value added of the quality offered by Elias Modern Printing via my family background as well as my studies in engineering.

The real challenge came later when we established Sahara in 1995 with the aim to export our services to Europe and grabbing a market share of what was being outsourced in the Far East. We had to train the workers to the meaning of quality and to European standards; we did this counting on ourselves but also by sending some of our technicians for training in Europe.

We then had to establish our company as a reliable, quality oriented and cost effective print producer, and I was lucky to be backed by a dedicated team with whom I worked in several directions concentrating on international fairs, trips and visits to potential clients & international companies.

Today Sahara Printing Company has renowned reputation as being one of the few suppliers in the area meeting the European standards and our staff is dedicated on a 24/7 basis to our clients.

No one can deny the downturn the sector is facing together with the challenges that arose since the January 25th revolution, from what you see, what are the strategies for survival?

Since the 25th of January we met the situation with lots of good hope for the future of Egypt and our industry. We were faced with the challenge to keep the trust of our European clients who feared delivery problems due to our unstable political atmosphere but we worked hard with the support of our staff and workers to keep the same tempo.

Yes the demand in the local market has dropped since January 25th and the export profit margins have decreased substantially but we have managed to survive during this difficult transition period keeping our staff and maintaining quality and punctuality.



What do you dream of for Sahara?

My dream for Sahara is to keep on expanding and grabbing a larger export market share as well as serving our local market.

In Sahara we will always strive for excellence by investing in the latest technology, and also by developing our human power which is the real motto behind our success.

A common question to our guests is, on a personal level, how do you stay motivated in what is nowadays a less than a supportive environment?

It is true that sometimes I had felt down when things were not good for our country but my dreams and belief in the power of the true Egyptians and with the support of my family, my co-workers and the will to build a great future for Sahara I always keep moving ahead.



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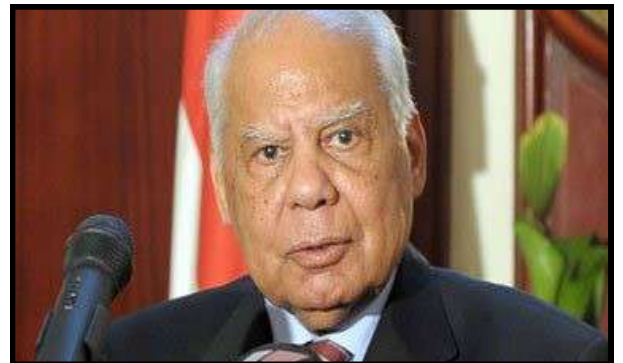
Egypt's New Cabinet



Egypt's new interim cabinet, headed by Prime Minister Hazem El-Beblawi, was recently sworn in on amid economic challenges which require a government able to bolster the country's financial image. Several of the newly-appointed ministers have already stated their respective priorities in their initial statements.

Hazem Beblawi is a renowned economist and also a Co-founder of the Egyptian Social Democratic Party.

He served as Undersecretary-General at the UN between 1995 and 2000 and was the minister of finance in Essam Sharaf's cabinet from July to October 2011 during Egypt's post-revolution army-administered transitional phase.



He resigned in October 2011 to object to clashes in Cairo's Maspero district between military police and Coptic protesters in which 28 of the latter were killed.

Abdel Fattah El-Sisi - First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense



Born in 1954, General Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi graduated from Egypt's military academy in 1977. He went on to serve in the mechanized infantry, specializing in anti-tank warfare and mortar warfare.

In 2008 he became the commander of the northern military zone in Egypt.

When the 25 January revolution erupted in 2011, General El-Sisi was head of military intelligence as well as the youngest member of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, the body which went on to rule the country until presidential elections in June 2012.

In August 2012, Morsi appointed El-Sisi as minister of defense replacing Field Marshal Tantawi.

On 1 July 2013, the Egyptian armed forces, headed by El-Sisi, delivered an ultimatum to political groups in Egypt, requesting that they solve the ongoing political deadlock within 48 hours or face an army-imposed roadmap.

On 3 July, El-Sisi declared on TV that Morsi had failed Egyptians and that he was no longer president, to be replaced by the head of the Supreme Constitutional Court. El-Sisi maintained that the army was acting solely to preserve Egypt's national security.

General El-Sisi currently enjoys a significant level of popularity among different classes and groups in Egypt, although the Muslim Brotherhood accuse him of leading an illegitimate coup against Morsi.

Hossam Eissa - Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Higher Education

Hossam Eissa is a political analyst, law professor and former head of the steering committee of the Constitution Party, which he co-founded with liberal figure Mohamed El-Baradei. He resigned from the party in March in the face of apparent internal divisions.



Eissa earned his doctorate from the Sorbonne in France and taught at universities in Cairo, Algeria and Japan. He also worked as a legal consultant to several regional and international entities such as UNESCO.

Eissa has been politically active since he was a student and is a former member of the Nasserist Party's political bureau.

Ziad Bahaa El-Din - Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and International Cooperation

Bahaa El-Din is a lawyer and a founding member of the Egyptian Social Democratic Party.

He was a member of the now-dissolved 2012 parliament, having won a seat in As-siut.



Bahaa El-Din received his bachelor's degree in economics from the American University in Cairo in 1987 and a bachelor's in law from Cairo University in 1986. He later received a doctorate in financial law from the London School of Economics, and worked in various parts of the Egyptian state bureaucracy. From 1997 to 2000, Bahaa El-Din was a senior legal advisor to Egypt's economy ministry, and from 2004 to 2007 he was chairman of the Egyptian General Authority for Investment and Free Zones, a governmental entity concerned with regulating and facilitating foreign and domestic investment.

He was initially among the names being suggested for the premiership in the first post-Morsi cabinet, but his selection was opposed by the Nour Party.

Abdel-Aziz Fadel - Minister of Civil Aviation



Ex-army officer Fadel held a number of posts at Egypt's state-owned airline EgyptAir, including vice chairman.

He holds a bachelor's degree in aeronautical engineering from Egypt's Military Technical College. He also has a diploma in management from the American University in Cairo.

He joined the Egyptian Air Force in 1972 as an aircraft maintenance engineer and went on to hold several executive maintenance, engineering and logistics positions until he became vice president of safety and quality in 2001, two years before joining EgyptAir.

Counselor Adel Abdel Hamid - Minister of Justice



He was appointed and took oath of office before acting President Adly Mansour on 21 July 2013.

Abdel-Hamid was graduated from Cairo University's law faculty in 1960. He worked in prosecution

until appointed a judge at Giza Court of First Instance in July 1973. In March 1984 he was appointed a counselor at the Court of Cassation. In June 1989 he was appointed Deputy Chief of the Court of Cassation. In July 2009 he was appointed head of the Court of Cassation and Chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council.

In December 2011 Abdel-Hamid was appointed Minister of Justice in the interim cabinet of Kamal el-Ganzouri. On 2 August 2012 he was replaced as Justice Minister by Ahmed Mekki in the Kandil Cabinet.

Adel Labib - Minister of Local Development

Adel Labib served as governor in several Egyptian governorates under Mubarak, including Qena in Upper Egypt, Beheira in the Nile Delta, and Alexandria.

There were major protests against him in Alexandria with some local groups accusing him of mismanagement during his term.



However, in 2011 he was made governor of Qena for a second time by prime minister Essam Sharaf after protests by locals demanded that Labib be appointed in place of an unpopular alternative.

Labib continued to serve as Qena's governor until the June 2012 governor reshuffle under then-president Mohamed Morsi. He was succeeded by Salah Abdel-Meguid, a 52-year-old expert on environmental affairs.

Ahmed El-Borai - Minister of Social Solidarity

El-Borai served as minister of manpower under Egypt's first post-revolution prime minister Essam Sharaf in March 2011 until he was replaced in August 2012 by the Muslim Brotherhood's Khaled El-Azhary. He is also a founding member of the Constitution Party.



The law professor, who holds degrees from the universities of Cairo and Paris, succeeded in June 2011 in removing Egypt from the International Labor Organization's "short-term" blacklist, partly through his decision that Egyptian workers would be free to establish and form independent trade unions, a significant advance for workers rights.

His decision, however, was not enacted by parliament and Egypt was consequently put back on the ILO blacklist.

As an expert in labor relations, he played a prominent role in drafting the unified labor law of 2003.

Ahmed Galal - Minister of Finance



Galal, who holds a doctorate in economics from Boston University, has been the Managing Director of the Economic Research Forum (ERF), a Cairo-based leading non-governmental research institution covering the Middle East, since 2007.

Under the Morsi regime, Galal participated in an economic development initiative launched by former prime minister Hisham Kandil in December 2012 which aimed to tackle Egypt's economic challenges through a series of "societal dialogues" between various societal and political factions.

Galal is described as a "non-partisan proponent of the importance of growth with equity as well as the vital role of politics for sound economic policies."

Under his leadership, the ERF launched new research on economic inequality, natural resource management and labour and human capital development.

Before that, Galal was a researcher with the World Bank for 18 years, where he served as industrial economist for Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa, economic advisor at the private sector development department and finally as adviser on the Middle East and North Africa from 2006 to 2007.

A prolific writer, Galal has authored and co-authored over a dozen works on privatization, regulation of monopolies, trade, monetary policy and fiscal policy.

The prospective minister was also the Executive Director of Research of the Egyptian Centre for Economic Studies (ECES), another independent think tank, between 2000 and 2006.

Ahmed Imam - Minister of Electricity

Imam was appointed by ousted president Morsi and will continue in his post.

He started his career as an engineer at the Aswan High Dam power plant, then moved to West Delta Electricity Production Company where he worked until

2002. He was then appointed head of the Cairo Electricity Production Company until 2011. After the 25 January revolution, Imam was appointed deputy to the Minister of Electricity. He was appointed to the ministerial role by Morsi in early 2013.



Criticisms arose lately after recurrent electricity blackouts over the past two months. In June, Imam said that Egypt's current electricity-generating capacity now exceeds national consumption.

He called on citizens to continue cooperating with the ministry by decreasing their electricity consumption.

Ashraf El-Araby - Minister of Planning

El-Araby served as Egypt's Minister of Planning and International Cooperation from August 2012 to May 2013 under Hisham Kandil. He was replaced by Muslim Brotherhood figure Amr Darrag in a May reshuffle.



An economist by training, El-Araby received his doctorate from Kansas State University in the United States. For the majority of his career, he worked at the country's National Planning Institute.

From 2006 until the end of 2011 he headed the technical advisory office of the former planning minister, Fayza Abounaga. After a brief interlude, during which he worked at the Arab Planning Institute in Kuwait, El-Araby was called back to head the ministry.

El-Araby was a key part of the Egyptian team negotiating with the International Monetary Fund to obtain Egypt's long-awaited \$4.8 billion loan and is expected to take up this role once again.

Atef Helmy - **Minister of ICT**



Helmy was originally appointed as minister of communications and information technology in January 2013. He resigned from the cabinet on July 1 in protest at ousted president Mohamed Morsi's failure to respond to nationwide protests against his rule.

A graduate of a military technical college, Helmy obtained a diploma in computer science from Ain Shams University in 1979. After leaving the army in 1983, he began his career in the civilian IT sector, working in several Egyptian and multinational corporations including Oracle Egypt, where he became its Managing Director.

Ayman Abu Hadid - **Minister of Agriculture**



Abu Hadid was first appointed agriculture minister in former prime minister Ahmed Shafik's cabinet which was formed during the 18-day January 2011 uprising. He continued to serve as minister in the following cabinet under former prime minister Essam Sharaf.

He was replaced as minister under former prime minister Hisham Kandil in 2012.

Dorreya Sharaf El-Din - Minister of Information

Sharaf El-Din is the first woman to take on the role of information minister.

The information ministry has long faced criticisms that it is used as a tool by the government to control the media, and many calls have been made to abolish it since the January 2011 revolution.



Sharaf El-Din is a significant figure in the state-run Egyptian Radio and Television Union. She previously served as the First Undersecretary of the information ministry, heading the satellite channels division.

She has also hosted several television shows including “Sual” (Question) on a state channel and Ahl El-Raey (People of Opinion) on privately-owned Dream channel.

Sharaf El-Din was also a member of the policies committee and the women's committee of the former president Mubarak's now-dissolved National Democratic Party.

Hisham Zaazou - Minister of Tourism

Zaazou continues in his post as tourism minister, which he held in the previous cabinet.

He is a political independent who was appointed tourism minister in August 2012. He was previously assistant to former tourism minister Mounir Fakhry Abdel-Nour.



In June, Zaazou resigned from his post in protest at the appointment of a member of militant Islamist group Al-Gamaa Al-Islamiya as governor of Luxor. However, Zaazou withdrew the resignation later and continued as minister after the governor resigned.

Hany Mahmoud - Minister of Administrative Development



Is an Egyptian engineer and former minister of ICT of Egypt who briefly served in the Kandil cabinet.

Mahmoud received a Bachelor of Arts degree in telecommunication engineering from Alexandria University. He also completed academic

courses and training programs at different higher education institutions, including London Business School, INSEAD, IMD Business School, the University of Sheffield, Xerox Leadership Academy and Vodafone Academy.

In 1994, Mahmoud served as the marketing manager of XEROX in Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA). In 1996, he became regional human resources manager of the company in the United Kingdom. Then from 1997 to 1999, Mahmoud worked as general manager of human resources, business quality and customer satisfaction for XEROX.

Leaving XEROX, he began to work in Vodafone Egypt as general manager of human resources, administrative and legal affairs in 2000. He worked in the same company for ten years and during this period, he served at different posts, including vice president of Vodafone Turkey (2006–2007), vice president of Vodafone Egypt (2007–2008) and chairman of Vodafone Turkey and regional director of the company for Central Europe and Africa (2009–2010).

In 2011, Mahmoud was appointed Chairman of the Egypt Post then he was named as the Director of the Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC). On August 2, 2012, he was appointed minister of ICT.

Ibrahim El-Demery - Minister of Transport



Ibrahim Mehleb - Minister of Housing, Utilities and Urban

Mehleb headed the public Arab Contractors Company for 11 years before resigning in September 2012. He was originally appointed by Mubarak-era minister of housing Ibrahim Soliman, currently in jail pending trial on corruption charges.



Under Mehleb's leadership the company carried out major construction projects in Cairo including building major bridges.

He graduated with a degree in engineering from Cairo University in 1972.

Kamal Abu-Eita - Minister of Manpower



Abu-Eita is president of the Egyptian Federation of Independent Trade Unions (EFITU). Since Morsi's ouster, he has been openly supportive of the "30 June revolution" and has called on members of EFITU to end labor strikes.

He is the general manager of the Giza Real Estate Tax Authority. He is one of the founders of the pan-Arab Karama Party and is founder and president of the independent union of Real Estate Tax Authority employees.

Abu-Eita is known for leading the formation of the first independent trade union, the independent general union of Real Estate Tax Authority employees, in 2009, after leading the Tax Authority employees' national strike in 2007. He fought to split from the official state-backed General Union of Banking and Insurance Employees to which the Tax Authority employees belonged.

After the ouster of Hosni Mubarak, Abu-Eita was offered the post of minister of manpower by Yehia El-Gamal, deputy prime minister in Egypt's interim government, but he declined the offer.

Abu-Eita was also an MP in the now dissolved 2011 parliament. In the 2011 elections, he together with other Karama candidates ran on the Muslim Brotherhood-led Freedom and Justice Party list.

Abu-Eita was born in 1953 in Cairo's Bulaq district.

Khaled Abdel-Aziz - Minister of Youth



Abdel-Aziz was the head of the Shooting Club, a private sports club in Giza, and then became Chairman of the National Council of Youth. He is a member of the Egypt Party, founded and presided by Islamic moderate preacher Amr Khaled.

Abdel-Aziz was also the director of the 2006 football African Cup of Nations, which Egypt hosted and won.

He was nominated by Khaled Talimeh, a famous political activist and a member of the Popular Current. Talimeh will become the vice minister.

Laila Iskandar - Minister of Environment

Laila Iskandar is an Egyptian social entrepreneur who has worked on environmental projects that have received international recognition.



She has worked extensively with garbage collectors in Cairo, particularly the community in Mokattam, winning the Goldman Environmental Prize in 1994 for her work. She also set up a recycling project in Sinai working with the local community.

Iskandar is the Chairperson of CID Consulting (Community and International Development Group) that works with garbage collectors in Cairo on environmental initiatives such as recycling.

CID Consulting received the award for Social Entrepreneur of the Year from the Schwab Foundation at the World Economic Forum in 2006. Iskandar received the award from then-prime minister Ahmed Nazif in Sharm El-Sheikh where the forum was held.

Iskandar studied economics and political science at Cairo University. She then went on to gain a master's in teaching and a doctorate in education at UC Berkeley, California and Columbia University, New York respectively.

Maha El-Rabat - Minister of Health



Rabat is the head of the public health department at Qasr Al-Aini Medical School at Cairo University. The first woman to hold this position, she graduated from the faculty of medicine at Cairo University in

According to news reports, state body the National Council for Women nominated Rabat for the ministerial position.

Some activists such as Mamdouh Hamza have accused Rabat of being complicit in the privatization of public hospitals during the Mubarak regime.

Mahmoud Abul-Nasr - Minister of Education



Abul-Nasr was formerly head of the ministry's technical education sector.

He is currently a faculty member of Cairo University's mechanical engineering department.

Mohamed Abu Shadi - Minister of Supply



Abu Shadi, a police general, was formerly the senior interior ministry official responsible for investigating supply crimes.

Abu Shadi also served as the head of the internal trade sector in the Ministry of Trade and Industry under Rashid Mohamed Rashid, the last trade minister under ousted president Hosni Mubarak

The new minister is in charge of distributing state-subsidized food and fuel. One of his biggest challenges will be to put an end to the chronic fuel shortages that Egypt has been experiencing in recent months.

Mohamed Abdel Motaleb - Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources

Was the Chairman of the National Water Resource center since 2012, he has over 25 years of experience in the fields of water resources management, river morphology, marine & industrial hydraulics, physical models, hydraulic structures and environmental impact assessment.

Dr. Abdel-Motaleb holds a Ph.D. from Colorado State University, USA and has a wide experience cooperating with multi-national organizations.



He has supervised many national projects as the national Master Plan for Water Resources Program, South Valley Development Project (Toshka), El-Salam Canal project and water conservation and improving irrigation in western Delta project, Flash Floods in Egypt; Protection and Management "LIFE" project and Friend/Nile project. He has also published several scientific papers locally and internationally.

Prof. Abdel-Motaleb is a member in the World Water Council, Arab Water Council, Egyptian Civil Engineers Syndicate and board member in the Egyptian Agricultural Research Center Research, the Egyptian Dutch Advisory Panel and M.Sc. CHEAM-IAMB Bari Examining Board.

Mohamed Amin El-Mahdy - Minister of Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation

An international judge and a prominent lawmaker, El-Mahdy is a member of the advisory committee of the Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (CRCICA) and the National Human Rights Council.



Graduating with a degree in law in 1956, El-Mahdy started out as an associate in the technical office of late Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser, and later became an advisor to the justice and finance ministers.

Over his extensive career, El-Mahdy has assumed several leading judicial posts. From October 2000 to September 2001, he chaired the Egyptian State Council and the High Administrative Court.

From 1994 to 1997, he served as a constitutional advisor to the Kuwaiti emir.

He was the only Egyptian judge to serve as member of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the body is tasked with prosecuting crimes committed during the wars in the former Yugoslavia.

In 2007, El-Mahdy was selected by the United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon to be member of the UN backed tribunal trying suspects in the 2005 assassination of Lebanese prime minister Rafiq Hariri.

Following the January 25 revolution, El-Mahdy served as member of a national fact-finding committee tasked with investigation into violations that took place during the uprising.

He also heads a national committee tasked with retrieving Egyptian funds from overseas.

His post – minister of transitional justice and national reconciliation - is a new role, replacing the old position of minister of justice.

Mohamed Ibrahim - **Minister of Antiquities**

Ibrahim was the minister of antiquities in the cabinet under ex-prime minister Kamal Ganzouri in December 2012, and continued in the role under the premiership of Hisham Kandil until May 2013.

A professor of antiquities at the faculty of arts in Ain Shams University, Ibrahim has many critics among Egyptian archaeologists and Egyptologists, including the employees of the ministry.

Critics of Ibrahim say that during his tenure he failed to address ministry corruption, did not provide temporary ministry employees with permanent contracts, and allowed the situation of Egypt's antiquities to deteriorate.



Mohamed Ibrahim - **Minister of the Interior**

Ibrahim was originally appointed in a cabinet reshuffle in January 2013, and is one of the few ministers to keep his post after the ouster of former president Mohamed Morsi.



In May, he received a two-year prison sentence for "refusing to implement a court ruling" of paying a fine to two political prisoners who were released. However, Ibrahim appealed the verdict, won the case, and remained minister of interior.

Mohamed Mokhtar Gomaa - Minister of Religious Endowments



Gomaa is dean of the Faculty of Islamic Studies at Al-Azhar University, and a member Al-Azhar's senior clerical institute.

He was born in 1939 in Qaliyubia governorate, and earned his bachelor's degree in 1965 in Arabic studies, he later completed a master's and a doctorate.

Gomaa worked at several newspapers as an Arabic proofreader and has been a member of the Journalists Syndicate since 1972.

Mohamed Saber Arab - Minister of Culture



Mohamed Saber Arab is a history professor at Al-Azhar University. He was head of the Egyptian National Library and Archives from 2006 until May 2012.

He was appointed Minister of Culture in May 2012, succeeding Shaker Abdel-Hamid. Arab resigned from the post in June to be allowed to win a state prize for social sciences worth LE200,000, which sparked controversy at the time.

Arab was reinstated in Hisham Kandil's cabinet in June 2012.

Arab resigned again in January 2013 in protest at brutal treatment of anti-government protesters by police. However, he returned to his position shortly afterwards at the request of Kandil.

He was replaced by controversial figure Alaa Abdel-Aziz in the cabinet reshuffle of May 2013, who faced weeks of protests from members of the arts community after his sackings of high profile culture ministry figures.

Mounir Fakhry Abdel-Nour - Minister of Trade and Industry



Abdel-Nour is one of the ex-ministers that claimed to have been offered and refused a ministerial position under recently ousted president Mohamed Morsi.

He is currently secretary-general of the National Salvation Front, Egypt's main opposition bloc under Morsi's regime.

The 68-year-old politician served as Egypt's tourism minister from February 2011 until August 2012 under the cabinet of Essam Sharaf, the first post-revolution prime minister.

At the time secretary-general of the Wafd Party, he was the first minister from an opposition party to hold a cabinet post for 30 years.

The minister is also the founder of the Egyptian Finance Company and was a member of the National Council for Human Rights. He also sits on the board of directors for the Egyptian Federation of Industries and the Egyptian Competition Authority.

Nabil Fahmy - Minister of Foreign Affairs



Fahmy, a former Egyptian ambassador to the US, will assume the role of foreign minister in place of Mohamed Kamel Amr who has been in the post since July 2011.

Fahmy, who is dean of the School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at the

American University in Cairo, was Egypt's ambassador to the US from 1999 to 2008.

Previously, he was the country's ambassador to Japan from 1997 to 1999. He also served as the political advisor to Egypt's foreign minister from 1992 to 1997.

The career diplomat worked extensively on issues of Middle East peace and regional disarmament.

Fahmy was born in New York in 1951. He received a bachelor's degree in physics and mathematics and a master's in management, both from the American University in Cairo.

Osama Saleh - Minister of Investment



Saleh served as investment minister from August 2012 to May 2013 in the government of ousted president Mohamed Morsi. He was then replaced by Yehia Hamed, a spokesperson for the Muslim Brotherhood's political arm, the Freedom and Justice Party, from which Morsi

Born in 1960 and a graduate of Cairo University's faculty of commerce, Saleh served as chairman of Egypt's General Authority for Free Zones and Investment (GAFI), a governmental entity concerned with regulating and facilitating foreign and domestic investment, from 2009 until his instatement as minister.

Saleh told Ahram that he accepted the ministerial post offered to him by interim Prime Minister Hazem El-Beblawi after former tourism minister Mounir Fakhry Abdel-Nour turned it down. Saleh said that despite the "difficult time" the country was experiencing, he would complete the mission he had begun while in office, in particular by encouraging investment.

Saleh said he is confident that the general climate in Egypt will attract investments once the situation settles down, referring to ongoing political unrest in the wake of Morsi's ouster.

Ramzy George - **Minister of Scientific Research**

Born in 1963, George graduated from the faculty of agriculture at Cairo University in 1984.

He pursued an academic career and is a professor at Cairo University.



Reda Hafez - **Minister of Military Production**

Air Marshall Reda Hafez, 61, has been the commander of the Egyptian Air Force since 2008. He has served in the air force since 1972 and held several command posts over his career.

The air marshal is a member of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF), which ruled Egypt from February

Hafez is one of the handful of ministers appointed by Morsi to keep his position in this cabinet reshuffle.



Sherif Ismail - **Minister of Petroleum**

Ismail's name was not announced until just before the swearing-in on 16 July. Another name, Mohamed Shoeb, had been circulating as the person expected to be appointed to the ministry.

Ismail is chairman of the state-owned Ganoub El-Wadi Petroleum Holding Company which manages exploration and production concessions, establishes joint ventures with private companies and constructs oil infrastructure.



Taher Abu Zeid - Minister of Sports



Abu Zeid was a star of the Egyptian national football team in the 1980s, helping the Pharaohs to win the 1986 African Cup of Nations trophy.

He also starred with Cairo-based club Ahly, collecting a large number of trophies and awards.

Egypt's New Ministers set out the new Priorities

Egypt's new cabinet held its first meetings and urged parties to keep their demonstrations peaceful, as a panel named to amend the constitution called on all sides to contribute. Forging ahead with an army "roadmap" for political transition, Foreign Minister Nabil Fahmy launched a public relations campaign to boost the army-backed administration's credibility abroad.

The caretaker cabinet, in a meeting chaired by Prime Minister Hazem Beblawi, urged "all political parties to express their opinions peacefully, and to renounce violence," after weeks of mass protests in the capital by pro-Morsi demonstrators, some of which have led to deadly clashes. The meeting focused on Egypt's battered economy and the security situation.

A newly appointed panel of four university professors and six judges also held talks on drafting a new constitution at the Shura Council, or upper house of parliament, the official MENA news agency said. The head of the panel, the president's legal adviser Ali Awad, told reporters that the body would accept suggestions for amendments from all groups and political parties. Its members have 30 days to complete their task, after which their amendments will be brought before a 50-strong body representing different groups in Egyptian society, which will submit final changes to President Mansour, before he puts it to a referendum. Work also continued on boosting the new regime's foreign relations.

Fahmy has said his ministry would “form a committee to follow what is published about the revolution abroad and to provide sound information,” he told a news conference.

Morsi’s overthrow has received a mixed reception abroad. The African Union has suspended Egypt’s membership, but some Gulf countries that distrusted Morsi have pledged billions of dollars in aid. Fahmy also took a more cautious tone towards the conflict in Syria than Morsi’s government did, saying Morsi’s decision to cut diplomatic ties with the war-torn country would be “re-examined”.

Budget Deficit Expending Faster than Expected Egyptian Magnate Promises Major Investment

Egypt’s new military-backed government faces intense pressure to repair the state’s chaotic finances but is likely instead to spend billions, hoping to raise living standards and get protesters off the streets. A budget deficit that has soared to about \$3.2 billion a month, worsened by weak tax revenues and a



wasteful system of fuel and food subsidies, is the biggest threat to economic stability following Egypt’s 2011 revolution.

Egyptian Magnate Promises Major Investment

Egyptian businessman Naguib Sawiris, whose family controls the Orascom business empire, has said he and his brothers intend to inject investment into Egyptian economy “like never before”. Sawiris, who criticized the toppled government in



“This government tried to either appeal to senior company officials or impose heavy taxes on them,” as they did with his family’s business, only because he was on the opposition’s side.

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Canada in the Spotlight



Grand Lake Area of N.B. cleans up after Fierce Storm

Parts of southern New Brunswick are cleaning up after a quick but destructive storm downed trees and leveled buildings Saturday night.

Several communities in and near the Grand Lake area were hit with strong winds, and possibly a tornado, according to video and eyewitness accounts.



One hard-hit area was Cambridge Narrows, located approximately 40 kilometers southeast of Fredericton. NB Power spent Sunday reconnecting power lines that were knocked out in the storm.

Minister Flaherty Discusses Economy with Provincial-Territorial Finance Ministers in First-Ever Telepresence Meeting

The Honourable Jim Flaherty, Minister of Finance, took part in a landmark Telepresence meeting with his provincial and territorial counterparts on the global economic situation in advance of the upcoming G-20 Finance Ministers' meeting in Moscow.



“Discussions offered an important exchange of views on the issues facing the global economy and what governments can do to spur on job creation and economic growth in this time of ongoing global uncertainty,” said Minister Flaherty. “I will take what I heard from my provincial and territorial counterparts to Moscow.”



The key task for all countries and governments is that of balancing support for job creation and economic growth with implementation of clear plans to reduce deficits and return to balanced budgets over the medium term. The Government of Canada will continue to promote job creation and economic growth by moving forward with its Economic Action Plan 2013.



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New Design Unveiled for Canadian Coast Guard Lifeboats

VANCOUVER, British Columbia – The Honourable Kerry-Lynne D. Findlay, Associate Minister of National Defence, and Randy Kamp, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, on behalf of the Honourable Keith Ashfield, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, unveiled the new design for the next generation of Coast Guard lifeboats to be constructed as part of the National Shipbuilding Procurement Strategy. Funding for the building of these vessels was announced on June 26, 2013, as part of an investment of up to \$488 million in the Coast Guard's fleet renewal.

“Our Government is taking action now to create economic opportunities for every sector of the Canadian shipbuilding industry,” said Associate Minister Findlay. “I am proud that



vessels was done right here in Vancouver and that the contract for constructing the vessels will be open to shipyards across Canada. This is a good example of our government’s National Shipbuilding Procurement Strategy providing economic benefits across the country.”

“Our Government has invested more in the Coast Guard than any other Government in Canadian history,” said Parliamentary Secretary Kamp. “These new lifeboats will enable the Coast Guard to continue to uphold its commitment to the safety of all people on the water.”



The completion of the design contract is the first step towards the construction of the next generation of Arun-class lifeboats. The design work for the lifeboats was completed by Robert Allan Ltd. of Vancouver, as the result of a \$747,641 contract awarded in April 2012.

These shore-based self-righting lifeboats will be capable of operations up to 100 nautical miles from shore. This procurement will replace Coast Guard’s existing Arun-type vessels which have an average age of 18 years. These vessels are being built as part of the Government of Canada’s National Shipbuilding Procurement Strategy. Construction of the vessels is expected to begin as early as 2014, and the tender will be open to Canadian shipyards other than the two shipyards selected to build the large vessels.

Wave of Celebrations Spread Across Southern Ontario to Mark Two-Year Countdown to TORONTO 2015 Games



Top Canadian athletes from a variety of summer sports boxing, gymnastics, softball, canoe/kayak (sprint), athletics and triathlon are igniting a celebration of sport and culture across southern Ontario, marking the two-year countdown to the TORONTO 2015 Pan Am/Parapan Am Games.

Radiating out from Toronto, the Host City of the Games, special events are taking place in Ajax (baseball and softball), Caledon (equestrian), Hamilton (soccer), Markham (table tennis, badminton), Milton (cycling), Mississauga (taekwondo, judo, karate, wrestling, wheelchair rugby, goalball), Oshawa (boxing), St. Catharines (rowing) and Welland (canoe/kayak sprint).

“It is about bringing the excitement of the TORONTO 2015 Games to all corners of the Greater Golden Horseshoe,” said Ian Troop, chief executive officer of the TORONTO 2015 Pan Am/Parapan Am Games Organizing Committee (TO2015). “Each community has put their own unique stamp on their event, highlighting the sports they’re hosting and celebrating the features and talents of their hometowns they’re most proud of,” he added. “This is just the beginning of what the region will look like two years from today when we join together to stage the largest international multi-sport Games ever held in Canada!”

In Toronto, Olympic silver medallist Jason Burnett will perform his award-winning trampoline routine while top Ontario BMX riders soar and do aerial tricks on a closed-off street in the midst of downtown skyscrapers. Visitors can also try out rugby, modern pentathlon and sitting volleyball.



Newly announced CIBC Team Next athlete mentors will also sign autographs and pose for photos in Toronto with members of the public at the event in Commerce Court. The mentors include triathlon star Simon Whitfield (four-time Olympian and Olympic gold and silver medallist); soccer player Kara Lang (Olympian, Pan Am Games bronze medallist and two-time FIFA World Cup player); boxer Mary Spencer (Olympian and 2011 Pan Am Games gold medallist); and wheelchair racer Josh Cassidy (two-time Paralympian and winner of the 2010 London Marathon and 2012 Boston Marathon). In Welland, canoe sprinter Mark Oldershaw, a 2012 Olympic bronze medallist, and kayak sprinter K.C. Fraser, a 2011 Pan Am gold medallist, will go head-to-head in the inaugural race at the official opening of the newly renovated Welland Pan Am Flatwater Centre.



In Markham site of the largest community celebration thousands are expected to turn out to watch Sun Jian Fei, a professional table tennis player and former Chinese national team member, show off his fast moving blades, while 2011 Pan Am boxing gold medallists Mary Spencer and Mandy Bujold enjoy a friendly spar in Oshawa.





“With two years to go until we welcome athletes from throughout the Americas to the 2015 Pan American Games, preparations are on time and on budget,” said the Honourable Bal Gosal, Minister of State (Sport). “Our Government is proud to be making investments in building state-of-the-art facilities that will serve not only our elite athletes, but also the citizens of the Greater Golden Horseshoe for years to come.”



“Today’s events across the Greater Golden Horseshoe mark an important milestone in two years, Ontario will host the world as we come together and showcase youth, diversity and athletic excellence in our province,” said Michael Chan, Ontario Minister Responsible for the 2015 Pan and Parapan American Games. “These community celebrations are just the beginning – they are getting people excited about the lasting legacy that the Games will leave for future generations.”



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CEBC

Members' Benefits



July 2013

Services:

Egypt Air :

CEBC members (their spouses & children) are offered discounted tickets on all classes



Members who wish to receive the **Egypt Air Plus Mileage Card** are welcome to contact Ms. Amira Talaat from CEBC.

Alitalia :

CEBC members are offered from 6% to 10% discounted rate on their tickets to Europe on economy Classes (Y, B, M, H, K, V, T & N) and from 10% to 15%



Members who wish to receive the **Alitalia discounted tickets** are welcome to contact Ms. Martha Youakim at 0120 41 41 430 or 22418490.

Mobinil :

CEBC members are entitled to special offers from Mobinil on the following devices and buckets:

- ☐ Blackberries
- ☐ iphone
- ☐ ipad
- ☐ Samsung Galaxy Tab



Restaurants:

Cocoon Restaurant & Café:

CEBC members are entitled to a special Promotion from Cocoon Restaurant & Café.

Address: 49 Masr Helwan El Zera'ay St., Maadi



Rossini:

CEBC members are entitled to **15% discount** on all “A La Carte” menus and beverages in all “**Rossini’s Outlets, Restaurants**”.

Address: Sun City Shopping Mall 5th Floor – Autostrad Road – Sheraton Bldgs – Heliopolis



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Invite you to enjoy a 10% reduction on all the tasty a la carte food & beverages and also on the total bill of any outside catering.



Address: Sun City Shopping Mall 5th Floor – Autostrad Road – Sheraton Bldgs – Heliopolis

Minart Furniture:

CEBC members are entitled to a special 15% discount when purchasing at “Minart” showroom for fine furniture.

Hotels: CEBC is contracted for special room rates with the following hotels :

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Fairmont
NILE CITY
CAIRO

Iberotel
Hotels & Resorts



Cairo

- ☐ Fairmont Heliopolis & Towers
- ☐ Kempinski Nile Hotel
- ☐ The Gabriel
- ☐ Safir Cairo hotel

El Gouna

- ☐ Arenna Inn
- ☐ Ali Pasha
- ☐ Captain's Inn
- ☐ Dawar El Omda
- ☐ Fanadir
- ☐ Mosaïque
- ☐ Turtle's Inn

Hurghada

- ☐ Kempinski Soma Bay

Nile Cruises

- ☐ Sonesta St. George Nile Cruise

Sharm El Sheikh

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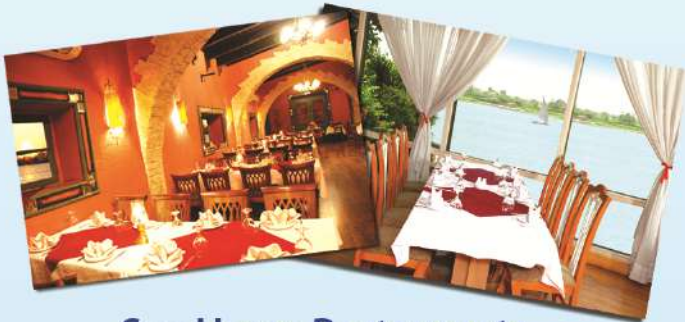
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Members' Birthdates

Dr. Hany Elsharkawi
Chief Executive Officer
Cherion Petroleum Holdings Ltd.
August 01

Mr. Mohamed Brenjy
Vice President and CEO
Arab Company for Water Treatment and Bottling (Acwatab)

Mr. Waleed El Bahtimy
Vice President & CEO
Alexandria Maritime Services
"Alexmar"
August 04

Mr. Essam Kafafi
President
Middle East Projects Developments
August 09

Mr. Galal Zaki
Chief Executive Officer
Perception Communication
August 09

Mr. Hossam Megahed
Board Member
Information Technology Industry
Development Agency (ITIDA)
August 11



Happy Birthday

Mr. Magdi Gamil
Director, Sales & Marketing
Fairmont Nile City Hotel
August 12

Ms. Hala Borai
Executive Vice President,
Financial and Economic
Affairs
Egyptian Petrochemicals
Holding Co. (ECHEM)
August 13

Eng. Mohamed Shawky
Consultant Engineering
International Office of
Engineering Consultants
August 14

Mr. Hassanein Tawfiq
Managing Director
Advanced Computer Technology (ACT)
August 15

Mr. Fahim Soliman
Senior Manager
The Egyptian Company for Mobile
Services (Mobinil)
August 16

Mr. Marco Groppi
Representative - Associate Director
UBS AG Cairo Representative Office
August 16

Mr. Yasser Abd El Latif
General Manager
Travellers Egypt Group
August 19

Mr. Frank Naboulsi
Vice President & General Manager
Fairmont Nile City Hotel
August 20

Mr. Georges Bechara
Technical Director
VWS Egypt LLC
August 21

Mr. Hassan Hussein
Chairman & CEO
Aloula - El Taameer for Real Estate
August 23

Eng. Atalla Wahba
President
Interconsult
August 23



Happy Birthday

Mr. Samy Gabriel
Chairman
Metal Tube for Light Metal
Sections, Scaffolding &
Workform
August 24

Ms. Najla Rizk
Marketing Director
REIKA
August 28

Mr. Mohamed Abou Basha
Commercial Manager
Maba Group
August 30

Dr. Atef Abd El Latif
Chairman
Travellers Egypt Group
August 31

CEBC New Members

Ms. Alyaa Tahssein
Marketing Manager
Egabi Solutions



Mr. Sherif Khalifa
Business Development
Manager
Egabi Solutions



Mr. Maher Abou Steit
Assistant Managing Director
Piraeus Bank Egypt



Mr. Mohamed Hammam
Managing Director
Sigma Capital



Mr. Michel Mounir Mikhael
(Individual Member in the catering Field)



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