WP1: Preparation-D.1-2: National Report/Egypt

WP1.2

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Revision History

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I. Introduction

The preliminary analysis of the leather sector in Egypt and Jordan shows a gap with the international state of the art and the current position of the leather sector in both countries. The experts ensure that that the leather sector in both countries carries a high potential that is waiting to be unleashed. That was the main driver of Innovation for the Leather Industry in Jordan and Egypt Project (INNOLEA) which is directed toward supporting the efforts toward leather industry development in both Egypt and Jordan. More specifically. It aims at filling the gap in the area of leather sector specialized services, through the establishment of four leather centers in hosted by the universities in both Jordan and Egypt. The prospective centers shall provide totally new services such as; quality testing; certification of products; training; informative seminars on fashion trends; on new ways of organization of production; on funding opportunities; the organization of trade missions and; support of participation in exhibitions. The project also aims to create a link between University research activities and the leather sector that shall foster innovation and the manufacturing of high value quality products in both Jordan and Egypt.

A Glance at the Egyptian Economy

With an area slightly over one million square kilometers. Egypt is setting at its strategic location in the heart of the old world, at the North East of Africa. Egypt emerged as one of the world's first nation states in the tenth millennium BC. Considered a cradle of civilization, Ancient Egypt saw some of the earliest developments of writing, agriculture, urbanization, organized religion and central government.

Now a days, approximately 95% of the Egyptian population (97,041,072 according to July 2017 estimation[1]) lives within 20 km of the Nile River and its delta; vast areas of the country remain sparsely populated or uninhabited.

Classified as one of the emerging markets. With a GDP of 330 Billion Dollar in nominal prices (2017 estimation[2]), Egypt is considered as a lower-middle income country[3]. A wide body of

[1] Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics -http://capmas.gov.eg/

[2] www.cbe.org.eg

[3] World Bank-www.worldbank.org

opinion see this level of economic performance does not match the potentials of the Egyptian Economy.

In the past 2 decades the Egyptian economy have faced a dramatic ups and downs. At 2007 the GDP growth has hit an impressive peak of 7%. Put this high wave was broken at the hard rock of the 2008 international financial crises. The was not the end of bad news for the Egyptian economy as the political unrest between the years 2011 to 2014 kept the growth rate under the level of 3%. The good news, however, had to wait tell year 2016 as the economic growth started recovery to levels above 5% growth rate.

According to 2017 estimation, the Egyptian economy sectoral analysis[4] shows a deep reliance on services sector with a 55.7% of GDP is generated by services sector, comes in the second rank the industrial sector with a 33.1% of the GDP and 11.9% for Agricultural sector. However, the agricultural sector provides 29% of the jobs, exceeding industrial sector that employs only 23.5% of the labor force. In 2016, Leather industry contribution to the manufacturing sector added value is limited to the level of 0.4%

[5] of $55.5 billion total added value for the Egyptian manufacturing sector. This shows that the opportunity for the development of the leather sector.

This document focuses on exploring the current situation of the leather industry. With a special focus on assessing the sector training and quality check capacities. The results of the report shall be used as a corner stone for designing the prospective training and testing center action plan.

[4] Central Bank of Egypt-www.cbe.org.eg

[5] UNIDO – Report on World Manufacturing Production - 2017

II. Status of the Leather Industry in Egypt

a) History of Leather Industry in Egypt

Egyptian history has a traditional wealth in manufacture and use of leather and leather products as seen in the tombs of pharaonic civilization. A Statue displayed in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo of King Pepi II (2235-2141 B.C) shows the king holding his leather back bag. It is the earliest sign in the history of humanity of leather products.

Another evidence of the leather industry in Egypt goes back to 2300 B.C.. A painting on the walls of Beni Hassan tomb shows the phases of manufacturing of a leather sandal in ancient Egypt. The paint shows 3 workers, the first a shoe maker cuts the sandal standardized components from the leather material into soles and strings; the second shoemaker is pressing the leather flat; the third threads the strings with his teeth and the fourth bores through the wings of the sandal. Each shoemaker has his tools placed at the working position. The painting features the earliest example of division of labor in footwear manufacturing in the history by the mankind.

In the thirties of the past century, the Egyptian leather industry clustered by Magra EL-Ayoun area (5 kilometers north-west down town Cairo). Another old cluster of shoemakers is located Bab El Sherya (Cairo down town) . Recently, the industry has seen the establishment of more modern clusters in the cities 10th of Ramadan (63 KM northwest Cairo). 6th of October (30 KM west down town Cairo), El Obour City (55KM northwest Cairo). In addition to smaller groups of show makers in Alexandria and rest of the governorates.

Back in the sixties of the past century, the industry was pampered with commodity exchange agreements between Egypt and the Eastern bloc, which under, the raw leather and leather products was exported in exchange for other East European products. The quality standard under this agreement considered to be very law. This phase is believed to slow the development of the leather industry and to reduce its chances to compete in the international markets after the agreements were expired. [6]

b) Current developments of the leather industry

In 1995 , the government started running a plan to renovate the leather industry through establishing a modern industrial cluster in Robeaky Industrial District. The project is located between Cairo and Suez city about 45 KM from Cairo.

Egypt Robbiki leather City

The tanneries located in old Cairo city have produced, over time, one of the gravest and most worrisome environmental conditions found in the world today; the living conditions of the local population and of workers are not any better[7].

In response to industrial and environmental needs, the Egyptian government has made the decision to transfer the tanning industry, presently situated in Old Cairo, in the heart of the capital, to the industrial area near of Badr City (Al-Robikki area), which is situated approximately 45 kilometres from the capital. The estimated area of the project is about 6616 square KM. The project already started operating and some of the factories and workshops started operating[2]. This decision by the government is of particular historical importance: on the one hand it is a choice imposed by the limits of environmental acceptability of urban industrial development, and on the other it expresses a desire to take the opportunity to support and strengthen the Egyptian tanning industry by helping it to become part of an industrial economy.

The examination of the various future scenarios associated with the relocation of the tanneries to Al-Robikki area has thus become the subject of a detailed and articulated study which has looked at all aspects, both theoretical and practical, of the setting-up of a new industrial area.

The task of carrying out this study, and of developing a project to guide the setting-up of needed infrastructure (in line with the ecological standards and production competitiveness required by the international market), has been given to Assomac Servizi srl on behalf of the Egyptian Ministry of Industry, and for the IMC, has organised and coordinated a study group which includes

[6] M. Maher Abou El-Khair – INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE COMPONENT PROGRAMME - 2010

[7 ,2,3] UNIDO – Report on World Manufacturing Production - 2017

internationally-recognized experts, the Egyptian plant company Egitalec, and representatives of the various Egyptian industrial Associations which are involved in the project[3].

III. Structure of Leather Sector Egypt

a) Tanning Companies

The leather products industry broadly consists of tanning companies, converting by-products from the food industry (animal hides and skins) into leather which is then converted by leather products manufacturers, predominantly into footwear, leather goods, garments, and upholstery and sports goods.

At present the Egyptian tanners are not, generally speaking, in a very bright situation. Few companies are industrially organized and able to offer a product suitable for the international market. This is particularly true for the 320 tanneries in Old Cairo, which are predominantly artisan workshops, with insufficient and often obsolete machinery. Their production appears to lack a rational organization, and the spaces they occupy are in buildings which are completely inadequate for running a modern production cycle[8] .

These companies employ a total of around 7,500 workers and produce around 95 million square feet of leather. These figures give an average daily production per worker of around 48 square feet, which is less than half of the European standard. Profit margins are also

very low. However, on the positive side Egypt has a strong leather-working tradition, a good pool of entrepreneurs, as well as good raw-hide which can be further improved, and a work-force willing to work in tanneries at low cost. These factors are sufficient to face the challenge of change[2].

Most tanneries have been operating at cost or at loss since the early 1990s. Structural adjustment policies reduced or eliminated subsidies on basic utilities, such as electricity. Access to favorable foreign exchange rates, which ran 40-50% below official exchange rates, also ended raising the cost of imported inputs, namely chemicals. Demand for tanned leather goods also fell domestically due to rising inflation and changing consumer tastes. As a result, capacity utilization decreased from nearly 100% to only to 50%. In order to stay in business, tanners sold their products on long-term credit, while borrowing in the short-term in order to meet

[8 ,2] UNIDO – Report on World Manufacturing Production – 2017

expenses. This further added to production costs leaving little capital left to make investments in new equipment or environmentally friendly technologies.

Therefore, the competitiveness of Egyptian tanned leather suffers from:

- industrial overcrowding,
- lack of water treatment facilities, and
- the use of antiquated technologies and production processes[9].

Types of animals used

The types of animals from where the leather is extracted vary in Egypt, in which they use bovine animals, sheep, lambs, and goats. Egyptian wealth of cow hides, sheep and goat skins are characterized by high quality fibrous structure as well as unique grain pattern- well known at the overseas markets[10].

The animal wealth of the country is estimated at 8 M. bovines (cow/buffaloes), 6 M. sheep and 5 M. Goats; which follows in general a small-scale pattern of animal husbandry rather than large scale herds raising. Current slaughter and flaying takes place both at Formal recognized slaughter houses and Informal village private slaughter at varied proportions. Thus, a part of country's wealth of hides and skins is subject to serious post- mortem defects at the informal village private slaughter with eventual marked reduction in the raw material value and sequent lower grade/value of manufactured leather whether semi- processed, crust or finished. Table 1 and figure 1 below show the numbers of leather skins according to quality grades in governmental slaughterhouses in 2014 and 2015 where Table 2 illustrates the local production quantity and value of leather industry of the Egyptian private sector in 2014/2015.

[9] European Commission - 2010

[10 ,2] Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics -http://capmas.gov.eg/

Table 1: Numbers of leather skins according to the quality grades inside governmental slaughterhouses (by piece) in 2015[2]

(by piece) in 2015[2]

type	grade1	grade2	grade3	damaged	whole sale
cows	870311	35291	2994	17	9086166
buffalo	286911	12937	594	36	300487
sheep	415583	46443	14591	23	476640
goats	19757	90	-	58	19905
veal	4249	663	6	-	4918
camels	75050	11741	2647	15	89453
total	1671861	107165	20835	149	1800010

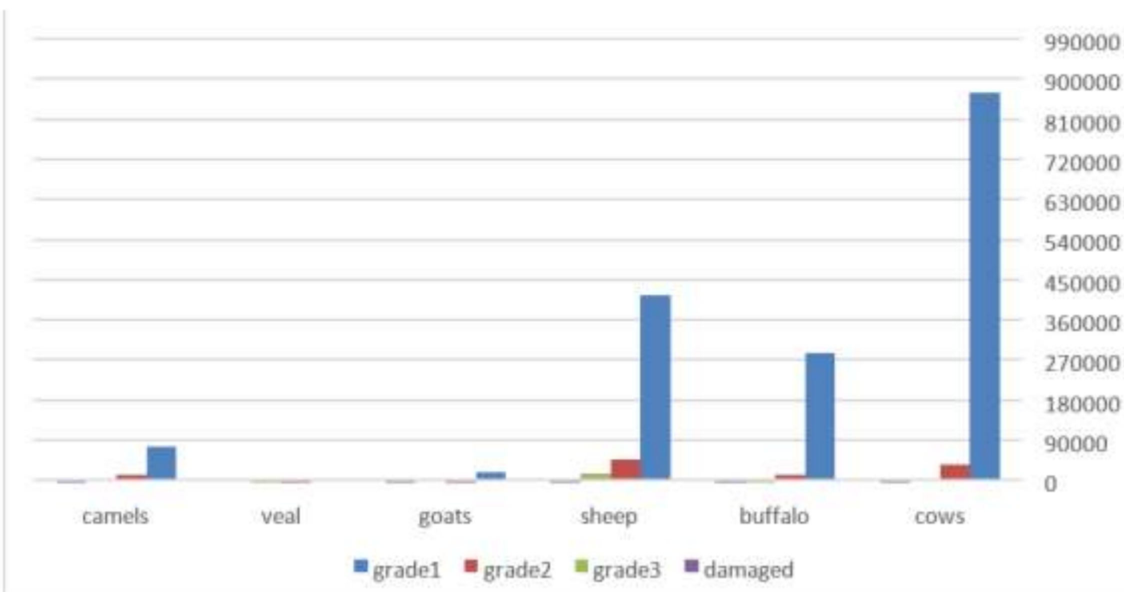

Figure 2 Leather skins according to the quality grades inside governmental slaughterhouses by piece) in 2015[2]

[1,2] Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics -http://capmas.gov.eg/

Table 2: Local production quantity and value of leather industry in the private sector2014/2015[2]

description	unit	2014		2015	
		Quantity	Value in 1000 EGP	Quantity	Value in 1000 EGP
tanned cows leather	feet	372376	9922	276334	7891
tanned sheep leather	feet	288046	7201	12960	276
tanned goat leather	feet	3381249	23200	72766	921
other animals tanned or untanned leather	feet	2247751	29432	2811072	45208
bags genuine leather	Thousand pieces	67	2016	0	0
handmade genuine leather bags	Thousand pieces	38	11923	19	4966
genuine leather wallets	Thousand pieces	163	3907	22	935
leather or plastic or other textile boxes	Thousand pieces	46	415	0	0
Conveyor belts and transmission conveyors of natural or reconstructed leather	tons	47	734	48	769
Belts of natural or artificial leather	Thousand pieces	8	354	10	989
Leather Products	Thousand pieces	13	5358	4686	23333

[1,2] Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics -http://capmas.gov.eg/

b) Manufacturing Companies

Like every country in the world the sector has a leather products' industry in one form or another and every country is a market for finished goods, the biggest of which is footwear. The manufacture of products, especially footwear, pulls through the development of the tanning industry. Tanners and leather products manufacturers are mutually interdependent. Now in Egypt, the leather products manufacture in the country is clearly classified into three main subsectors: footwear, leather goods and leather garments.

Footwear represents 85 percent of the Egyptian industrial activities among the leather based industries. Egypt has an advantage here with relatively low wage rates which are competitive on the world stage the industry is suffering from cheap imports from the Far East, particularly China. Therefore, there is an opportunity for Egyptian manufacturers to market themselves as sub-contractors for international (European) brands rather than trying to become original product marketers.

Some companies use complimentary synthetic leather (PVC and PU coated fabrics and poromeric materials) to make similar products. The converters (manufacturers) of leather and synthetics are also supported by a sub sector of component manufacturers/Importers of chemicals raw materials[11]. The Industrial Modernization Centre IMC In 2010 IMC empathized that, continued increase occurs in supply by 2.4 per cent a year - being the highest of any country in the region at that time. Bovine material (hides) represented 70 % against ovine (skins) that represented 30 % as reverse to the North African countries. In terms of production activity, Egypt ranked the 4th just behind Italy, Spain and Germany within the EU tanning activity. Forty years ago, virtually all of Egypt's raw hides and skins were processes into finished leather, with about half sold in the domestic market to Egypt's Leather Products Sector and the other half sold to the for former Soviet Union to be processed into leather products in these countries. [12]
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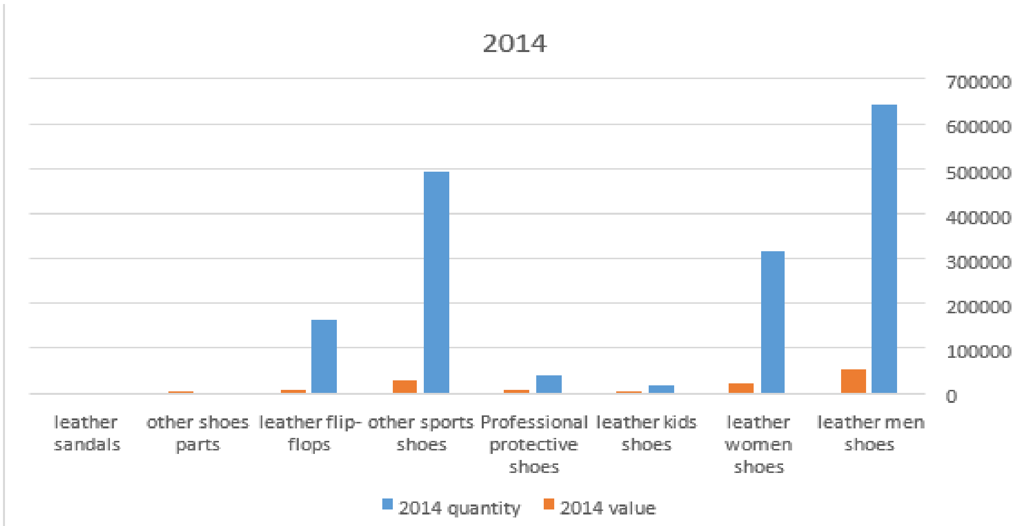
[11] The Industrial Modernization Centre IMC - 2014
[12] The Industrial Modernization Centre IMC - 2010
[13] The Industrial Modernization Centre IMC - 2010
[14] The Industrial Modernization Centre IMC - 2010

Table3: Local Footwear Production of the private sector quantity and value

	2014			2015
Product type	**Quantity in pairs**	**Value in 1000 EGP**	**Quantity in pairs**	**Value in 1000 EGP**
leather men shoes	641458	50241	415917	34334
leather women shoes	313218	20667	250049	11666
leather kids shoes	14900	561	172023	4386
Professional protective shoes	38260	5926	33883	3389
other sports shoes	493379	28122	423964	24028
leather flip-flops	161184	4822	22439	5824
other shoes parts	0	1782	0	981
leather sandals	0	0	4000	480



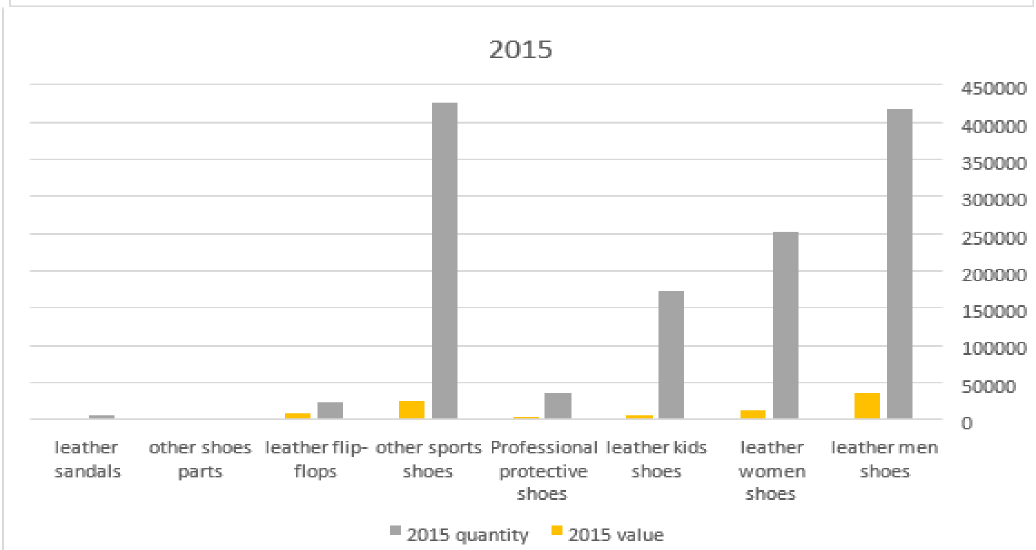


Figure2: Local production quantity and value of leather industry in the private sector2014/2015

[1] Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics -http://capmas.gov.eg/

c) Egyptian Exports of Tanned Leather

The prevailing situation in Egypt (protectionism and keeping costs of finished leather down) and in the former Soviet Union where the buyers did not emphasis quality, Egypt's Tanners Sector got away with having customers that accepted low quality finished leather. With the collapse of the Soviet Union market, Egypt Tanners Sector had to find new markets for 70% of its output whilst the buyers from the new international markets knew that Egypt tanneries lacked modernization and were, on the whole, only capable of producing wet blue.

Therefore, the Egyptian leather sector went through transformation from virtually most of the raw hides and skins being processed to finished leather to only 30% reaching this final stage of production. (Schm, 2014)

Table4: : Overall Sectoral Contribution to Exports [1]

Overall Sectoral Contribution to Exports

Sector	Value ($)	Percentage
Leather and Semi Processed	99,719,000	98.32
Raw Hides/Skins	103,000	0.01

Egypt's tanneries are being squeezed by three market pressures/challenges.

- International customers want to buy only wet blue for environmental reasons
- International customers are not prepared to buy crust, or finished leather, due to quality and fashion issues.
- Domestic leather products manufacturers demand leather at low prices and tedious payment conditions- due to their weak position.

This squeezing has induced restructuring within the sector over the last 10 years: smaller tanneries closing, working part-time or undertaking jobbing activity from the larger tanneries; and an increasing concentration of production activity in a small number of large tanneries. However, such restructuring does not demonstrate a healthy pattern where some 70 % of exported materials are in the semi-processed, and the bulk goes to wet-blue. It is even reported that one large scale tannery captures some 70 % of raw material for conversion into wet-blue through unrealistic exaggerated prices for the raw hides.

Five large producers constitute the tanned leather export sector. Export sales were previously achieved through the barter trade agreements. However, while barter agreements have ceased, tanners still do not actively engage in marketing efforts to attract foreign buyers since they rely on domestic sales and longstanding agreements with local buyers for business.

[1] Schm - 2014

Italy has been the main importer of Egyptian tanned leather. Other importers included Greece, Cyprus, Jordan, and Libya.[15]

d) Leather Industrial Clusters

Leather industry in Egypt is scattered in different clusters:

1. Old tannery district in Cairo in Magra EL- Ayoun with firm plan for transfer to Badr City (a new leather city).
2. Artisan shoe makers in downtown Cairo (Bab El Sherya)
3. 10th of Ramadan city, 60 km west of Cairo.
4. 6th of October city, a new industrial district.
5. El Obour city – industrial district.
6. El Robikki industrial area
7. El Max tanneries area – Alexandria

e) Legal frame work for the Leather Industry

Like other industrial companies. The leather industries fall under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry of Trade and Industry. It fails under the decree number 21 for year 1958 . The presidential decree number 453 for year 1958. On the other hand, the leather industry environmental affairs in governed by the law 105 for year 2015, and law 4 for year 1994, and the Ministerial decree 19 for year 2016. However, given that no Egyptian tanneries have

[15] The Industrial Modernization Centre IMC – 2010

[1] Schm - 2014

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onsite waste treatment facilities, it can be safely said that the tanning industry is in violation of all applicable articles of these laws.

Law 4/94 granted a three-year grace period for compliance. While the grace period ended in March 1998, firms could petition for up to two additional years if they submitted an acceptable compliance action plan (CAP) demonstrating that they are undertaking serious efforts to comply with the law. CAPs are accepted and monitored by the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA). The tanning industry petitioned the EEAA to allow it to submit a collective CAP, however, the request was denied. Tanneries are thus submitting individual CAPs with the assistance of the Egyptian Chamber of Leather, Tanning and Fur. Once submitted, the CAPs must be followed by serious efforts to achieve full compliance, or to at least demonstrate movement in that direction. The EEAA can close tanneries for failure to meet CAP procedures.

f) Environmental Baseline

Egyptian cows and buffalo hides have excellent natural qualities. However, poor slaughterhouse processing practices reduce the quality of the hides. For instance, 40-50% of a raw hide is either discarded or put to a lower end use after being purchased by the tanner, significantly raising production costs. Furthermore, since meat processing is the primary source of income for slaughterhouses, hides are poorly conserved. Poor breeding practices and veterinarian care also contribute to the problem. Raw hide suppliers are split equally between public and private slaughterhouses, the latter of which are disorganized, small, and geographically scattered.

Most tanneries are located in a run down, densely populated section of Misr Al Kadima in southern Cairo, also know as the “Tanners’ District.” The district supplies 85% of Egyptian tanned leather. Drainage systems in the district have mostly collapsed leaving tanning effluent to run through the streets, although some tanners have built above ground channels that carry effluents to municipal sewers. Decayed infrastructure makes it difficult to establish individual treatment units or centralized units in the Tanners’ District. The only other notable tanning district is in Alexandria, although it is much smaller than the one in Cairo.

A third environmental problem facing the tanning industry is that poor environmental standards encourage the overuse of chemicals, which tends to make the level of residue in

Egyptian tanned leather high. This prevents finished leather exporters from sometimes meeting the environmental health and safety requirements of foreign markets.

g) Incentives

The leather industry receives exports subsidy of 7% on the finished tanned leather for regular organizations and 5% for the free zones companies.

With a purpose of making the raw leather available for the local industry a ministerial decree number 631 for year 2016 , was issued to levy a exports ransom over the white and transparent crust leather exports. [16]

EU Regulations Affecting Egyptian Tanned Leather Exports

Article XX of the GATT/WTO allows countries to enact regulations for the protection of human health. Some European countries, such as Germany, have thus imposed content limits for certain chemicals in leather products such as azo dyes, which can be carcinogenic, and PCP (pentachlorophenol). The European Commission is now considering banning the use of all substance and items containing PCP.

Tannery owners and operators say they are unaware of bans on certain chemicals in export markets. However, even when made aware, the incentive to switch to less harmful alternatives remains weak because: (1) Egyptian environmental law is more focused on emissions than on production methods or processes and does not regulate substances banned in foreign markets; (2) switching to alternative chemicals entails additional costs; (3) tanners switching voluntarily to less hazardous alternatives are 'penalized' because they face higher production costs and may lose domestic market share; and (4) the few tanners who are exporting only use alternative inputs to make the leather ordered by foreign customers and continue to use the hazardous substances to make leather destined for the local market.

h) Institutional Support for Leather Industry in Egypt

This section depicts the current supporting institutions for the leather industry in Egypt. It includes the unions, training centers, and regulatory bodies.

Chamber of Tanning Industries & Chamber of Leather Industries

[16] Al Wafed News Paper – Nov 8 , 2017

Both Chambers are members of the Federation of Egyptian Industries with about 3000 registered members under the umbrella of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The two champers works as the legal representative of the leather industry. The chamber provides technical and marketing assistance to their members, participation in local and international specialized fairs, strengthening the infra structure of the companies by providing g training, seminars and workshops.

In addition, the champers represents the industry, assisting companies in solving problems with governmental authorities and lobbying and addressing subjects and problems of interest to their members.

Export Councils
Sectoral Export Councils are formed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry comprising members representing the varied sectoral activities with a mandate to work out focused strategies to foster the export development.

Egyptian Exporters Association (Expolink)
The association activities are mainly focused on professional organization of overseas fairs as well as local exhibitions. Through its activities, it has also provided limited providence of expert services as requested by enterprises on the bases of share contribution.

Footwear Training Centre – Amereya
A vocational training center was established with assistance of the German GTZ (The Egyptian German Footwear Training Centre) equipped with a design center, a small testing laboratory and a very modern complete production line for shoes.

Following services are being offered to the industry with subsidized costs:

1- 2 years footwear training program covering cutting, stitching ,shoe assembly ,design according to German modules. Graduates receive a certificate as a footwear supervisor.

2- Short term training courses for upgrading labor skills of the industry's Workers in specific areas (stitching, cutting, skiving, splitting, assembly…)

3- Laboratory testing for components and finished products
4- Computer aided design systems and pattern making.

Footwear and Leather Industry Service Centre (FLISC)
Was founded in March 2000 under the Social Fund for Development (SFD) and the UNIDO as a design center for shoes using latest 3D computerized design systems aiming to provide services to the leather industry. It provides fashion design and marketing information and direct assistance to the local small-scale footwear and leather goods manufacturers.

In 2002 a testing laboratory for leather components and final products was established, equipped with basic testing machines from SATRA UK. The laboratory is aiming to be internationally accredited in 2003.

Also a leather goods design program has been added to their services.

Leather Technology Center
Was established under the Ministry of Trade and Industry within series of Technology Centers. The center provides assistance to the footwear and leather goods manufacturers on technology aspects through Spanish bilateral technical agreement.

Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality Control
Standardization's official application in Egypt started in 1957, when the Egyptian Organization for Standardization was established by a presidential decree and entrusted to test products & materials, and industrial calibrations.

The organization is a governmental body About 600 persons are employed in the organization including 160 technical experts, 250 executives, and 190 technical and vocational workers.

It has issued a set of standards and testing methods for different types of leather material, footwear and components. The organization has a fairly equipped testing laboratory with trained staff. The standards are mainly based on international standards as adapted to local conditions which are subject to periodical updating.

Chemical Department

Was established about century ago, with a basic mandate to provide official testing of material upon Government and/or industry request. The department among its several sections, has a well-equipped laboratory for physical and chemical testing of leather.

IV. The Egyptian Leather Sector in Numbers

The following section depicts an overview of the main statistics of the leather sector in Egypt. Namely, the section covers the life stock population, the raw leather production, the leather production and the leather sector international trade levels[17].

Raw hides and skins

Production of Bovine Hides and Skins (thousand Pieces)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
2 849	2 828	2 582	2 678	2 515	2 536	2 641	2 495	2 712	2 754	2 839	3 178	2 937

Production of Sheepskins and Lam bskins (thousand Pieces)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
2 037	1 879	1 920	2 190	2 433	2 372	2 346	2 354	2 305	2 381	2 423	2 447	2 466

Production of Goatskins and Kidskins (thousand Pieces)

[17] Source: Food and Agricultural Organization United Nation - *World statistical compendium for raw hides and skins, leather and leather footwear – Rome - 2016*

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
1 359	1 146	1 550	2 100	2 300	2 626	2 537	2 572	2 615	2 701	2 749	2 776	2 798

Imports of sheepskins and lambskins (dry weight) in thousands of tons

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	

Exports of bovine hides and skins (wet salted weight) in thousands of tons

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.4	4.5	2.9	0.9	1.2	

Export values of bovine hides and skins (million USD)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	3.9	4.9	8.3	1.6	0.7	

Apparent availability of bovine hides and skins (wet salted weight) in thousands of tons

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
62.9	62.4	57.2	59.0	55.7	56.0	58.4	50.8	55.5	58.1	62.0	70.0	

Apparent availability of sheepskins and lambskins (dry weight) in thousands of tons

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	

Production of heavy leather from bovine animals (in thousands of tons)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
8.9	8.9	9.8	10.1	8.4	6.2	6.3	5.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	

Production of light leather from bovine animal (millions square feet)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
106.7	121.8	120.6	120.1	124.9	75.1	100.0	82.3	83.7	69.2	61.0	61.1	

Production of light leather from sheep and goats (millions of square feet)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
13.9	13.5	12.2	12.4	14.0	13.0	13.7	14.1	14.5	14.8	15.2	14.7	

Imports of light leather from bovine animals (thousand tonnes)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	

Imports of light leather from sheep and goats (million square feet)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	

Exports of light leather from bovine animals (million square feet)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
41.3	59.1	52.7	49.5	72.6	12.6	72.4	60.6	67.1	39.1	54.8	49.9	

Exports of light leather from sheep and goats (million square feet)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
0.9	1.0	1.1	12.2	7.6	10.2	1.4	13.7	10.5	2.6	10.2	13.0	

Export values of light leather from bovine animals (million USD)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
16.5	25.7	26.7	25.9	35.8	15.6	94.1	78.7	87.3	50.8	70.0	130.3	

Export values of light leather from sheep and goats (million USD)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
0.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	1.1	4.8	2.7	5.2	8.1	5.4	17.5	13.8	

Apparent availability of heavy leather from bovine animals (thousand tons)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
8.9	8.9	9.8	10.1	8.4	6.2	6.3	5.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	

Apparent availability of light leather from sheep and goats (million square feet)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
13.1	12.8	11.3	0.6	7.5	4.8	13.7	1.3	4.7	12.3	5.2	2.5	

Footwear, Production , Exports and Imports

Production of leather shoes, all types (million pairs)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
48.9	51.5	53.6	54.7	55.7	56.8	53.9	55.7	54.8	55.1	55.0	57.2	

Imports of leather shoes, all types (million pairs)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.0	3.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	

Exports of leather shoes, all types (million pairs)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	

Export values of leather shoes, all types (million USD)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
1.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.9	10.2	10.0	10.1	7.0	8.5	10.6	

Apparent availability of leather shoes, all types (million Pairs)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
48.6	51.8	54.1	55.4	56.3	56.7	53.7	56.2	57.8	55.6	55.4	57.7	

Life Stock Population

Number of Bovine Animals Egypt (thousands of Heads)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
6 997	7 923	8 398	8 547	9 037	9 076	8 364	8 530	8 763	9 111	9 150	9 268	9 118

Number of Sheep and Lamps (thousands of Heads)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
4 510	5 029	5 232	5 385	5 467	5 498	5 592	5 530	5 365	5 430	5 450	5 498	5 488

Number of Goats and Kids (thousands of Heads)

1999-01 average	2002-04 average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 prel.
3 410	3 761	3 915	3 960	4 211	4 473	4 139	4 175	4 258	4 306	4 350	4 389	4 380