EGYPT OIL&GAS RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

Egypt's Petroleum Ports

Strengthening Energy Connectivity and Trade Integration

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Strengthening Energy Connectivity and Trade Integration

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Modernizing Egypt's petroleum ports stands at the core of the country's energy transformation strategy, reflecting its goal to enhance energy security, expand export capacity, and position itself as a regional logistics and trading hub.

With around 16 petroleum ports, Egypt serves as a vital energy corridor connecting Asia, Africa, and Europe, facilitating the movement of crude oil, refined products, and liquefied natural gas (LNG).

These ports collectively handle over 90 million tons (mmt) of petroleum products annually.

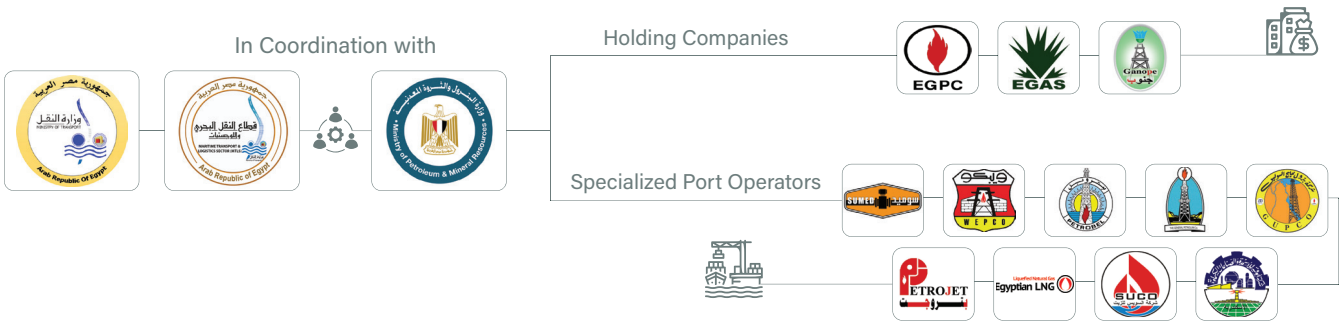
This report examines the organizational framework governing petroleum ports, their geographic distribution and handling capacities, the integration of key pipeline networks, and the major development projects shaping Egypt's petroleum logistics landscape.

Petroleum Ports' Organizational Structure

In Egypt, Petroleum ports are managed by a combination of government entities, national oil and gas companies, and specialized operators. Petroleum ports are primarily overseen by the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources (MoPMR). Port's day-to-day operations are managed by specialized state companies and authorities under the ministry's supervision.

However, the Ministry of Transport, through the Egyptian Maritime Transport & Logistics Sector (MTLS), plays a strategic, regulatory, and developmental role within Egypt's wider transport system. It operates under the Ministry of Transport and oversees all activities related to ports, maritime navigation, and logistics services, including those supporting the petroleum and energy industries, as highlighted at the MTLS website.

Petroleum Ports' Managerial Hierarchy



Egyptian Petroleum Ports Overview

Geographic Distribution of Petroleum Ports

With its strategic location and two coastlines, Egypt operates around 16 petroleum ports and terminals along both the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, enabling the country to serve as a vital link between Asia, Africa, and Europe. These ports handle crude oil, petroleum products, LNG, and petrochemicals.

The Port of Alexandria is the largest on the Mediterranean coast and has five berths dedicated to loading and offloading crude oil. Refined products from the three Alexandria refineries can be exported via Mediterranean terminals such as Dekheila Port, as stated on the Alexandria Port Authority (APA) website.

The Sidi Kerir terminal is the other major petroleum port on the Mediterranean. On the Red Sea, Ain Sukhna is the main terminal, with the petroleum dock port, located near Suez, being the other important facility in the area.

Region — Port/Terminal — Main Function

Red Sea & Gulf of Suez	
Sumed port (Ain Sokhna) Transporting oil from the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean through pipelines	**Mersa Badran** Reception and stevedoring of oil tankers
El-Zeit East Receiving the tankers of produced oil from the sea and exporting them	**Ras Sedr** Reception and stevedoring of oil tankers
Wadi Ferran Valley Shipping crude tankers belonging to EGPC (land/sea)	**Ras Shukeir** Petroleum shipping and marine services for oil production from offshore wells and exported from the two marine berths
Sadat Marina and Ras Hodeib Receiving and unloading produced or imported crude oil for delivery to the dredging plants in Suez and Mostorod	**Abu Redeis** Reception and stevedoring of oil tankers
El-Zeit Gulf Shipping produced oil from offshore wells and exporting it from the seaport	**Ras Gharib** Petroleum loading and unloading, and marine petroleum services

Region | Port/Terminal | Main Function

Mediterranean Sea	
Sumid Port (Sidi Kerir) Transporting oil from the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean through pipelines	**Maadia Port-Offshore Platforms Yard** Loading oil rigs after they are manufactured at the port
Abu Qir Ammonia Berth Shipping liquid ammonia through lines ten meters below sea level on ship tanks	**PETROJET Port in the Gulf of Zeit**
Idku Plant Exporting LNG	**Marsa El-Hamra** Petroleum shipping

Petroleum Port Handling Capacities

Egypt hosts around 36 specialized ports, including approximately 14 petroleum ports with an annual trading volume exceeding 90 mmt, providing significant opportunities for trade and the handling of petroleum products, as stated by the Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Karim Badawi.

Together, Egypt's petroleum ports handle millions of barrels annually. The El Hamra terminal alone received around 74 million barrels (mmbbl) of crude oil in fiscal year (FY) 2024/25, according to the MoPMR. The Arab Petroleum Pipelines Company (SUMED) facilities in Ain Sokhna and Sidi Kerir have storage capacities of approximately 18.4 and 19.5 mmbbl, respectively, with a total annual throughput of around 48 mmt, according to the SUMED website and MTLS. Smaller ports such as Ras Gharib, Mersa Badran, and Wadi Ferran also contribute notably to export volumes, moving hundreds of thousands of tons each month.

Ongoing development plans—most notably the El Hamra expansion to reach 20 mmbbl by 2030, according to MoPMR—reflect Egypt's strategy to enhance storage and trading capacities. These investments aim to transform the country into a regional crude trading hub, capitalizing on its dual-coast advantage and strengthening national energy security.

Major Specialized Petroleum Ports Highlights

Operator | Port | Capacity

Operator	Port	Capacity
SUMED	Sumed (Ain Sokhna)	48 mmt/y
	Sumid (Sidi Kerir)	350,000 Deadweight Tonnage (dwt)
EGPC	Ras Gharib	2.7 mmt/y
EGPC, bp	Ras Shukeir	12 mmbbl/y
EGPC	Wadi Ferran	60 ships/y
EGPC	Mersa Badran	48 oil tankers/y
WEPCO	Marsa El Hamra	24 oil tankers/y
EGPC	Sadat Marina	60,000 t Maximum Payload

Integrated Pipeline Network

Egypt's petroleum pipeline network plays a vital role in connecting production and refining centers with major export and import terminals on both the Red Sea and Mediterranean coasts. These pipelines facilitate the safe and efficient transport of crude oil and refined products, supporting Egypt's position as a regional energy hub and a key transit route for international trade. The integrated system enables the transfer of millions of barrels per day across strategic routes linking refineries, storage facilities, and ports, ensuring flexibility in exports and supply stability.

SUMED

One of Egypt's most vital oil transportation routes is the Suez-Mediterranean (SUMED) pipeline system, which extends from Ain Sokhna on the Gulf of Suez's western shore through the Dashour pumping station near Cairo to the Sidi Kerir terminal on the Mediterranean coast.

Operated by SUMED Company, which is 50% owned by EGPC, the SUMED system comprises two parallel pipelines, each 320 km long and 42 inches in diameter. With a total capacity of 2.4 million barrels per day (mmbbl/d), the pipeline transports crude oil from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, and Egypt, facilitating global trade between the Arabian Gulf and European markets, according to
Wood Mackenzie.

El Hamra/MIDOR

El Hamra Petroleum Port and its connecting pipelines are a fast-growing part of Egypt's northern petroleum logistics. Projects announced in recent years include onshore pipelines linking the Middle East Oil Refinery (MIDOR) and Mid-Egypt refining and storage zones to the El Hamra in New Alamein, along with proposed coastal links toward Sidi Kerir and Alexandria.

In March 2025, the MoPMR announced that around 80% of the pipeline had been completed, with full completion expected within the year. The project will create a new export outlet for petroleum products from MIDOR through El Hamra Port, according to MoPMR.

Petroleum Ports Key Developments

Egypt's petroleum logistics network comprises a group of specialized petroleum ports that play a central role in supporting the country's oil trade. These ports serve as the backbone of Egypt's oil trade, handling crude oil, refined products, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for both domestic and international markets. The government is implementing a wide-scale modernization plan to expand storage, improve operational capacity, and enhance connectivity across its energy infrastructure.

El Hamra Petroleum Port Expansion

El Hamra Petroleum Port is undergoing major expansion works to enhance its capacity and transform it into a leading crude oil and petroleum product trading hub on the Mediterranean coast. The development includes a 120-acre coastal site that will add four new storage tanks, each with a capacity of 630,000 barrels (bbl). These additions aim to facilitate crude handling, improve loading and unloading operations, and increase overall storage efficiency.

In parallel, a 420-acre area adjacent to the port is being developed as a dedicated zone for petroleum product trading and shipping, serving the growing energy and industrial activities in New Alamein and its surrounding areas. Together, the two new zones will expand the port's total area by about 240%, allowing it to handle higher trade volumes and diversify its operations.

The expansion also incorporates advanced digital infrastructure through a newly established automated control and safety center, featuring modern systems for tank monitoring, fire detection, and emergency shutdown, ensuring safer and more efficient port management. Additionally, the port's chemical laboratories and maintenance workshops have been modernized to support the new facilities and maintain equipment performance, according to the Western Desert Operating Petroleum Company (WEPCO) Website.

In July 2025, the MoPMR signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with AD Ports and Transcargo International (TCI) to jointly develop Egypt's crude oil storage and logistics network. The partnership forms part of a wider modernization plan to build new tank farms, enhance storage efficiency, and link facilities across the Red Sea and Mediterranean, according to the AD Ports Group Website.

Building on this cooperation, in October 2025, MoPMR signed additional agreements with United Arab Emirates (UAE) partners, including the Fujairah authorities, to expand El Hamra Petroleum Port in New Alamein. The expansion aims to transform El Hamra into a major crude oil storage and trading hub on the Mediterranean coast, reinforcing Egypt's role as a regional energy center, according to MoPMR. The UAE's involvement underscores mutual efforts to enhance regional energy integration, exchange technical expertise, and attract long-term investments that reflect strong bilateral relations and confidence in Egypt's energy market.

El Hamra Storage Capacity Development (mmbbl)

Current	Post-expansion	By 2030
2.8	5.3	~20

Recent Strategic Projects & Partnerships

Egypt's modernization drive continues to advance through strategic petroleum and infrastructure projects that reinforce the country's position as a regional energy hub.

In August 2024, a shareholder agreement was signed to establish the Alexandria Supply Chain Company to construct a permanent marine facilities station at Dekheila Port in Alexandria. The facility will include two 400-meter (m) long berths, each with a depth of 20 m, and a 400,000 square meter (m2) area for storage and gasification units, enabling the reception of tankers up to 300,000 t. The project aims to secure petrochemical companies' raw material needs and support Egypt's national petrochemical plan by enhancing supply chain sustainability.

The terminal is being developed through a partnership between The Egyptian Petrochemicals Holding Company (ECHEM), Sidi Kerir Petrochemicals Company (SIDPEC), The Egyptian Natural Gas Company (GASCO), and Gama Construction, according to MoPMR.

In March 2025, the APA and Alexandria Supply Chain Company signed an agreement to construct, operate, and manage the liquid and gas bulk handling facility with 100% national capital. The terminal, the first in the Middle East and South Mediterranean to receive, store, and regasify LNG, aims to localize petrochemical production and support Egypt's vision as a regional trade and energy hub, according to the Egyptian Cabinet.

Highlights of the Alexandria Supply Chain Project

Investment Value	Ethane Import Capacity	Annual Operating Capacity
$660 million	1.1 mmt/y	5 mmt

During the same month, the Egyptian Cabinet approved converting Ras Shukheir and Gulf of Suez lands into a green industrial zone for petrochemical and hydrogen projects, alongside plans for a green hydrogen and ammonia facility in partnership with the Red Sea Ports Authority (RSPA), the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA), and a group of international investors.

In August 2025, Petroleum Marine Services (PMS) completed the United Gas Derivatives Company (UGDC) jetty upgrade at Damietta Port as part of MoPMR's strategy to maximize Egypt's existing energy infrastructure. The project supports the national plan to enhance energy security by enabling ports to accommodate floating storage and regasification units (FSRUs), ensuring greater flexibility in gas supply to the national grid. The company conducted marine surveys, dredging to a depth of 14.5 m, relocated the jetty's metal structure by 4 m to install two new 16-inch loading arms, and replaced four marine fenders to ensure safe and efficient operations. The installation was carried out using PMS-11, according to MoPMR.

National Logistics Expansion Plan

The government's modernization of petroleum ports forms part of Egypt's Logistics Expansion Plan, which aims to enhance national transport efficiency and energy security. According to MTLS, the plan includes upgrading oil terminals in Suez, Zaytiyat, and Alexandria, expanding pipelines, and constructing new berths to handle very large crude carriers (VLCCs).

In addition, the plan calls for expanding LNG export capacity at the Idku and Damietta terminals on the Mediterranean. These facilities are being modernized to increase export volumes, reduce reliance on imports, and secure consistent supply flows.

The initiative also includes developing dry ports and rail links between industrial zones and coastal terminals, helping integrate petroleum logistics into Egypt's broader transport network, according to the MTLS.

These strategic upgrades are designed not only to cut freight and shipping costs but also to secure the arrival of petroleum products in times of crisis, according to MTLS. By improving efficiency and expanding storage capacity, Egypt aims to double or even triple its petroleum transit volumes, reinforcing the country's energy resilience and export competitiveness.

Development of Integrated Logistic Corridors

To complement port modernization, Egypt launched seven Integrated Logistic Corridors (ILCs) in 2024 to connect production zones with maritime ports and urban hubs, according to MTLS. These corridors form a nationwide network that enhances connectivity between the Red Sea and Mediterranean coasts.

Under-construction Transport Corridors

Sokhna–Alexandria

Linking the Red Sea port of Sokhna to the Mediterranean port of Alexandria

Arish–Taba

Extending along the Sinai coast to connect the eastern ports

Cairo–Alexandria

Linking Cairo with the Mediterranean trade hub

Tanta–Mansoura–Damietta

Connecting Delta cities with the Damietta port

Gargoub–Salloum

Linking the Western Desert to the Libyan border

Cairo–Aswan–Abu Simbel

Spanning the Nile Valley to the Sudanese border

Safaga–Qena–Abu Tartur

Connecting Red Sea ports to central Egypt

While the ILCs are not petroleum projects in their primary scope, they hold strategic relevance for Egypt's petroleum logistics network. These corridors will indirectly serve petroleum-related logistics, particularly by facilitating the movement of crude oil, refined products, and industrial equipment between production and export hubs. The integration of multimodal transport, road, rail, and port systems, reduces transit time and operational costs along key routes. Although not explicitly designated for petroleum use, their geographic alignment with major energy corridors suggests potential overlap in logistical functions.

Egypt's petroleum ports are pivotal to its energy strategy and global trade positioning. Backed by coordinated governance between the MoPMR and the Ministry of Transport, the country is advancing an integrated network that links production, refining, and export hubs across both coasts. Ongoing expansions, such as El Hamra, SUMED, and Alexandria Supply Chain projects, underscore Egypt's commitment to becoming a regional energy and logistics hub.

Through modernization, capacity growth, and strategic partnerships, Egypt is reinforcing its energy security, boosting competitiveness, and cementing its role as a key transit and trading center between the Middle East, Africa, and Europe.

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