**Abstract**

 Public-Private Partnership **( PPP )** has received considerable attention from governments around the world after it has become clear that the process of economic and social growth depends on gathering and mobilizing the full potential of the community, including the capacities, resources and expertise of both the public and private sectors to participate in institutional organizations to establish and operate projects. In different types after separate institutional organizations have faced challenges and difficulties in achieving the development goals at the target levels. Therefore, governments seek to adopt a partnership system in which all sectors of society contribute to directing, managing, operating, developing and developing projects and businesses in order to serve their purposes on the basis of transparent accountability and mutual benefit.

 The success of public-private partnership depends on several factors, including the following: **(** Legislation - Tax policies applied - Availability of infrastructure - Appropriate economic policies – **( R & D )**, creativity and innovation - Stable political conditions resulting in growth rates Economic growth **)**, and the absence of courts dealing with trade disputes has weakened the confidence of the private sector in the government sector, reducing the chances of entering into partnerships.

 The Egyptian government is also making efforts to improve the business environment and attract more foreign direct investment in infrastructure. The activation of public-private partnership is part of this framework. Egypt has taken several steps over the years to establish a strong framework for public-private partnership Including the promulgation of legislation, specifically Law **( 67 )** of **2010**, and the establishment of a central partnership unit in the Ministry of Finance, and reaffirmed this through its vision for sustainable development **( 2030 )**, which aims to expand the public-private partnership to improve the quality of services **( 60% )** of its infrastructure investments to transport, housing, public utilities, irrigation and electricity.

