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Egypt's Economic Profile and Statistics

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2026 Edition

Egypt's Economic Profile and Statistics

2026

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About the Report

Egypt's Economic Profile and Statistics is an annual booklet containing summary data and information about various aspects of the Egyptian economy. Designed in a graphical and tabular format, this publication is intended mainly for the business community and investors seeking reliable information about the main developments in the Egyptian economy. This edition covers fiscal year (FY) 2024/25 and calendar year 2025.

In this issue, FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 (the shaded area in the tables) witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions. The percentage changes are compared against FY 2015/16, to capture the impact of reforms on various economic indicators.

Data covering FY 2010/11–FY 2024/25 are based on the most updated official data available until February 2026.

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Section 1. Main Developments and Statistical Report FY 2024/25

A. Main Developments in 2025

Key Developments in Egypt	
January 8, 2025	Economic growth projected at 4–5% in 2025.
January 16, 2025	The International Monetary Fund (IMF) revises Egypt real GDP growth down by 0.5%, 1% in FY2024/2025 and FY2025/2026 respectively.
January 21, 2025	• World Bank: Egypt to Repay $20.3 Billion in H2 2025. • Suez Canal ready for maximum capacity as regional tensions ease and global trade stabilizes; and Suez expansion to be operational in first quarter.
February 5, 2025	Net International Reserves reached US$ 47,265.3 mn at the end of January 2025.
February 20, 2025	Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) decided to maintain the CBE's overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation at 27.25 percent, 28.25 percent, and 27.75 percent, respectively. The Committee also decided to maintain the discount rate at 27.75 percent.
March 10, 2025	Egypt and Greece to establish a joint company bringing together electricity operators from both countries, in a move that strengthens regional energy cooperation, particularly in the electric interconnection project between the two nations.
March 11, 2025	• IMF completes the Fourth Review of the Extended Fund Facility Arrangement for Egypt, Approves the Request for an Arrangement Under the Resilience and Sustainability Facility, and Concludes the 2025 Article IV Consultation. • The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) exceeds 50 points.
March 27, 2025	Egypt approves $91 billion budget for 2025/26.
April 12, 2025	Fitch Ratings has affirmed Egypt's Long-Term Foreign-Currency Issuer Default Rating (IDR) at 'B' with a Stable Outlook.
April 13, 2025	Official Gazett publishes a decree raising gasoline prices, with 80 octane gasoline rising to 15.75 pounds, and 92 octane to 17.25 pounds including value added tax (VAT).
April 17, 2025	The MPC cuts the CBE's overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 225 basis points to 25.00 percent, 26.00 percent, and 25.50 percent, respectively. The Committee also decided to cut the discount rate by 225 basis points to 25.50 percent.
May 12, 2025	Egypt is discussing with Qatar the possibility of securing natural gas supplies from the Gulf nation through long-term contracts to meet its domestic needs.
May 21, 2025	The launch of Future of Egypt Industrial City Phase I.
May 22, 2025	The MPC cuts the CBE's overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 100 basis points to 24.00 percent, 25.00 percent, and 24.50 percent, respectively. The Committee also decided to cut the discount rate by 100 basis points to 24.50 percent.
June 11, 2025	Egypt pays US$ 13.3 billion in interest and installments in 3 months.
June 26, 2025	Egypt sells $1 billion in Islamic bonds to Kuwait's largest bank, Kuwait Finance House.
June 29, 2025	The Egyptian economy grows at its fastest pace in three years in Q3 FY 2024/2025.
July 7, 2025	A fire broke out in a central Cairo building housing a key telecom data centre, disrupting phone and internet services across the capital.

July 8, 2025	Maximum Daily Cash Withdrawal Limit from Banks Increases to EGP 500,000 .
July 10, 2025	The MPC maintains the CBE’s overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation at 24.00 percent, 25.00 percent, and 24.50 percent, respectively. The Committee also decided to keep the discount rate unchanged at 24.50 percent.
July 17, 2025	A Goldman Sachs report: the Egyptian pound (EGP) is significantly undervalued (by approximately 30%).
July 21, 2025	IMF forecasts 88.9% growth in Suez Canal revenues in FY2029/2030
July 26, 2025	Egypt is scheduled to pay $20.3 billion in the second half of 2025.
August 1, 2025	The number of ships transiting Suez Canal declined by 50% due to Red Sea attacks.
August 5, 2025	Egypt achieves the highest tourism revenues among North African countries in 2025.
August 6, 2025	• Egypt's annual real GDP growth rate rises to 4.8% in the third quarter of FY 2024/25. • Egypt's unemployment rate falls to its lowest level at 6.3% in the first quarter of 2025.
August 16, 2025	Egypt posts a record primary surplus of 629 billion Egyptian pounds in FY 2024–2025.
August 24, 2025	Fitch Solutions BMI projects Egypt’s external position to improve, with the current account deficit narrowing to 3.6% of GDP in FY 2025/26.
August 25, 2025	Fitch Solutions' BMI projects Egypt’s GDP growth at 4.7% in FY 2025/26.
August 28, 2025	The MPC cuts the CBE’s overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 200 basis points to 22.00 percent, 23.00 percent, and 22.50 percent, respectively. The Committee also decided to cut the discount rate to 22.50 percent.
September 3, 2025	The CBE announces an Upsurge in Financial Inclusion Rates to 76.3% in Egypt as of June 2025.
September 16, 2025	Chevron to kickstart new gas pipeline to Egypt.
October 1, 2025	Egypt raises $1.5 billion in oversubscribed dual-tranche sukuk sale. The first tranche comprises 3.5-year sukuk worth $700 million, carrying a yield of 6.375% and maturing in 2029. The second tranche is a seven-year sukuk valued at $800 million, with a yield of 7.950% and a 2032 maturity.
October 2, 2025	The MPC cuts the CBE’s overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 100 basis points to 21.00 percent, 22.00 percent, and 21.50 percent, respectively. The Committee also decided to cut the discount rate to 21.50 percent.
October 7, 2025	Egypt’s inflation rate slows to 12% in August 2025, down from about 24% in January 2025.
October 10, 2025	S&P Global upgrades Egypt's rating by a notch from B- to B.
October 11, 2025	The CBE launches the Banking Reform and Development Fund, chaired by the governor.
October 13, 2025	Global Leaders Meet in Egypt's Sharm El-Sheikh to Solidify Gaza Ceasefire and Peace Plan.

October 14, 2025	Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recognizes Egypt's experience as an international best practice in advancing financial inclusion in compliance with Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) standards.
October 17, 2025	Ministry of Petroleum adjusts fuel prices. Gasoline 80: EGP 17.75 (up from 15.750. Gasoline 92: EGP 19.25 (up from 17.75).
October 21, 2025	Egypt's economy seen growing 4.6% in 2025/26 as inflation eases, according to a Reuters poll.
November 1, 2025	The grand opening of the Grand Egyptian Museum.
November 13, 2025	Suez Canal expects return to normal traffic by mid-2026
November 16, 2025	• Egypt's unemployment rate rose to 6.4 percent in the third quarter of 2025, up 0.3 percentage points from the previous quarter, according to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) Labor Force Survey. • Egypt's non-oil exports surge 19 percent year-on-year during the period from January to October 2025.
November 17, 2025	New gas discovery with a production rate of about 36 million cubic feet of gas per day.
November 19, 2025	The first unit at the El Dabaa nuclear power plant has had its reactor pressure vessel installed.
November 20, 2025	The MPC maintains the CBE's overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation at 21.00 percent, 22.00 percent, and 21.50 percent, respectively. The Committee also decided to keep the discount rate unchanged at 21.50 percent.
November 23, 2025	IMF observes clear signs of recovery in Suez Canal vessel movement. Total vessel tonnage also grew by 6.5%, reaching 19.6 million tons.
November 27, 2025	For the first time in more than three years, Egypt's quarterly GDP growth exceeded 5% in the first quarter of FY2025/26.
November 30, 2025	Wheat imports reduced by 22% during January-October 2025, which led to a decrease in costs by $230-250 million.
December 1, 2025	Egypt's non-oil private sector records its fastest growth in five years.
December 2, 2025	Egypt officially assumes presidency of the 24th Conference of the Parties (COP24) for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention) under the theme: "Sustainable Blue Economy for a Resilient and Healthy Mediterranean."
December 3, 2025	The IMF team and the Egyptian authorities reach staff level agreement on the fifth and sixth reviews under the Extended Fund Facility.
December 4, 2025	President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi ratifies old rental law.
December 7, 2025	Net international reserves reach US$ 50,215.7 million at the end of November 2025.
December 14, 2025	Egypt successfully launches SPNEX nano-satellite into orbit.
December 16, 2025	Tourism revenues exceed $17.8 billion in 2025.
December 18, 2025	Amendment to the gas export agreement to Egypt after months of suspension; the agreement was reached with Chevron in cooperation with Israeli partners to supply Egypt with gas for the next 15 years.

December 19, 2025	• Credit rating agency Fitch expects global shipping through the Suez Canal to stage a gradual recovery in the second half of FY 2025/26, following the ceasefire in Gaza. • Egypt's non-oil exports increased by 18.4 percent to $44.4 billion in the first 11 months of 2025.
December 21, 2025	• Egypt jumps 47 places in the World Bank's Digital Government Maturity Index 2025, • 42.8% Rise in remittances of Egyptians working abroad during the first 10 months of 2025. • The Senate in Egypt gives its final approval to a government-proposed bill amending certain provisions of the electricity law. • The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA) injects over EGP 750 million for small enterprises. • Cairo crowned Africa's most attractive city for 2025.
December 22, 2025	• Government revenues rise to EGP 644.9 billion in the first quarter of FY2025/26, marking a 37.2% year-on-year (YoY) climb. • 124% increase in digital exports over seven years ($7.4 billion), according to the Minister of Communications and Information Technology.
December 23, 2025	Egypt's non-oil exports increased by 18.4 percent, reaching $44.4 billion from January to November 2025, up from $37.5 billion in the same period of 2024, according to the Egyptian Cabinet's infographics.
December 24, 2025	• Egypt's engineering exports reach record $5.9bn for the first time.
December 25, 2025	• The MPC cuts the CBE's overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 100 basis points to 20.00 percent, 21.00 percent, and 20.50 percent, respectively. The Committee also decided to cut the discount rate to 20.50 percent. • Annual inflation rate slows to 12.3%. • The Prime Minister unveils a plan to reduce public debt and achieve comprehensive development.

Source: Various media sources.

International Developments	
January 6, 2025	The International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update – January 2025 projects global growth at around 3.3% for 2025 and 2026.
January 8, 2025	China's currency hits 16-month low on Trump tariff fears.
January 9, 2025	UN releases the World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) 2025 report, projecting global economic growth at about 2.8% in 2025 and highlighting risks from debt burdens, geopolitical tensions, and trade pressures.
January 10, 2025	IMF warns that threat of Trump tariffs adds to global economic uncertainty,
January 15, 2025	• Global oil supply is projected to rise by 1.8 mb/d in 2025 to 104.7 mb/d, compared with an increase of 660 kb/d in 2024. • German economy shrinks for second consecutive year.
January 16, 2025	The World Bank expects global growth to hold steady at 2.7 percent in 2025.
January 17, 2025	EU and Mexico seal trade deal ahead of Trump's return.
January 20, 2025	• Donald Trump returns to the White House and vows to impose tariffs on the European Union, stating that his administration is considering a 10% punitive duty on Chinese imports, while also reiterating plans for 25% tariffs on Canada and Mexico. • Donald Trump declares a national energy emergency on the first day of his new presidency, as part of a barrage of pro-fossil fuel actions and efforts to "unleash" already booming US energy production that included also rolling back restrictions in drilling in Alaska and undoing a pause on gas exports. • Donald Trump signs Executive Order 14169, ordering a 90-day pause on all U.S. foreign development assistance programs pending a review — broadly affecting global aid except emergency food and select military aid.
January 21, 2025	Global markets show volatility after Trump's inauguration and tariff rhetoric.
January 23, 2025	• The World Trade Organization (WTO) chief warns that Trump's tariff threats could spark "catastrophic" tit-for-tat trade wars between major economies, highlighting the global policy risk Trump's stance was causing. • EU plans subsidy for electric vehicle sales to counter China.
January 24, 2025	Bank of Japan raises rates to highest level in 17 years.
January 27, 2025	China's manufacturing activity contracts for first time since September.
January 29, 2025	The Federal Reserve maintains its overnight borrowing rate in a range between 4.25%-4.5%.
January 30, 2025	• Gold price hits record high on looming US tariff fears. • Eurozone economy unexpectedly flatlines in fourth quarter.
February 1, 2025	US President Donald Trump announces 25% tariffs on Canada and Mexico and 10% tariffs on China. Canadian PM Justin Trudeau announces retaliatory tariffs of 25% on $106.6bn worth of American goods.
February 3, 2025	• Mexico President Claudia Sheinbaum says American tariffs on her country have been delayed for a month. She said Mexico has agreed to station 10,000 members of its National Guard on the U.S. border to combat drug trafficking with a focus on fentanyl. • Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said U.S. President Donald Trump agreed to pause tariffs on Canada for at least 30 days. Trudeau said Canada has made new

	commitments including tasking 10,000 front line personnel with protecting the border in addition to its $1.3-billion plan to strengthen the border. • China claps back on U.S. President Donald Trump's tariffs on Chinese products with tariffs of its own on multiple U.S. imports. Minutes after Trump's 10-per-cent tariffs on China were to take effect early Tuesday, China said it would implement a 15-per-cent tariff on coal and liquefied natural gas products, and a 10-per-cent tariff on crude oil, agricultural machinery and large-engine cars imported from the U.S.
February 4, 2025	China targets Google, Nvidia and Intel as Trump's tariffs bite.
February 6, 2025	US President Donald Trump reiterates that Gaza could be developed into a "Riviera of the Middle East" by the US, with its population moved elsewhere.
February 10, 2025	The AI Action Summit held at the Grand Palais in Paris, France, bringing together government leaders, international organizations, private sector executives, and civil society to discuss the economic and social impact of artificial intelligence.
February 11, 2025	• The US president orders a 25% import tax on all steel and aluminum entering the US, ending previous exemptions for allies including Canada and the EU.
February 12, 2025	U.S. inflation data released, showing cooler inflation, which increased market expectations that the Fed would hold rates steady and potentially begin cuts later in 2025.
February 13, 2025	Elon Musk said he will abandon his US$97.4-billion offer to buy the nonprofit behind Open-AI if the Chat-G-P-T maker drops its plan to convert into a for-profit company.
February 16, 2025	China tightens grip on tech, minerals and engineers as trade war spirals.
February 18, 2025	The United States and Russia hold talks in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia over the war in Ukraine without a representative from Ukraine.
February 25, 2025	• Shell forecasts LNG demand to jump 60% by 2040. • Huawei improves AI chip production in boost for China's tech goals.
March 3, 2025	Eurozone inflation falls to 2.4% as underlying price pressures ease.
March 4, 2025	• China approves plan to stimulate investment and spending. • President Donald Trump vows the US will acquire Greenland "we're going to get it - one way or the other". • US tariffs of 25% tariffs on Mexico and Canada come into effect, along with increasing tariffs on Chinese goods to 20%; Canada and China immediately retaliate.
March 9, 2025	• China's consumer prices fall for first time in more than a year. • China hits Canada with retaliatory tariffs on agricultural goods.
March 15, 2025	US launches airstrikes on Houthi-controlled areas of Yemen killing at least 53 people, after the militia group said they would resume attacks on Israeli shipping.
March 20, 2025	China raises state funding for strategic minerals amid US trade war.
March 25, 2025	Trump to hit countries that buy Venezuelan oil with 25% tariff.
April 2, 2025	US President Donald Trump announces "Liberation Day", unveiling wide-ranging tariffs on foreign countries importing into the US, including 34% on China and 20% for the European Union.
April 7, 2025	• Trump threatens extra 50% tariff on China in day of wild market swings.

	• Asia-Pacific stock markets have their biggest falls in a decade after US President Trump announced tariffs between 10% and 46%. • Oil drops further as fears of global recession rise.
April 9, 2025	• US President Donald Trump announces reversal on global tariffs, proposing a 90-day pause–excluding China. • Apple turns to India to help ease Trump's China tariffs. • UK borrowing costs soar to highest level since 1998. • China hits US imports with additional retaliatory tariff of 50%.
April 11, 2025	China raises US tariffs to 125% in retaliation against Trump excluding China from the 90-day tariff pause.
April 14, 2025	UK retail bosses raise fears of Chinese 'dumping' due to Trump tariffs.
April 16, 2025	The US Navy launches a wave of missile strikes across Houthi-controlled Yemen, killing at least 31 people and injuring 101 others.
April 22, 2025	Gold hits $3,500 for first time as Trump's attack on Powell rattles markets.
April 24, 2025	Trump tariffs choke vital medical device supply chain.
April 28, 2025	Airports, hospitals, and public transit shut down due to a widespread power outage in Spain, Portugal, Andorra, and parts of France.
May 2, 2025	• Eurozone inflation stays above expectations at 2.2%. • Trump tariffs cut deep into India's diamond industry.
May 4, 2025	US President Donald Trump announces 100% tariffs on foreign films brought into the United States.
May 6, 2025	British prime minister Keir Starmer and Indian prime minister Narendra Modi sign a 'landmark' free trade agreement to lower tariffs on 99% of Indian exports to the UK.
May 12, 2025	US and China agree to a 90-day trade deal in which tariffs on most Chinese imports will drop from 145% to 30%, and tariffs on US imports will drop from 125% to 10%.
May 23, 2025	Japan inflation climbs at fastest rate in more than 2 years.
May 26, 2025	Trump delays imposing 50% tariffs on EU until July 9.
June 4, 2025	Google signs agreement with Chile to build the first submarine fiber-optic cable connecting South America and Australia.
June 12, 2025	Dollar sinks to 3-year low on Trump tariff threat.
June 13, 2025	Operation Rising Lion: Israel strikes dozens of targets in Iran, including nuclear facilities, military sites and private residences, killing some senior military commanders and scientists in effort to eliminate Iran's nuclear ambitions.
June 16, 2025	51st G7 summit begins in Kananaskis, Canada, as the first summit for many recently elected world leaders.
June 17, 2025	US retail sales fall by most in 2 years as Trump tariffs distort spending.
June 18, 2025	New Zealand halts millions of dollars in funding to the Cook Islands after the Cook Islands make deals with China involving infrastructure, tourism, and technology.
June 23, 2025	Iran launches missiles at US military base in Qatar and Iraq.
July 6, 2025	China reroutes exports via south-east Asia in bid to dodge Trump's tariffs.

July 21, 2025	• 28 countries, including the UK, issue a joint statement calling for an immediate end to the Israeli war on Gaza, stating that the suffering of civilians has "reached new depths". • Political and economic volatility wipes $320bn off global profits.
July 27, 2025	First commercial flight carrying over 400 passengers flies from Moscow, Russia, to Pyongyang, North Korea.
August 1, 2025	• Eurozone inflation stays at ECB's 2% target in July. • Switzerland in 'shock' at 39% US tariff blow.
August 6, 2025	Trump hits India with extra 25% tariff for Russia oil purchases.
August 8, 2025	Israel's security cabinet approves Benjamin Netanyahu's plan to fully militarily occupy the Gaza Strip.
August 27, 2025	US tariffs on India hit 50% as Trump-Modi ties sour.
September 8, 2025	• Gold hits $3,600 as US rate cut expectations rise. • US demands EU stops buying Russian gas if it wants new sanctions on Putin. • Chinese exports grow at slowest rate in 6 months.
September 9, 2025	Israeli Air Force fires missiles in 'precision strike' on senior Hamas leaders in a residential area of Doha, Qatar
September 11, 2025	Mexico to slap 50% tariff on Chinese cars under US pressure.
September 17, 2025	Federal Reserve lowers key US interest rate by 0.25 points in first cut this year.
September 26, 2025	• Trump announces 100% tariffs on branded pharmaceutical products. • Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu addresses the UN General Assembly, vowing to "finish the job" against Hamas in Gaza, and condemning recent endorsements of Palestinian statehood.
October 8, 2025	Gold price tops $4,000 for first time.
October 9, 2025	Israel and Hamas agree to first phase of Gaza peace plan.
October 11, 2025	Donald Trump threatens extra 100% tariff as he retaliates against China.
October 14, 2025	IMF chief economist says AI investment bubble could burst.
October 28, 2025	Apple reaches a market value of $4 trillion for the first time, but closed below the benchmark; Microsoft also reaches, and maintains $4 trillion valuation.
October 26, 2025	Trump to raise tariffs on Canada by 10% over Ontario's Reagan ad.
October 27, 2025	UK seeks 'steel alliance' with US and EU to tackle Chinese oversupply.
October 29, 2025	American computer chip maker Nvidia becomes the world's first company to reach a $5 trillion market value.
October 30, 2025	US and China agree one-year trade truce after Trump-Xi talks.
October 31, 2025	• Eurozone inflation falls to 2.1% in October. • China's factory activity contracts for seventh straight month
November 2, 2025	US pushes for wider global dollar adoption. Trump administration officials are discussing ways to encourage other countries to adopt the dollar as their primary currency to counter a China-led charge to erode the greenback's global dominance.
November 4, 2025	The Federal Reserve announces its second interest rate cut of 2025, reducing the

	benchmark Fed Funds Rate by 0.25% to a new range of 3.75%.
November 6, 2025	US adds silver and copper to 'critical minerals' list.
November 9, 2025	COP30 to start without the US.
November 12, 2025	• White House signals it will cut tariffs to help ease high food prices. • Europe's carmakers face 'devastating' chip crisis as Nexperia supply crunch continues.
November 13, 2025	US drew $900mn from IMF account.
November 14, 2025	• China investment falls by most since the pandemic. • Trump cuts agricultural tariffs in bid to bring down grocery prices
November 28, 2025	India GDP grows faster than expected at 8.2%.
December 10, 2025	The Federal Reserve cuts rates to a target range of 3.50% – 3.75%.
December 19, 2025	Japan raises interest rates to highest level in 30 years.
December 23, 2025	Copper price hits record high on concerns over tariffs and shortages.
December 30, 2025	Dollar on track for steepest annual drop for almost a decade.

Source: Compiled and translated by the Egyptian Center for Economic Studies (ECES) based on multiple media sources.

B. Selected Macroeconomic Indicators

Indicator	FY 2024/25
Real GDP growth rate (%)	4.39
Year average CPI inflation (%)	14.89
Unemployment rate* (%)	6.6
Budget deficit/GDP** (%)	7.3
Trade balance/GDP (%)	-14
Current account balance/GDP (%)	-5.5
Government debt/GDP (%)	62
External debt/GDP (%)	21.8
Net international reserves*** (billion USD)	51,452
Year average exchange rate (EGP/ USD)	49.98

Sources: Central Bank of Egypt (CBE), *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; Ministry of Finance (MoF), *the Financial Monthly Report*, various issues.

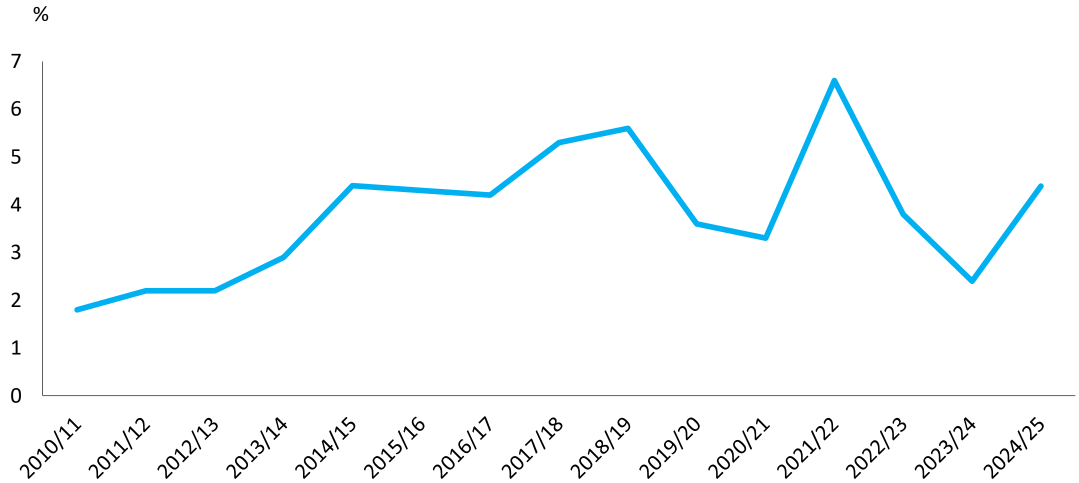
* 2024.
** Budget value.
*** June 2025.

C. Figures

C.1. Real Economy Indicators

Figure 1. Real GDP Growth Rate

Following two years of deceleration, economic growth regained momentum, reaching 4.39% in FY 2024/25, driven by a rebound in manufacturing, tourism, and telecommunications.

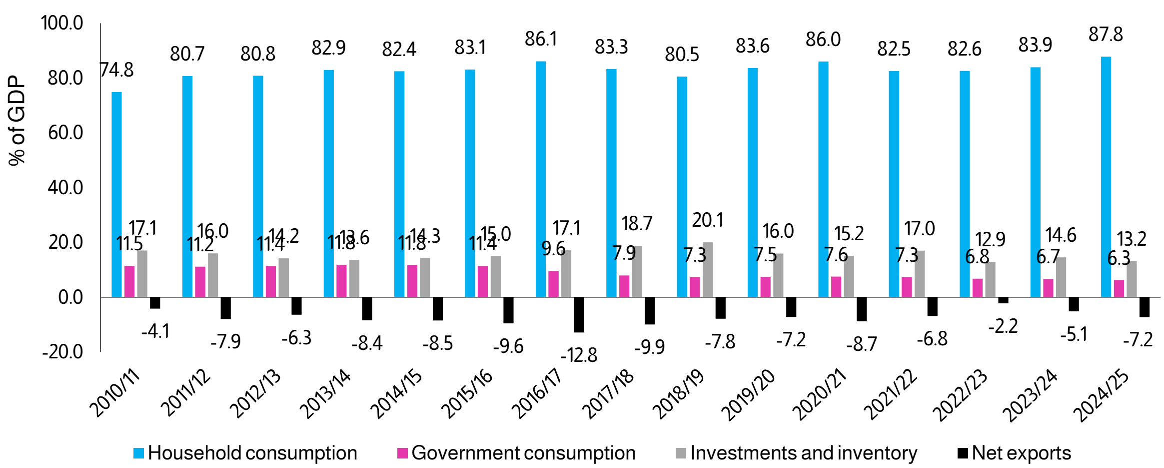


Source: Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation, *National Accounts Data*, various years.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Figure 2. GDP by Expenditure (%)

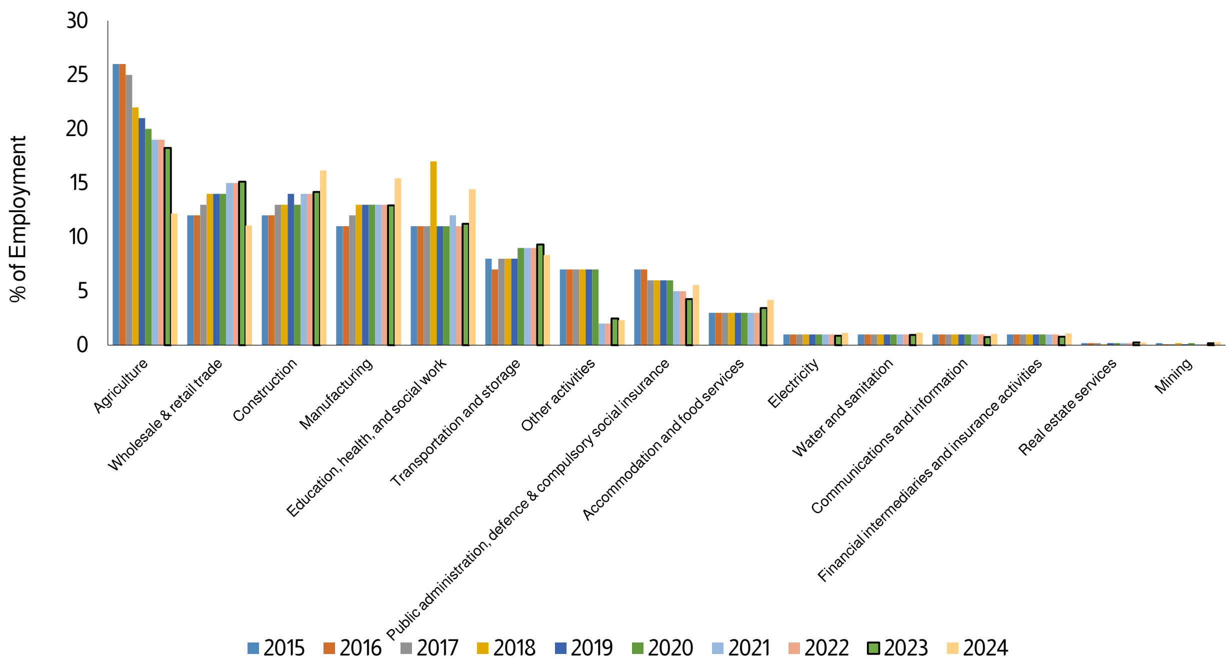
Household consumption has consistently accounted for the largest share of GDP, with its size increasing annually. Meanwhile, the investment share has been limited and has followed a declining trend since 2018/2019.



Source: Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation, *National Accounts Data,* various years.
Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Figure 3. Sectoral Shares in Employment, 2023

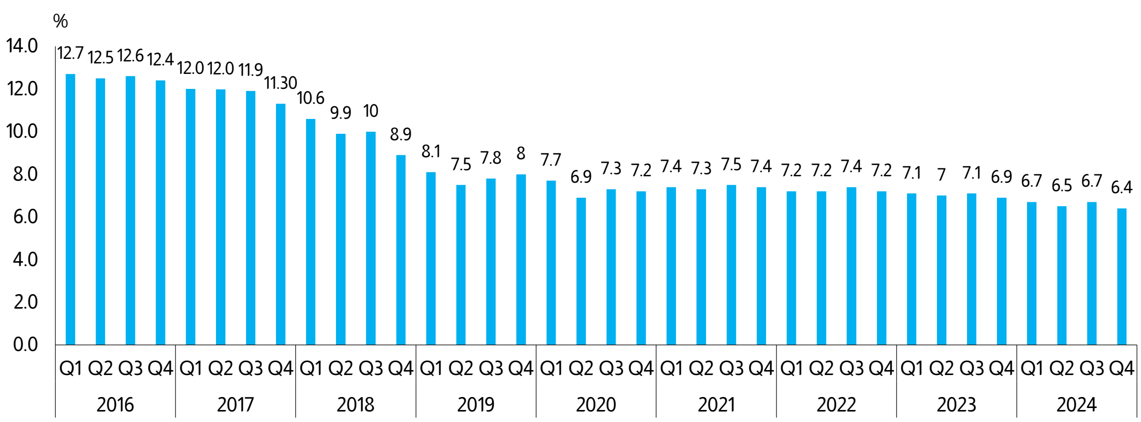
The agriculture, wholesale & retail trade and construction are the main source of employment in Egypt, followed by manfacturing and the other sectors.



Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), *Egypt Labor Force Survey,* 2024 issue.

Figure 4. Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate followed a downward trajectory, declining from 12.8% in FY 2015/2016 to nearly half that level in the most recent quarters..

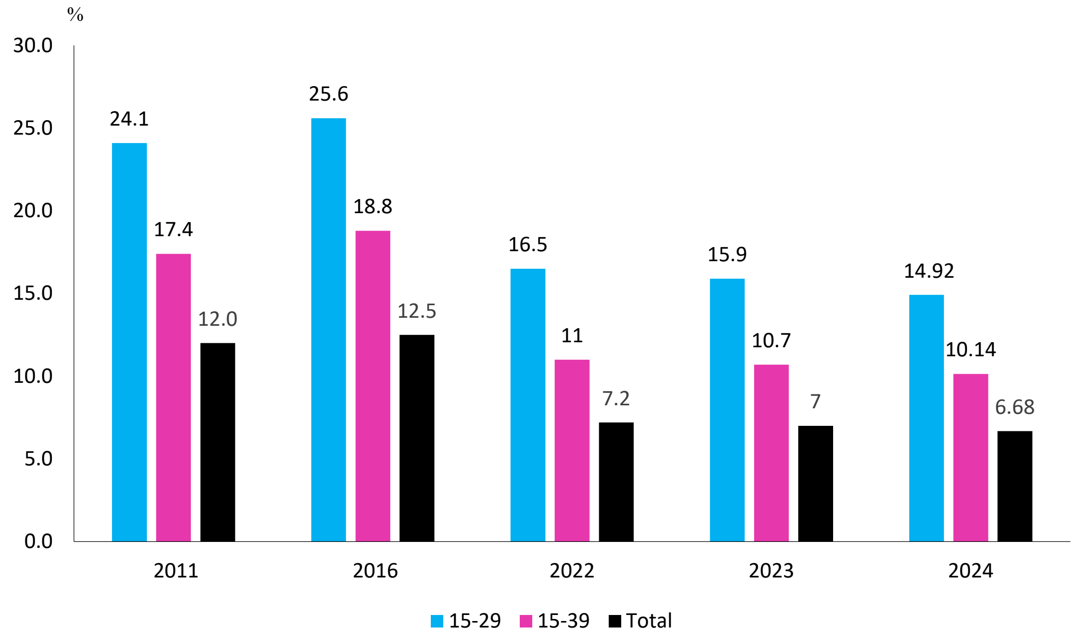


Source: CAPMAS, *Egypt Labor Force Survey,* various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Figure 5. Unemployment by Age Group

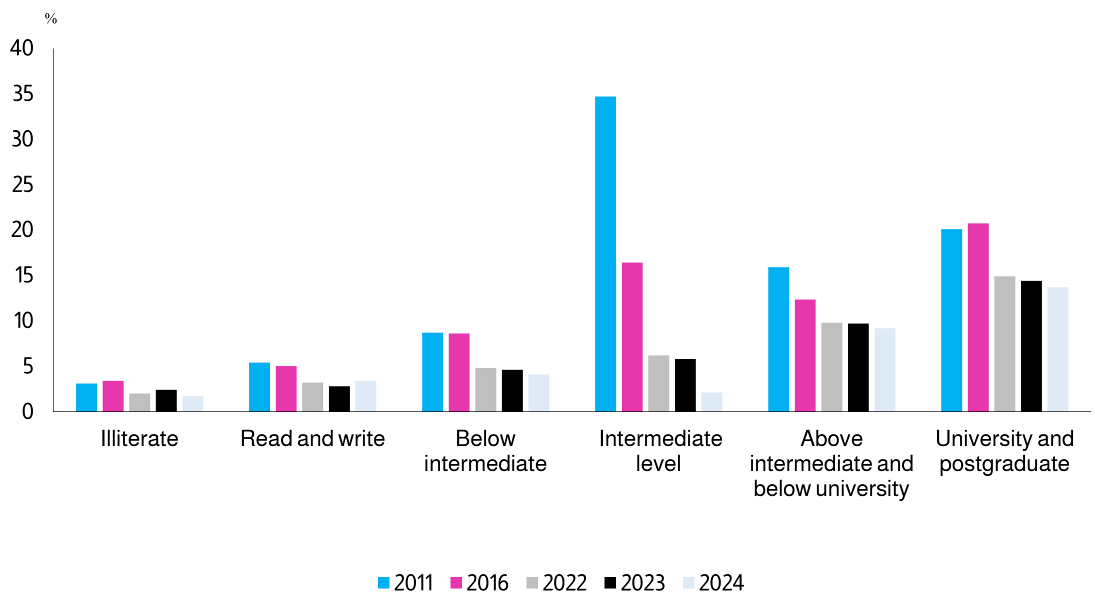
Unemployment has trended downward across all age groups; however, it remains highest among youth.



Source: CAPMAS, *Egypt Labor Force Survey*, various issues.
Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Figure 6. Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment

Unemployment rates have declined significantly across all educational levels; however, they remain highest among individuals with university and postgraduate degrees.



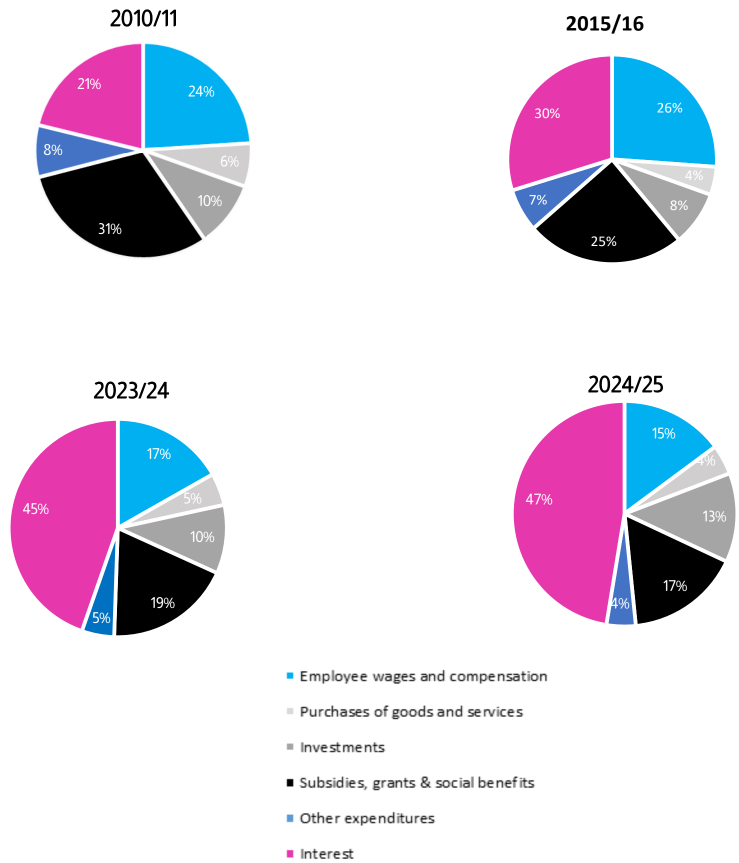
Source: CAPMAS, *Egypt Labor Force Survey*, various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

C.2. Fiscal Indicators

Figure 7. Breakdown of Public Expenditure

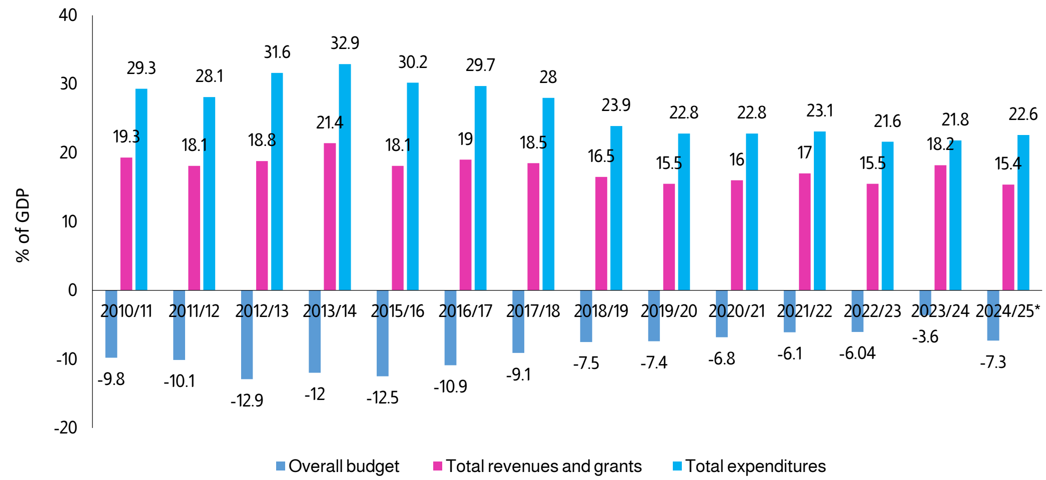
Interest payments continued its upward trend, accounting for nearly half of total public expenditure in FY 2024/2025, with notable contraction in subsidies and social benefits.



Source: MoF, *the Financial Monthly Report*, November 2025.
Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Figure 8. Overall Budget Deficit

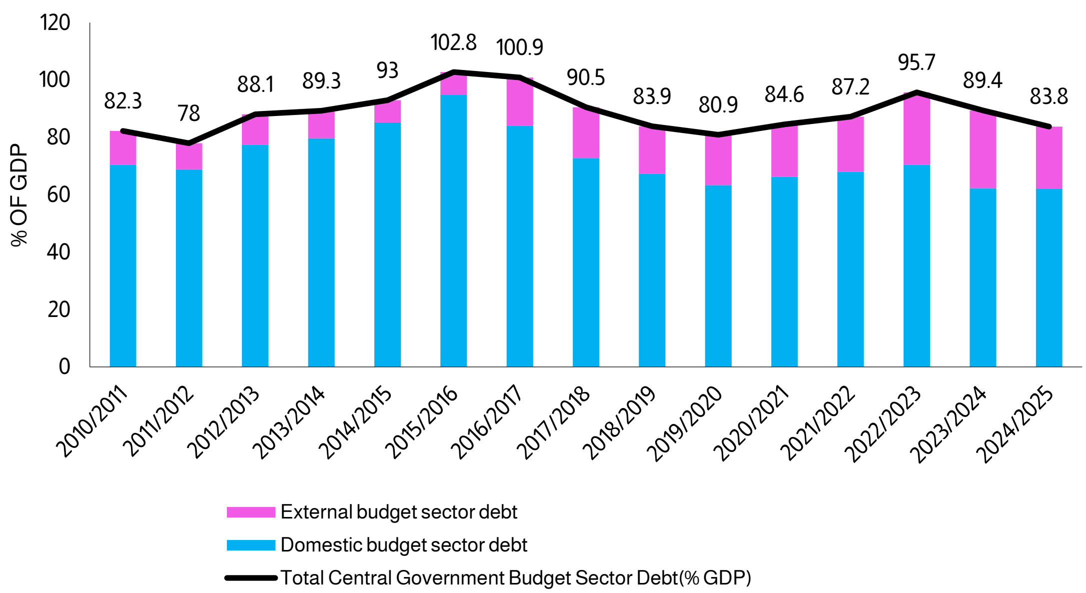
The budget deficit stabilized at around 7% of GDP in FY 2024/25, following its decline in the previous fiscal year due to the Ras El Hekma deal.



Source: MoF, *the Financial Monthly Report*, various issues.
Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions. * Provisional.

Figure 9. External & Domestic Debt (% of GDP)

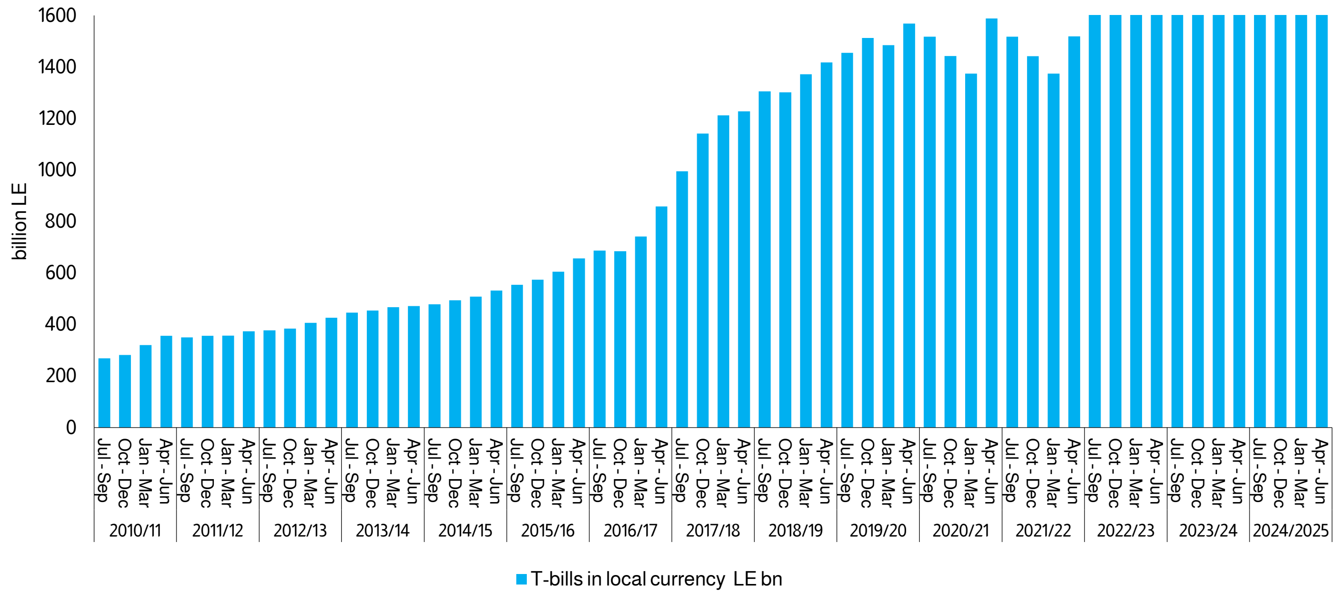
Government debt remains above 80% of GDP, largely reflecting the rising trend in external debt.



Source: MoF, *the Financial Monthly Report*, various issues.
Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Figure 10. Total Outstanding Balances of T-bills

A notable upward trend of outstanding balances of local-currency Treasury bills to finance fiscal deficits, peaking in FY 2023/24.

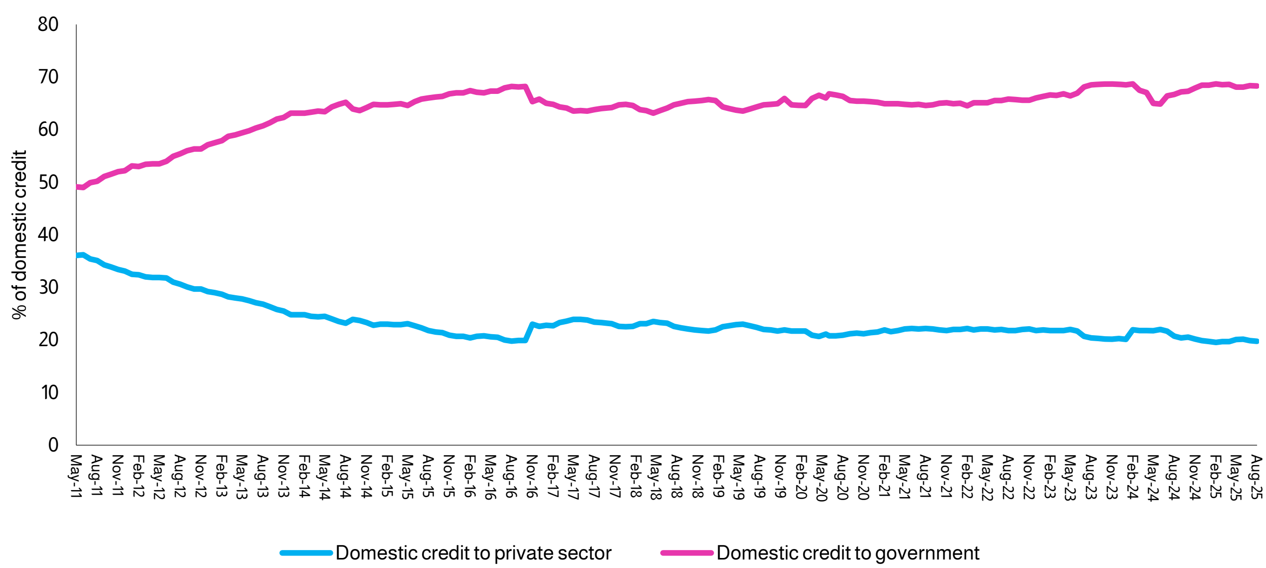


Source: CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.

Note: Data for T-Bills in foreign currency has not been released since 2019/20. FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Figure 11. Domestic Credit to Private Sector & Government

Crowding out of the private sector continued.



Source: CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.
Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

C.3. Monetary Indicators

Figure 12. Headline CPI (YoY Percentage Change)

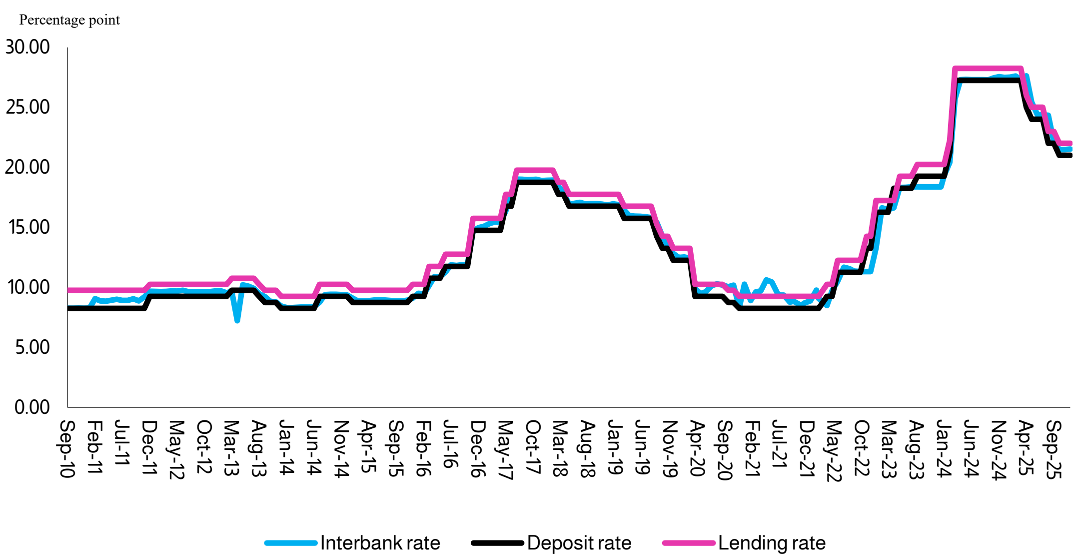
Annual inflation rate has been gradually declining since March 2024 due to contractionary monetary policies and fading effect of recent shocks.

Source: CAPMAS, *Monthly Bulletin of Consumer Price Index (CPI),* various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Figure 13. Policy Rates

The CBE adopted expansionary monetary policy in 2025 driven by decelerated inflation rate.

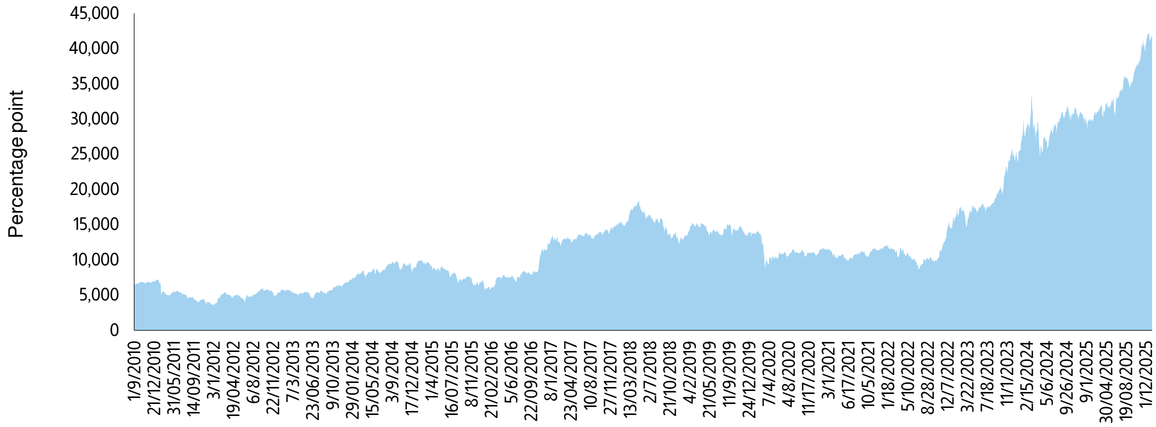


Sources: CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; and daily interbank rate statistics.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Figure 14. EGX 30 Index

Significant improvement in EGX30 was observed in 2025, driven by stabilization and declined policy rates.



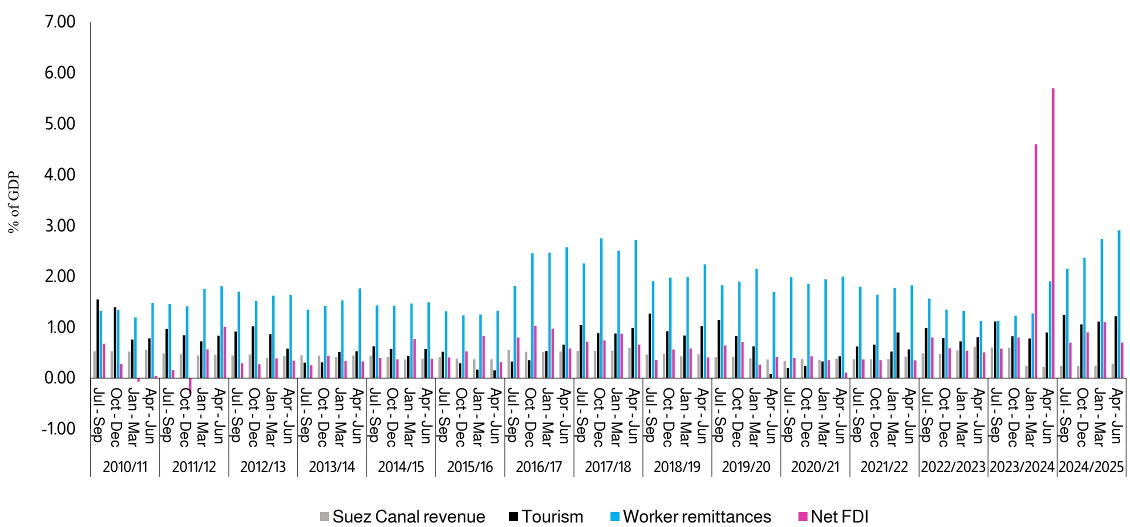
Source: The Egyptian exchange website.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

C.4. External Sector

Figure 15. Sources of Foreign Currency

Remittances from Egyptians abroad and tourism revenues continued their upward trend in FY 2024/25; and net FDI inflows have returned to their pre-Ras El-Hekma levels.

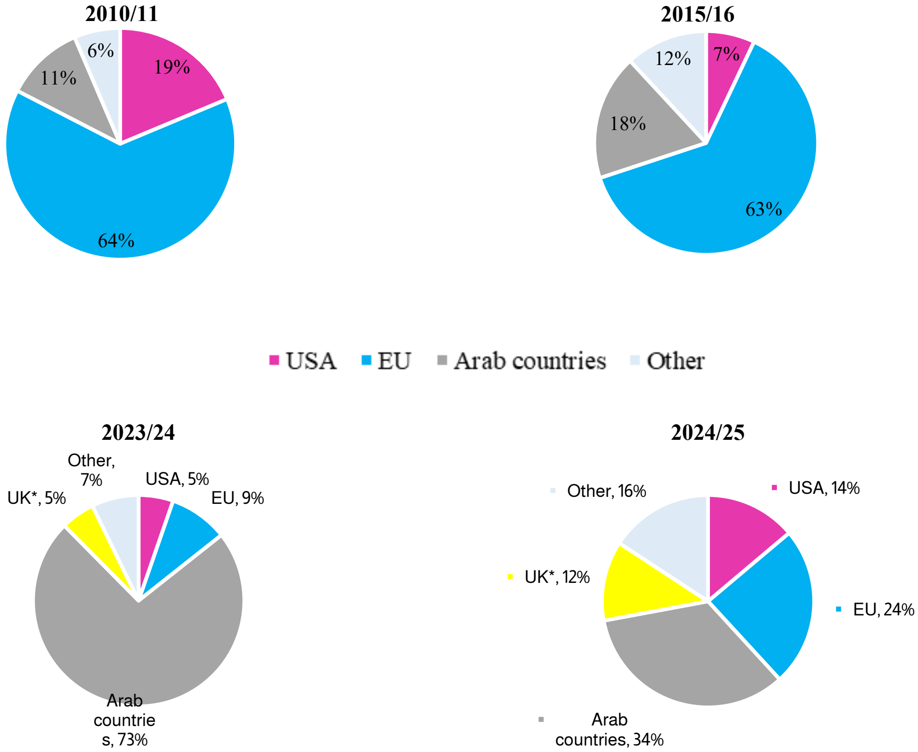


Source: CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Figure 16. Geographic Distribution of FDI Inflows by Source

FDI inflows from Arab countries declined significantly, although they still account for nearly one third of total FDI inflows.



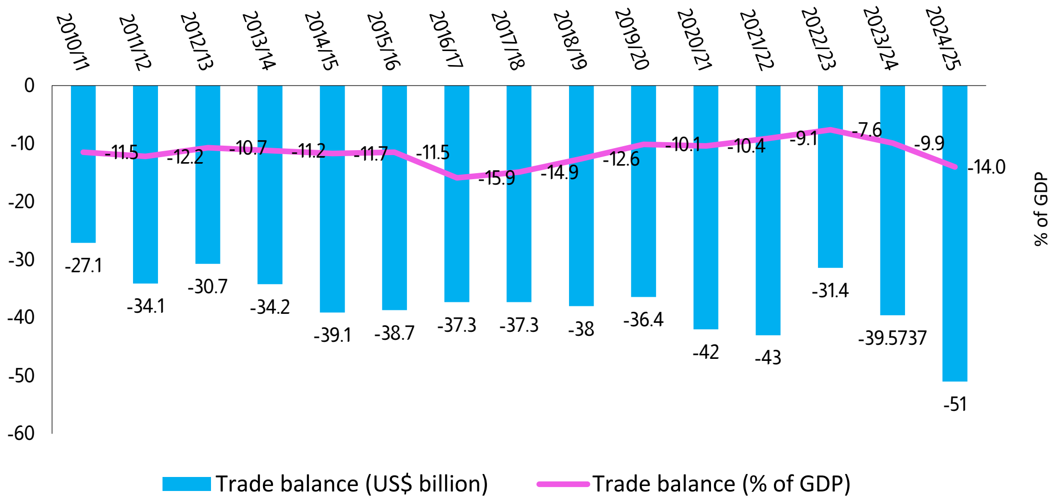
Source: CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

*The UK officially exited the European Union (EU) on January 31, 2020.

Figure 17. Trade Balance

The trade deficit persisted, reaching a record high of –14% in FY2024/25 due to significant increase in petroleum imports.

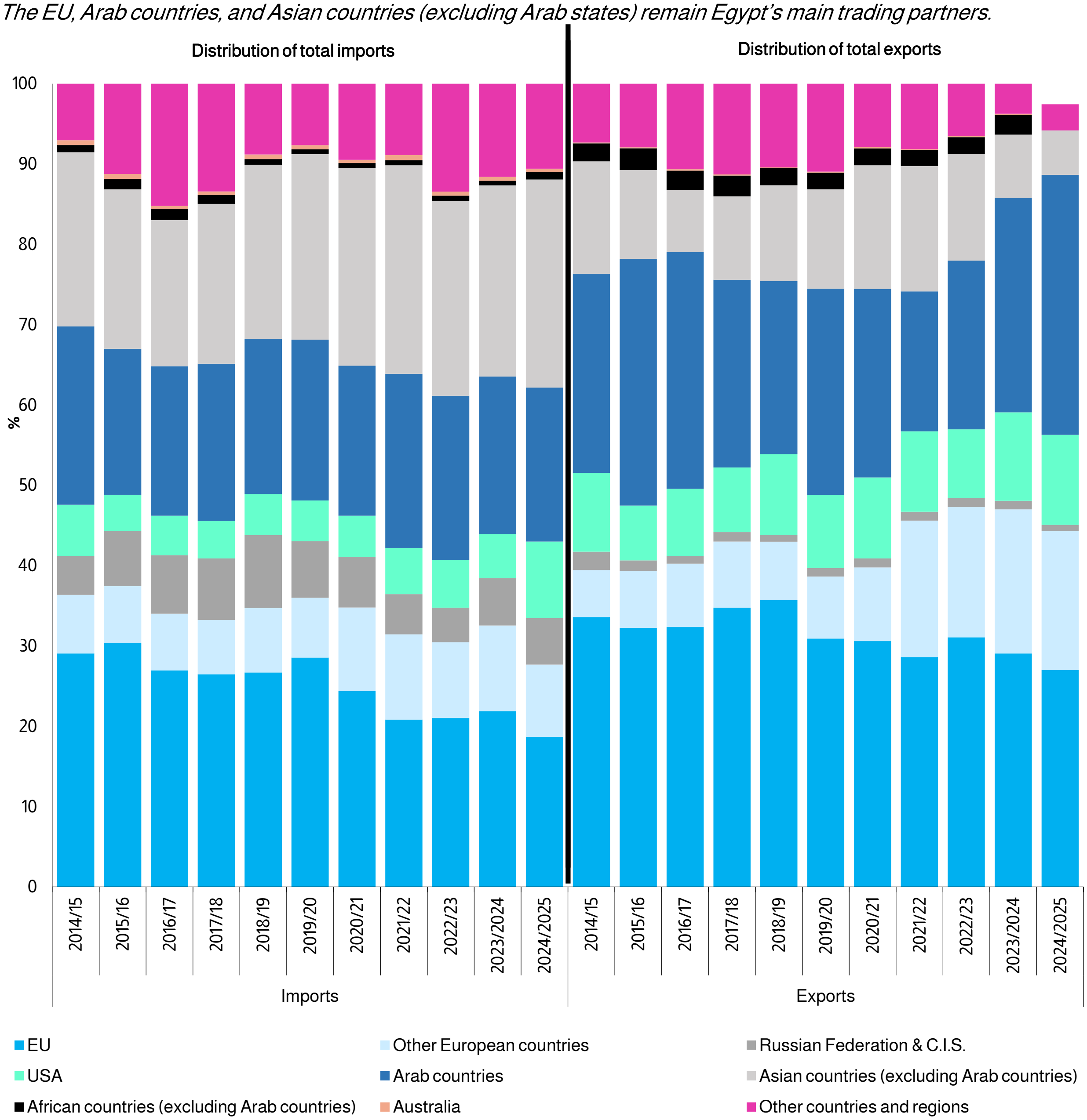


Source: CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin,* various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Figure 18. Geographic Distribution of Exports and Imports

The EU, Arab countries, and Asian countries (excluding Arab states) remain Egypt's main trading partners.

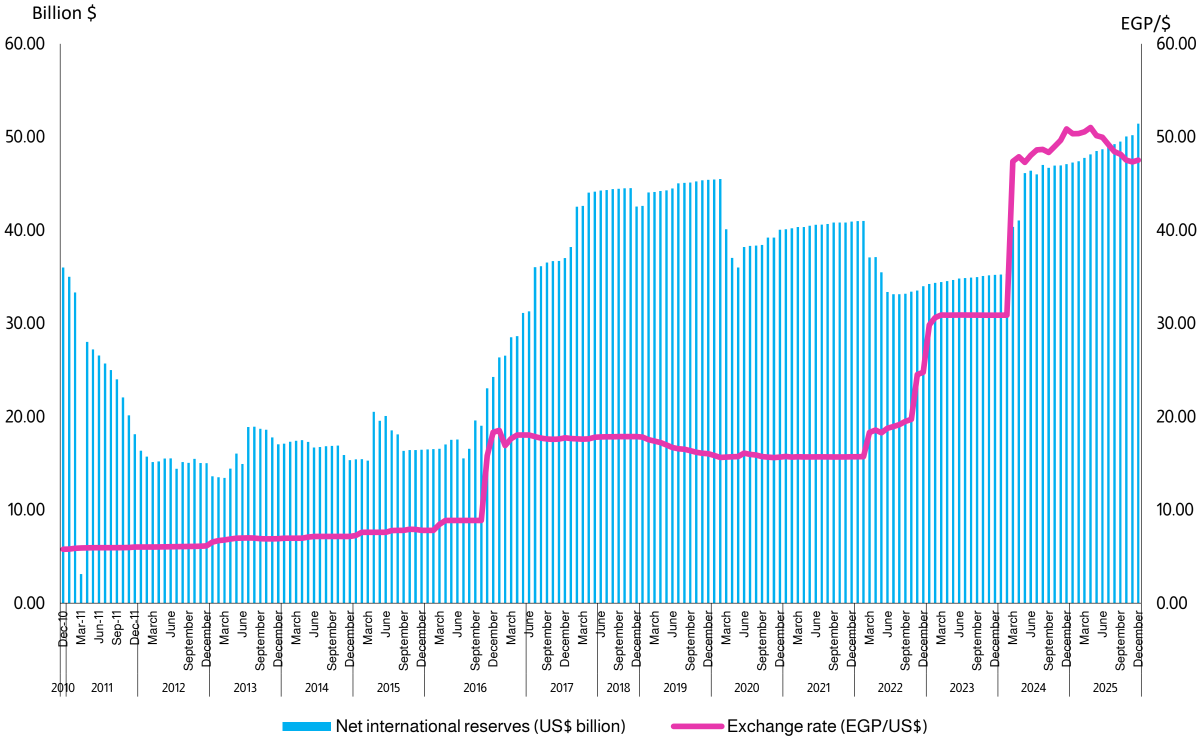


Source: CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Figure 19. Net International Reserves and Exchange Rate Movements

International reserves increased, while the exchange rate edged down slightly toward the end of the year.



Sources: CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; MoF, *the Financial Monthly Report,* various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

D. Tables

Table 1. Area and Population												
Indicator	**Unit**	**2010/11**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**% Change (2015/16-2024/25)**
Total area	Km^2	1,009,450										-
Inhabited area		1,009,450										-
Resident Population	Mn.	80.4	92.7	95.2	98.9	100.6	102.1	103.6	105.2	106.6	107.3	16
Population growth	%	2.4	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.7	-71
Density in total area*	Inhabitant/Km^2	79.6	91.9	94.3	98.0	99.7	101.1	102.6	104.2	105.6	106.3	16
Density in inhabited area*		1017.9	1174.0	1205.3	1252.1	1273.8	1292.1	1311.6	1331.5	1349.0	1358.0	16
Population abroad**	Mn.	7.3	9.5	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: CAPMAS, *Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; MoF, *the Financial Monthly Report*, various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

(-) No official data has been released until the issuance of this publication.

D.1. Real Economy Indicators

Table 2. Main Macroeconomic Indicators												
Indicator	Unit	2010/11	2015/16	2016/17	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% Change (2015/16-2024/25)
Real GDP (at 2021/22 prices)	Mn. EGP	5,070,090	5,936,110	6,184,900	6,875,800	7,121,600	7,353,200	7,842,500	8,137,400	8,332,630	8,698,600	46.5
GDP in $ (at current market prices)	Mn. $	235,990	332,927	234,325	303,167	363,092	404,168	453,321	328,760	291,338	362,891	9.0
Real GDP growth rate (at market prices)	%	1.8	4.3	4.2	5.6	3.6	3.3	6.6	3.8	2.4	4.39	2.1
Real GDP per capita (at 2021/22 prices)*	EGP	61,523	64,010	64,965	69,521	70,779	72,047	75,696	77,371	78,200	81,090	26.7
Private final consumption/GDP (at current prices)*	%	75.6	83.1	88.1	82.4	85.9	89	82.5	78.9	82.9	93.4	12.3
Annual real growth rate of private consumption*		5.5	4.6	4.2	1	7.3	6.9	2.8	3.6	8.0	9.2	100.3
Domestic savings rate*		13	5.5	1.8	10	6.2	6.4	10.2	14.3	6.1	4.7	-14.5
Investment rate		17.1	15	15.3	18.2	13.8	15.2	17	16.5	13	15	0.0
Distribution of investment by ownership												
Public sector	%	38.2	46.3	58.5	52.5	42.5	26.3	71.3	74.5	56.9	43.5	-6.0
Private sector		61.8	53.7	41.5	47.5	57.5	76.7	28.7	25.5	43.1	56.5	5.2
Overall budget deficit****	Mn. EGP	134,460	339,495	379,590	429,951	462,775	472,345	484,414	609,901	504,496	1,243,022	266.1
Overall budget deficit/ GDP****	%	9.8	12.5	10.9	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.1	6.04	3.6	7.3	-41.6
Inflation**												
CPI (Headline urban)		11.79	13.97	29.76	9.38	5.6	4.9	13.2	35.7	27.5	14.89	6.6
Producer price index (PPI)		19.4	5.67	23.5	3	-7.6	18.3	32.2	16.4	40.2	20.6	263.3
Exchange rate***	EGP/$	5.94	8.86	18.04	16.684	16.102	15.616	18.751	30.89	47.72	49.98	464.1
Net international reserves	Bn.. $	26,564	17,546	31,305	44,481	38,176	40,584	33,380	34,828	46,385	51,452	193.2
Trade balance		-27,103	-38,683	-37,275	-38,034	-36,465	-42,060	-43,396	-31,160	-39,574	-51,009	31.9
Trade balance/GDP	%	-11.5	-11.5	-15.9	-12.6	-10	-10.4	-9.1	-7.6	-10	-14	21.7
Current account balance	Mn. $	-6,088	-19,831	-14,394	-10,894	-11,167	-18,436	-16,551	-4,711	-20,807	-15,425	-22.2
Current account/GDP	%	-2.6	-5.9	-6.1	-3.6	-3.1	-4.6	-3.5	-1.2	-5.4	-5.5	-6.8

Sources: CBE, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, various issues; MoF, the Financial Monthly Report, various issues; Ministry of Planning, *Economic Development and International Cooperation*; CBE, *Inflation and Exchange Rates Statistics*.

Note: GDP per capita for 2019/20 was calculated manually using the CBE figure for real GDP over the population. FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.
*ECES calculations. ** End of fiscal year. *** June monthly average. ****Negative values.

(-) No data has been released until the publication of this issue.

Table 3. Sectoral Shares in GDP											
Sectors	Unit	2010/11	2015/16	2016/17	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% Change (2015/16-2024/25)
Agriculture	%	14.5	11.9	11.1	11.0	11.7	12.0	11.5	11.2	14.4	17.3	44.7
Mining		14.9	8.0	9.2	11.4	7.2	6.5	7.6	8.0	7.7	6.2	-22.5
Manufacturing		16.5	17.1	16.8	16.4	17.1	16.3	16.8	15.9	14.6	15.1	-11.4
Electricity		1.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	-16.4
Water and sanitation		0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	-38.3
Construction		4.6	5.4	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.6	7.6	8.3	10.0	10.3	88.5
Transportation and storage		4.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.9	25.2
Communications & information		3.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	18.1
Suez Canal		2.2	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.7	1.0	-35.2
Trade		11.5	14.0	13.2	13.2	14.0	14.4	13.9	14.0	14.4	13.7	-2.3
Financial intermediaries		3.4	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	-14.7
Insurance and social insurance		3.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	-22.6
Tourism		3.2	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.7	106.8
Real estate services		2.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	11.2	11.5	10.9	10.3	8.6	7.2	-31.0
Education		1.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.7	-8.8
Health		1.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	14.0
Other services		1.6	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	79.6
General government		10.2	10.3	8.4	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.6	5.9	5.4	5.0	-52.0

Source: ECES calculations based on data from the Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Table 4. Sectoral Shares in Investment											
Sectors	**Unit**	**2010/11**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**% Change (2015/16-2024/25)**
Agriculture	%	2.7	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.1	6.8	4.92	5.09	5.37	9.00	116.8
Mining		16.4	21.0	17.5	20.2	11.8	12.3	7.26	10.27	11.20	6.40	-69.5
Manufacturing		10.8	12.4	9.5	10.4	10.1	9.3	8.06	6.73	6.12	6.15	-50.6
Electricity		7.4	4.7	13.8	12.9	8.4	5.3	5.53	7.18	11.35	3.65	-21.9
Water and sanitation		6.6	4.2	2.8	2.3	4.5	6.4	11.21	6.11	6.48	7.46	76.9
Construction		2.5	3.0	2.5	4.6	5.1	5.2	6.56	4.66	4.92	4.13	39.2
Transportation and storage		9.6	10.4	9.9	10.7	13.8	15.6	17.97	18.90	19.04	18.90	82.1
Communications and information		9.9	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.78	5.05	5.11	5.07	-7.3
Suez Canal		0.2	8.0	3.0	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.29	1.15	1.08	-86.5
Trade		4.8	3.9	3.2	3.2	1.9	1.5	1.67	2.43	2.31	2.59	-34.1
Financial intermediaries		0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.78	1.89	1.25	2097.6
Tourism		2.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.95	2.84	2.87	3.64	359.6
Real estate services		14.4	10.0	12.4	9.8	11.1	8.0	6.99	5.50	5.69	6.65	-33.5
Education		2.5	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.8	4.8	5.82	6.60	5.54	5.62	91.1
Health		2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.2	3.5	4.13	4.50	4.99	5.82	202.2
Other services		4.1	7.1	3.8	7.2	12.6	12.1	11.53	11.07	5.97	11.06	56.1
Other central investment		-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.52	-92.7

Source: ECES calculations based on data from CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

(-) No data has been released until the publication of this issue.

Table 5. Employment												
Indicator	Unit	2010	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Change (2015-2024)
Labor Force	Thousand	26342.0	28430	28934	28069	28348	28458	29358	30122	31149	32041	12.7
Employed		23234.0	24778	25331	25975	26123	26199	27188	27939	28959	29928	20.8
Unemployed		3108.0	3652	3602	2094	2226	2259	2170	2183	2190	2113	-42.1
Unemployment Rate	% of labor force	9.0	12.8	12.5	9.9	7.9	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.6	-48.4
Percentages of males in labor force		77.4	76.4	75.8	81.9	82.0	83.2	82.8	83.0	81.9	81.4	6.5
Percentages of females in labor force		22.6	23.6	24.2	18.1	18.0	16.8	17.2	16.9	18.1	18.6	-21.2
Male	% of labor force aged 15-64 to same age population	75.0	79.5	78.9	73.7	84.7	85.0	69.0	85.1	84.2	74.5	-6.3
Female		23.5	20.5	21.1	21.8	15.3	15.0	15.2	14.9	15.8	18.4	-10.4

Sources: CAPMAS, *Egypt Labor Force Survey,* various issues; CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

Table 6. Prices and Wages													
Indicator*		Units	2010	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Consumer price index[1]		Index number	36.1	58.2	71.8	98	104.9	110.6	117.1	142.1	189.9	235.6	264.2
Producer price index[2]			88.5	101.9	138.8	191.9	204.7	197.2	233.7	299.5	419.2	535.8	592
Mean earnings per worker/week													
Nominal	*Public sector*	EGP	542	1064	1154	1278	1479	1824	1881	_	_	_	_
	Private sector		299	594	670	877	1019	885	911	_	_	_	_
Real***	*Public sector*		1499	1827	1607	1304	1410	1649	1605	_	_	_	_
	Private sector		827	1020	933	895	971	800	777	_	_	_	_

Sources: CAPMAS, *Monthly Bulletin of CPI and PPI*, various issues; *Annual Bulletin of Statistics of Employment, Wages and Working Hours*, various Issues.

Note: As Prices of 2018/2019 are used as base period for the CPI series, the real earnings per worker/week are higher than the normal ones. FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

[1] Only Urban, Base year: 2018/2019=100. [2] January 2016=100.

* End of calendar year. **Adjusted by CPI (2018/2019=100, Urban).

(-) No data has been released until the publication of this issue.

D.2. Fiscal Indicators

Table 7. Fiscal Indicators												
Indicator	Unit	2010/11	2015/16	2016/17	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*	2024/25	% Change (2015/16-2024/25)
Total revenues	Billion LE	265.3	491.5	659.2	941.9	975.4	1108.6	1347.2	1563.9	2543.7	2644.1	438
Tax revenues		192.1	352.3	462	736.1	739.6	834	990.1	1258.6	1629.0	2202.3	525
Grants		2.3	3.5	17.7	2.6	5.3	3	4	5.4	11.9	16.9	383
Other revenues		70.9	135.6	179.5	203.2	230.5	271.7	352	299.9	902.8	424.9	213
Property income		41.2	69.5	91.1	70.4	65.5	79.7	93	87	105	95.0	37
Sales of good and services		17.4	29.1	38.1	53.6	58.8	57.7	78	95	125	154.5	431
***Others*		12.3	37.1	50.3	79.3	106.2	143.3	181.5	118	673	175.4	373
Total expenditures		401.9	817.8	1031.9	1369.9	1434.7	1578.9	1831	2184.6	3055.2	3904.9	377
Wages and salaries		96.3	213.7	225.5	266.1	288.8	318.8	358.7	412.5	512.7	588.1	175
Purchases of goods and services		26.1	35.7	42.5	62.4	69.9	81.5	99.6	127.8	146.4	186.2	422
Interest payments		85.1	243.6	316.6	533	568.4	565.5	584.8	774.2	1364.1	1919.1	688
Subsidies, grants and social benefits		123.1	201	276.7	287.5	229.2	263.9	343.4	454.1	573.0	645.5	221
Other expenditures		31.4	54.6	61.5	77.6	86.8	99.8	114.7	127.1	147.3	179.1	228
Purchases of non-financial assets		39.9	69.3	109.1	143.3	191.6	249.4	329.7	289	311.7	386.9	458
Primary balance***		-49.4	-95.9	-63	103.1	105.6	133.9	104.1	164	859.6	629.0	-756
Net acquisition of financial assets		-2.1	13.1	6.8	2	3.5	2.2	0.6	10.8	7.0	-29.3	-324
Overall budget deficit****		134.5	339.5	379.6	430	462.8	472.3	484.4	609.9	504.5	-1290.1	-480
Primary balance/GDP	%	-3.6	-3.5	-1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.63	6.1	3.5	-201
Overall budget deficit/GDP****		9.8	12.5	10.9	8.1	8	6.8	6.1	6.04	2.5	7.3	-42
Total domestic public debt/GDP		70.5	94.9	84.1	67.4	63.4	66.3	68	70.5	62.3	62	-35
Total external debt/GDP		11.8	7.9	16.8	16.5	17.5	18.3	19.2	25.2	27.1	21.8	176

Sources: MoF, *the Financial Monthly Report*, various issues; *Main strategic orientation of the Egyptian economy for the new presidential term.*

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.
** Budget value.*
***Other = Compensation and fines + Optional transfers + other diverse revenues.*
****Overall fiscal balance excluding net interest payments on public debt.*
*****negative values.*

D.3. Monetary Indicators

Table 8. Money and Banking Sector

Indicator	Unit	2010/11	2015/16	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% Change (2015/16-2024/25)
Total deposits (non-government)	Million LE	848,116	1,761,009	3,396,961	3,956,205	4,718,953	5,881,281	7,315,080	9,466,895	11,999,188	581
Lending and discount balances excluding government		474,139	942,727	1,854,326	2,200,381	2,903,723	3,564,671	4,798,906	7,209,443	9,322,103	889
Domestic liquidity (M2)		1,009,411	2,094,500	3,863,645	4,538,808	5,356,609	6,614,488	8,248,189	10,618,551	13,072,938	524
Money supply		248,707	572,935	923,562	1,084,742	1,255,198	1,545,378	2,060,944	2,701,909	3,387,103	491
Net foreign assets		253,500	-87,389	300,120	122,098	251,676	(372,017)	(834,605)	626,626	741,834	-949
Net domestic assets		755,911	2,181,889	3,563,522	4,416,710	5,104,933	6,986,505	9,082,794	9,991,925	12,331,104	465
Total domestic credit		892,766	2,460,115	3,807,214	4,846,795	5,420,440	6,757,635	8,739,647	10,986,971	14,870,914	504
Dollarization rate*	%	17.5	15.5	18.5	14.7	12.1	13	18.40	23.8	23.7	53
Annual average deposit interest rate (three-month deposits in EGP) (1)		6.52	7	11.93	10.93	7.6	7	12.50	17.80	17.20	146
Annual average loans interest rate (one year or less in EGP) (2)		10.84	12.12	17.54	16.07	9.4	11	18	24.90	24.20	100
Interest rate spread (2-1)		4.32	5.12	5.61	5.14	1.8	3.30	5.60	7.10	7.00	37

Sources: CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; MoF, *the Financial Monthly Report*, various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions. (*) End of Calander year.

Table 9. Stock Market

Indicator	Unit	2010/11	2015/16	2016/17	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% Change (2015/16-2024/25)
EGX-30 index	Point	5,373	6,943	13,396	14,101	10,765	10,257	9,226	17,665	27,766	32,858	373
Number of listed companies in the primary market	Number	211	222	222	219	218	213	215	217	220	224	1
Price/earning ratio for the 50 most active listed companies	%	13	11	14	8	14	18	13	15	14	14	30
Number of listed shares in the primary market	Number	32,364	61,773	64,110	74,975	87465.8*	127,040.10	121,578.50	194,960.50	253,257.60	430,738.60	597
Total value of trade securities in June	Mn. EGP	20,502	13,863	19,804	20,156	52,099	95,762	55,269	67,657	598,525	332,200	2296
Market capitalization of listed companies	Number	399,756	382,541	687,419	756,109	588,259	666,013	620,166	1,160,200	1,873,335	2,166,824	466
Turnover	%	3.7	2.3	2.3	1.3	4.5	3.9	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: The Egyptian Exchange (EGX); CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; MoF, *the Financial Monthly Report*, various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

D.4. External Sector

Table 10. Foreign Direct Investment												
Indicator	Unit	2010/11	2015/16	2016/17	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% Change (2015/16-2024/25)
Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows	Million $	9,574	12,529	13,366	16,394	15,837	13914.8	22,205.50	23,053.10	56,654.00	23,677.00	89
FDI outflows		7,386	5,596	5,433	8,157	8,384	8,701	13,268.10	13,014.40	10,589.50	11,452.70	105
Net FDI		2,189	6,933	7,933	8,236	7,453	5,214	8,937.40	10,038.70	46,064.50	12,224.30	76
FDI Inflows by Sector												
Manufacturing sector	% of GDP	8.40	3.40	5.80	5.10	12.00	16.50	35.91	33.28	5.55	16.18	92.62
Construction sector		1.10	1.50	0.90	2.00	5.60	3.90	12.71	3.78	77.62	4.04	267.27
Services sector*		6.30	10.50	9.50	14.20	29.70	35.30	68.74	58.71	15.02	57.34	810.16
Oil sector		73.30	53.20	61.20	74.30	45.80	36.80	-29.37	-9.79	-0.76	4.89	-93.33
Undistributed (including agriculture)		10.90	31.40	22.60	4.40	6.90	7.50	12.02	14.02	2.57	17.55	61.01
FDI inflows by region												
USA	Million $	1,791	883	1,833	1,354	1,412	1625	1530.4	2304.1	3006.7	3284.2	272
EU		6,115	7,877	8,711	10,225	8,965	5084.6	6737.1	6805.6	5115.7	5755.3	-27
Arab countries		1,053	2,278	1,800	3,080	3,875	3122.6	8235.9	7289.9	41498.5	8024.9	252
Other		617	1,491	1,023	1,734	1,585	2,312	3712	4652.1	4089.9	3730.3	150
UK		-	-	-	-	-	1,770	1,990	2,001	2,943	2882.3	-

Sources: CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; Press release on the performance of the Balance of payments; MoF, *the Financial Monthly Report*, retrieved January 7, 2026.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.
* Services include real estate, tourism, finance, communications, and other services.

(-) No data has been released until the publication of this issue.

Table 11. Foreign Trade

Indicator	2010/11 Million $	Share (%)	2016/17 Million $	Share (%)	2018/19 Million $	Share (%)	2019/20 Million $	Share (%)	2020/21 Million $	Share (%)	2021/22 Million $	Share (%)	2022/23 Million $	Share (%)	2023/24 Million $	Share (%)	2024/25 Million$	Share (%)
Total Exports	**26,993**	**100**	**21,728**	**100**	**28,495**	**100**	**26,376**	**100**	**28,677**	**100**	**43906.4**	**100**	**39624**	**100**	**32,561**	**100**	**40,205**	**100**
Fuel, mineral oils & products	12,605	47	6,797	31	11,839	42	8,622	33	8,775	31	18171.5	41	14000.4	35.3	5858.6	18	5876.6	14.6
Raw materials	1,415	5	1,892	9	2,394	8	2,704	10	3,167	11	3504.9	8	3849.8	9.7	4552.2	14	5909.4	14.7
Semi-finished goods	2,082	8	4,006	18	3,657	13	5,240	20	5,440	19	5936	14	5892.3	14.9	5728.4	17.6	8804.3	21.9
Finished goods	10,850	40	9,028	42	10,604	37	9,809	37	11,293	39	16293.4	37	15881.3	40.1	16421.8	50.4	19614.9	48.8
Undistributed exports	41	0	6.3	0.03	0.9	0.003	1.2	0.005	1.5	0.01	0.6	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	**54,096**	**100**	**59,003**	**100**	**66,529**	**100**	**62,841**	**100**	**70,736**	**100**	**87,302**	**100**	**70,784**	**100**	**72,135**	**100.00**	**91214.4**	**100.0**
Fuel, mineral oils & products	7,553	14	12,368	21	12,110	18	9,345	15	9,014	13	13,997	16	14,246	20.13	13,984	19.39	20356.8	22.3
Raw materials	7,779	14	6,192	10	6,129	9	6,778	11	7,515	11	9,614	11	7,625	10.77	7,789	10.80	11175.9	12.3
Intermediate goods	15,805	29	15,750	27	20,968	32	19,681	31	22,975	32	29,583	34	22,684	32.05	25,205	34.94	31322.2	34.3
Investment goods	10,420	19	8,806	15	10,556	16	9,054	14	9,583	14	10,038	11	7,875	11.13	8,251	11.44	9171.4	10.1
Consumer goods	12,274	23	12,634	21	14,945	22	16,891	27	18,973	27	21,962	25	13,712	19.37	14,510	20.12	17038.8	18.7
A-Durable goods	2,865	5	2,765	5	3,788	6	4,946	8	6,003	8	5,944	7	2,473	**3.49**	3,140	4.35	3684.9	4.0
B-Non-durable goods	9,409	17	9,870	17	11,158	17	11,945	19	12,970	18	16,018	18	11,239	15.88	11,371	15.76	13353.9	14.6
Undistributed Imports	265	0	3,254	6	1,821	3	1,093	2	2,676	4	2,109	2	4,642	6.56	2,397	3.32	2149.3	2.4

Sources: CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin,* various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

D.5. Manufacturing and Specific Services Sectors

Table 12. Manufacturing Production Index

Indicator	Unit	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Manufacturing Production Index	Index number	105.45	108.6	115.85	107.84	104.14	117.39	117.35	101.76	109.55	118.71
Other mining and quarrying		86.44	82.1	134.76	174.77	190.62	201.01	149.86	184.11	144.5	110.45
Food products		106.58	100.19	102.84	88.06	136.92	135.72	145.34	12.44	138.29	131.6
Beverages		138.4	98.41	115.07	202.24	200.68	368.63	390.11	560.32	523.29	546.28
Tobacco		103.37	60.54	50.79	30.48	138.72	182.36	179.08	70.68	126.7	141.15
Textile		108.66	100.18	114.99	94.42	37.07	57	88.69	114.98	149.46	153.97
Wearing apparel		119.04	142.85	163.55	211.69	98.96	98.8	130.12	112.4	205.26	257.3
Leather and related products		63.22	67.74	46.84	366.23	43.19	58.54	44.83	37	34.72	46.15
Wood and products of wood and cork except furniture		66.83	60.59	110.36	82.22	81.92	43.28	51.77	35.84	41.18	41.14
Paper products		104.85	97.51	97.67	68.09	66.35	87.1	87.45	66.78	56.45	59.27
Printing and publishing		150.63	169.44	319.01	166.98	96.17	88.08	112.86	87.47	113.85	126.45
Coke		24.06	15.89	19.95	41.52	37.41	35.16	14.37	-	-	-
Chemicals		97.84	113.85	132.19	111.16	107.24	111.22	99.41	75.77	74.81	79.06
Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations		133.74	115.56	112.29	105.21	122.12	124.67	112.21	95.7	107.15	130.82
Rubber and plastic products		118.04	89.21	104.41	69.31	62.96	86.73	91.34	75.98	63.8	66.23
Other non-metallic mineral products		79.41	77.6	84.74	83.88	77.88	84.02	90.83	78.9	84.03	74.99
Basic metals		85.99	72.39	89	85.31	65.23	67.19	67.83	59.59	54.78	53.69
Fabricated metals		42.62	50.09	76.02	105.33	88.02	95.2	117.49	84.43	47.88	51.25
Computer, electronic & optical products		91.76	99.9	296.1	261.29	161.71	169.34	136.08	98.36	98.42	174.46
Electrical equipment		94.84	84.46	80.81	74.01	87.98	134.22	141.89	138.69	74.05	78.06
Manufacture of machinery and equipment		135.91	201.3	184.42	123.28	151.59	202.31	150.29	82.61	88.56	137.61
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers		306.61	237.2	218.12	140.02	161.73	240.07	219.46	93.47	197.83	394.11
Other transport		248.43	2003.22	1162.53	1386.51	316.76	102.02	106.46	230.1	871.04	624.57
Furniture		189.87	167.41	105.73	68.84	84.28	138.58	151.28	173.67	135.37	198.76
Other manufacturing		84.89	99.21	66.28	98.14	100.17	96.4	89.27	101.76	65.94	184.79

Source: CAPMAS, *Monthly Index of Manufacturing and Extractive Industries*, various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.
*End of fiscal year. Base year= 2006/2007 for 2015-2018, and 2012/13 for 2019-2023.

(-) No data has been released until the publication of this issue.

Table 13. Transport													
Indicator*	Unit	2010	2014	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% change (2015-2024)
Road transport*													
Total Vehicles	Number	5,714,385	7,784,560	8,548,748	9,250,694	10,695,694	11,267,271	10,472,302	10,909,456	9,941,266	9,945,052	10,411,368	21.79
Lorry	Number	866,301	1,045,509	1,135,852	1,209,504	1,386,853	1,460,428	1,264,641	1,255,785	1,206,230	1,194,024	1,205,125	6.10
Private car	Number	2,820,242	3,737,984	4,057,558	4,299,884	4,952,734	5,238,260	4,679,915	5,021,762	5,111,892	5,229,787	5,426,605	33.74
Taxi	Number	249,087	322,095	324,445	373,482	376,456	377,429	369,963	347,880	327,979	310,255	299,761	-7.61
Air transport (passengers' movement)													
International passengers	Thousand passengers	8,507	10,806	3,541	10,706	13,720	-	11,048	5,389	9,429	14,760	-	-
Domestic passengers	Thousand passengers	5,869	6,182	6,590	5,003	5,645	-	2,711	2,556	4,533	6,110	-	-
Suez Canal (fiscal year)													
Ships passing in Suez Canal	Number	18,050	17,544	17,252	17,004	18,482	19311	18,829	20,694	23,851	25,911	13,213	-23.41
Cargo	Million tons	897	992	987	995	1174.7	1210.7	1169	1275	1409.8	1527	524,527	53043.57
Revenue	Million US$	5,053	5,362	5,122	4,969	5,742	5,731	5,806	5,911	6,997	9,383	6,631	29.46

Sources: CAPMAS, *Annual Statistical Yearbook,* various issues; Suez Canal Authority website; CBE, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin,* various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

(-) No data has been released until the publication of this issue.

Table 14. Tourism												
Indicator	Unit	2011	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Change (2016-2025)
Tourism revenues	Million $	10589	3768	9804	12571	9859	4862	10748	13629	14376	16725	343.9
Tourist arrivals*	Million persons	9.8	5.4	11.3	13	3.7	4	10.2	13.9	14.9	-	-
Number of tourist nights*	Million nights	11.4	32.7	121.4	136.3	43	47.8	114	146.1	154.1	-	-
Average stay per tourist	Nights	10.4	7.6	10.8	10.5	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of hotel establishments*	Number	1321	1031	1192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of room (in thousands)*		139766	108265	155 992	168 557	-	191.1	212.5	218.7	228.1	-	-
Tourist average spending	$ per night	85	70	96	95.4	95.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: MoF, *the Financial Monthly Report,* December 2024; CAPMAS, *Annual Statistical Yearbook*; CBE as of 2016/17.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions. Tourism revenue figures are based on CBE data, starting 2016/2017.
*Calendar year.

(-) No data has been released until the publication of this issue

Table 15. Communications and Telecommunications												
Indicator*	Unit	2010/11	2015/16	2016/17	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% Change (2015/16-2024/25)
Fixed lines penetration	%	11.72	7.16	6.82	7.61	7.732	7.79	10.78	11.1	11.85	12.4	73.18
Mobile penetration		95.07	108.94	111.56	94.91	95.73	95.96	94.01	97.35	101.92	106.66	-2.09
Internet penetration**		22.4	37.8	41.2	48	55.7	57.3	72.2	72.2	72.2	81.9	116.67
Number of post offices	Number	3,779	3,927	3,937	3,981	3986	4107	4285	4412	4643	4719	20.17

Source: Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT), *ICT Indicators Monthly Bulletin*, various issues.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.
*June of each fiscal year. **Fiscal year.

(-) No data has been released until the publication of this issue

Section 2. Benchmarking Egypt's Performance against Selected Countries

Egypt and Selected Countries in 2025

Indicators	Unit	Egypt	Neighboring countries			Direct competitors		Others				
			Tunisia	Morocco	Jordan	Turkey	South Africa	Philippines	Indonesia	Malaysia	India	Brazil
GDP (current US$)	Bn. $	389.06	51.33	160.61	53.35	1359.12	401.14	461.62	1396.30	422.23	3909.89	2185.82
GDP per capita (current prices	$	3338.47	4181.14	4153.19	4618.10	15892.72	6267.19	3984.83	4925.43	11874.43	2694.74	10310.55
GDP growth (annual %)	%	2.4	1.6	3.8	2.5	3.3	0.5	5.7	5.0	5.1	6.5	3.4
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		11.7	15.2	26.5	-	31.3	14.5	23.6	29.1	20.5	29.9	16.9
Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population aged 15-64) (modeled ILO estimates		47.33	51.136	47.828	42.598	60.398	60.415	63.648	70.056	70.535	58.991	70.97
Unemployment rate, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)		6.8	15.3	9.1	16.7	8.8	32.3	2.2	3.3	3.8	4.2	6.8
Trade (% of GDP)		39.6	106.3	92.2	99.7	54.6	61.6	65.9	42.6	137.4	44.6	35.6
Computer, communications and other services (% of commercial service exports)		12.0	54.6	41.8	4.7	13.2	38.7	73.9	38.1	43.6	78.6	62.6
External balance on goods and services (% of GDP)		-6.9	-6.3	-8.2	-14.5	0.5	1.9	-14.3	1.8	5.3	-2.3	0.3
High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)		3.8	-	-	-	5.1	5.7	61.0	8.7	58.6	18.6	11.1
Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)		33.7	5.0	4.0	1.9	59.3	3.9	2.9	0.9	0.8	3.1	4.1

Source: World Development Indicators.

Section 3. Government Achievements in FY 2024/25 and Plan for FY 2025/26

While most economic and social indicators achieved their targets in 2024/25, the savings rate fell short of its targets. The 2025/26 plan raised the investment rate to 17%, with the private sector accounting for 62.7% of total targeted investments.

Targeted vs. Achieved Economic and Social Indicators in the Government Plan					
Indicator	Unit	Targeted for FY2024/25 (1)	Achieved in FY2024/25* (2)	Difference from targeted = (2-1)**	Targeted for FY2025/26
Nominal GDP (at market prices)	Billion EGP	17,285.50	17278.2	-7.30	2,040.30
Real GDP (at factor cost)		8,259.80	8,665.90	406.10	9,055.90
Real GDP growth rate (at market prices)	%	3.80	4.00	0.20	4.30
Private final consumption / GDP (at current prices)**		82.3	93.4	11.1	86.2
Real annual growth rate of private consumption		3.4	9.2	5.8	4.5
Domestic savings rate		10.8	4.7	-6.1	8.1
Investment rate		13	15	2	17.10
Distribution of investments by ownership					
Public sector	%	50.33	43.7	-6.63	37.30
Private sector		49.67	56.3	6.63	62.70
Overall budget deficit	Billion EGP	-1243	-1180	63	-1490
Overall budget deficit/ GDP***	%	-7.3	-6.7	0.6	-7.3

Sources: The Official Gazette, Law no. 92/2025 on the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY 2024/25; and the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY 2025/26.
Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.
* *Provisional*. **ECES calculations. *** Negative values.

(-) No data has been released until the publication of this issue.

While growth rates fell short of targets in most sectors in 2024/25, the manufacturing, financial intermediation, tourism, and transport sectors exceeded their targets. However, the growth rate of both Tourism and the Suez Canal is projected to slow down in 2025/26.

Targeted versus Achieved GDP Growth at the Sectoral Level (Constant Prices)				
Sector	Targeted sectoral growth for FY2024/25 (%) (1)	Achieved sectoral growth in FY2024/25 (%) (2)*	Difference from targeted= (2)-(1)	Targeted sectoral growth for FY2025/26 (%)
Commodity sector				
Agriculture	4.1	2.8	-1.3	3.1
Mining	0.8	-8.9	-9.7	1.8
Manufacturing	1.3	11.2	9.9	5.1
Electricity	4.7	5.3	0.6	4.5
Water and Sanitation	3.1	1.7	-1.4	3.3
Construction	4.9	4.1	-0.8	5
Production services sector				
Transport and storage	4.3	7	2.7	4.6
Communications	14.6	13.8	-0.8	12.2
Information	3.8	3.8	0	2.7
Suez Canal	9.4	-52	-61.4	3.7
Retail and wholesale trade	3.7	3.7	0	4.3
Financial intermediation	3.5	12.2	8.7	4.2
Insurance and social insurance	3.6	5.6	2	3.1
Tourism	9.3	17.3	8	8
Social services sector				
Real estate services	3.7	1.9	-1.8	3.3
Business services	4	3.6	-0.4	3
General government	3.6	4.1	0.5	3.6
Education	5.7	5.1	-0.6	4.4
Health	6.1	4.5	-1.6	4.6
Other Services	5.2	4.4	-0.8	4.2

Sources: The Official Gazette Law no. 92/2025 on the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY 2024/25, and the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY 2025/26; Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

The targeted share of total investments in FY 2025/26 for the manufacturing, extractive industries, communications and information technology, wholesale and retail trade, and construction sectors exceeded those of FY 2024/25. In contrast, the targeted shares declined in the electricity, water and sanitation, transport and storage (including the Suez Canal), education and health, and agriculture sectors.

The Sectoral Composition of Targeted and Achieved Overall Investments				
Sector	Targeted overall investments (%) for FY2024/25 (1)	Implemented overall investments (%) in FY2024/25 (2)	Difference from targeted= (2-1)	Targeted overall investments (%) for FY 2025/26
Extractive industries	6.40	-	-	7.50
Manufacturing	6.15	-	-	8.20
Electricity, water and sanitation	11.12	-	-	8.90
Transport and storage (including Suez Canal)	19.98	-	-	18.90
Communications and information	5.07	-	-	6.20
Education and Health services	11.44	-	-	10.70
Retail and wholesale trade	2.59	-	-	3.40
Agriculture	9.00	-	-	4.70
Tourism	3.64	-	-	3.70
Construction and real estate	10.78	-	-	11.80

Sources: The Official Gazette, Law no 92/2025 on the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY 2024/25; Economic and Social Development Plan for FY 2025/26; Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation.

Note: FY 2010/11 and FY 2015/16 are used for comparison. FY 2010/11 witnessed economic stability before the political and economic instability following the January 2011 revolution, while FY 2015/16 witnessed the implementation of the first economic reform program after the 2011 and 2013 revolutions.

(-) No data has been released until the publication of this issue

Section 4. Egypt's Future Development Maps (Completed/ In Progress Projects*)

* A non-exhaustive list of some of the most prominent development projects during 2024 in various fields, including their investment cost and implementation status as stated by the government.

In addition to various media websites and the Cabinet's website, two sources were mainly used:

1- The Presidency of the Republic website, presidential inaugurations, and national projects (presidency.eg);

2- Egypt's projects map: https://egy-map.com/.

I. Transportation

Supply of 1,057 Railway Passenger Cars with Dynamic Ventilation & AC - Third Class

A total of 1,067 passenger carriages have been delivered under a contract to manufacture and supply 1,350 new carriages—the largest procurement deal in the history of Egyptian National Railways. The agreement was signed between the Egyptian National Railways Authority and the Russian company Transmashholding, representing a Russian-Hungarian alliance.

The project comprises 1,350 new passenger carriages, including 850 air-conditioned units—500 air-conditioned third-class carriages (a service introduced for the first time in Egyptian railway history), 50 air-conditioned third-class buffet carriages, 180 luxury second-class carriages, 90 luxury first-class carriages, and 30 luxury air-conditioned buffet carriages—alongside 500 third-class carriages equipped with dynamic ventilation.

The newly delivered carriages, which are arriving on a rolling basis, are being integrated into daily railway operations. This will enable the introduction of three completely new trains per month, consisting entirely of new locomotives and carriages, contributing to sustained service improvements and a significant qualitative upgrade of the national rail fleet.

The High-Speed Electric Train Project in Egypt (under construction)

A global logistics axis linking East and West, enhancing Egypt's role in:

- The India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC)

- Connecting seaports with dry ports and logistics zones
- Supporting regional and international trade
- Promoting green and environmentally friendly transport
- Establishing global partnerships that position Egypt among the world's leading nations

The project is being implemented in partnership with Siemens, representing an unprecedented leap in green and sustainable rail transport and underscoring the State's commitment to achieving Egypt's Vision 2030 and developing a modern transport network that will serve future generations.

The network will extend approximately 2,000 kilometers, comprising three main lines and several service lines:

- Line 1: Ain Sokhna – Alexandria – El Alamein – Marsa Matrouh (660 km)
- Line 2: 6th of October – Luxor – Aswan – Abu Simbel (1,100 km)
- Line 3: Qena – Safaga – Hurghada (175 km)
- Service lines and connections to dry ports and maintenance workshops (65 km)

The network will feature high capacity upon completion, along with a modern fleet and advanced operational infrastructure.

The project contributes to:

- Supporting urban expansion and population redistribution
- Connecting the New Delta, Mostakbal Misr, Toshka, and West Minya regions to export ports
- Serving industrial zones and production centers and boosting Egyptian exports

Car and Vehicle Roll-on/Roll-off (RORO)Terminal

The Ro-Ro terminal for cars and vehicles was inaugurated with an investment of $159 million. It provides 400 job opportunities and can handle 50,000 vehicles annually. The terminal features a 600-meter-long quay and covers an area of 212,000 square meters. The project involves a consortium of companies including Bolloré, Toyota Tsusho, and NYK. The Ro-Ro terminal in East Port Said (SCAT) represents a significant addition to the logistics infrastructure within the Suez Canal Economic Zone and a new step towards localizing the automotive industry in the region. This supports sustainable development efforts and enhances the competitiveness of Egyptian ports.

Opening of a Number of New Marine Terminals in the Suez Canal Economic Zone

1. **Suez Canal Container Terminal 2 (SCCT2):**

This project is the third phase of the expansion of Maersk's APM container terminal.

- **Investment value:** $500 million.
- **Operating entity:** APM Terminals, a Maersk subsidiary.
- **Length and depth:** 950 meters of quay length and a depth of up to 19 meters.

- **Operational significance**: The significant depth allows for the reception of the world's largest container ships, reinforcing East Port Said's position as a global hub for supply chains.

2. **Roll-on/Roll-off (RO-RO) Terminal for Cars and Vehicles (SCAT)**:

- This terminal specializes in handling, receiving, storing, and exporting cars and vehicles.
- **Investment value**: $159 million.
- **Partnership**: A global alliance comprising Bolloré, Toyota Tsusho, and NYK.
- **Vision**: To position Egypt as a regional hub for global automotive production and export, not merely a transit point, leveraging its strategic location.
- **Additional capacity**: Enables the port to handle an additional 50,000 vehicles annually

3. **Multipurpose terminal (SKY Ports)**:

This terminal represents an Egyptian investment and is dedicated to handling different types of goods (general goods, liquid and dry bulk).

- **Investment Value**: $65 million.
- **Actual (Pilot) Performance**: The terminal achieved impressive results during its first year and a half of trial operation, handling 9.6 million tons, significantly exceeding the target of 2 million tons.
- **Economic Impact**: It contributed to generating $26 million in revenue for the State, surpassing the target of $4.7 million, and is working to reduce shipping costs. Port expansions and the efforts of the Suez Canal Authority have reduced ship waiting times from 8-11 hours to only 4-5 hours, saving between $15 and $20 million annually in demurrage charges.

Development of the Tram and Metro in Alexandria among 13 National Projects Worth EGP 303 Billion

The implementation of approximately 13 diverse development projects, with total investments estimated at around EGP 303 billion is underway. Foremost among these is the upgrade of the Alexandria tram and the Alexandria metro. The Abu Qir railway upgrade is scheduled for completion within one year, and the Alexandria tram upgrade within two years.

II. Roads, Bridges and Tunnels

Constructing the Bir al-Abd / Arish / South Ras al-Naqab railway line (Taba Airport)

- The project is a key component of the Arish/Taba development logistics corridor, which will contribute to comprehensive development in Sinai and yield numerous economic benefits, serving the residents of North and Central Sinai regions.
- The project will facilitate passenger and freight transport, serving residential, industrial, and mining communities in Sinai by connecting factories via railway lines and enabling exports through the ports of Arish and Taba.

Al-Fashn Development Axis in Beni Suef Governorate

The Fashn axis in Beni Suef is an important development artery, 27 km long and 22 meters wide, connecting the eastern and western desert roads, passing over the Nile. It includes 25 industrial works (bridges and tunnels) to serve trade and connects the east and west of the Nile. It is an alternative to ferries and reduces distances, aiming to support development in Upper Egypt and to connect the north-south axes.

Basic Data:

- **Length:** 27 km
- **Width:** 22 meters (2 traffic lanes in each direction)
- **Cost:** Exceeds EGP 1.3 billion

- **Objective**: To connect the north-south roads (Eastern and Western Desert Roads), reduce reliance on ferries, and promote development and investment.

The Fourth section of the Siwa/Matrouh Dual Carriageway Inaugurated and Put into Operation at an Estimated Cost of More than EGP 3.4 Billion.

The project to dualize the Siwa/Matrouh road with concrete paving spans approximately 300 km and is 11.25 meters wide, allowing it to withstand the increased weight of cars and trucks carrying goods from Siwa to Matrouh. Work is underway on the largest concrete road in Egypt, and the first of its kind in the Northwest region, utilizing modern concrete paving technology. The 300-kilometer project is being undertaken by the Northwest Coast Development Authority in Matrouh, affiliated with the Central Agency for Reconstruction under the Ministry of Housing, and implemented by specialized companies. The road project has been divided into six sections. The fourth section, a 50 km stretch from kilometer marker 150 to kilometer marker 200 towards Matrouh, has been opened and is now operational, bringing half of the road—a continuous 150 km stretch—into service.

III. Water Resources and Irrigation

The Ministry of Irrigation's Investment Plan Budget for 2025/2026 is EGP 8 Billion

The Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation's investment plan for the fiscal year 2025/2026, with a budget of approximately EGP 8 billion, aims to implement a range of national and construction projects across various governorates. The goal is to develop water infrastructure and enhance the efficiency of resource utilization. The plan includes the following:

- Implementing replacement and renovation works for water infrastructure, and rehabilitating canals and irrigation ditches to improve water management and distribution.
- Projects for flood protection and rainwater harvesting, ensuring reduced risks and protecting lives and property in the most vulnerable areas.
- Expanding the drilling of groundwater wells and connecting them to solar power units to ensure their sustainable operation and reduce electricity consumption costs.
- Supporting major national projects such as the development of North Sinai and the South Valley Development Project, which represent strategic pillars for agricultural expansion and achieving food security.

IV. Electricity and Renewable Energy

El Dabaa Nuclear Power Plant - Under Construction

Location: El Dabaa City, Matrouh Governorate, approximately 289 km northwest of Cairo.

Main Objective: To generate clean and safe electricity to promote economic development and meet the country's growing energy needs.

Production Capacity: The total production capacity is 4,800 MW, representing approximately 10% of Egypt's electricity production.

Number of Reactors: The plant will house four VVER-1200 reactors, which are advanced Generation III+ reactors characterized by the highest safety and thermal efficiency standards.

Primary Contractor: Rosatom, Russia, in cooperation with the Nuclear Power Plants Authority (NPPA) in Egypt.

Cost and Financing: The construction cost is approximately $28.75 billion, with Russia financing 85% through a government loan and Egypt financing the remaining 15%.

The Foundation Stone was Laid for the Integrated Industrial Complex for Solar Cells, Panels and Storage Systems

- The foundation stone was laid for the integrated industrial complex for solar cells, panels and storage systems (ATUM Solar), established between companies representing 4 countries: the Chinese company (JA Solar) as a technology investor, the Egyptian company (AH) for industrial management, the Emirati company (Global South Utilities "GSU"), and the Bahraini company (Infinity Capital).
- The complex covers a total area of 200,000 square meters, located within the industrial development zone of TEDA Egypt in the Ain Sokhna Integrated Zone, under the auspices of the Industrial Development Authority. The total investment cost reached $220 million (equivalent to approximately EGP 10.5 billion).
- The complex comprises: a solar cell production plant with a capacity of 2 gigawatts, a solar panel production plant with a capacity of 2 gigawatts, and an energy storage systems plant with a capacity of 1 gigawatt-hour. The project will create approximately 850 direct job opportunities. It aims to export the entire output of the solar cell plant to global markets, while the production of the storage units' plant will be directed towards meeting the needs of the local market and several regional markets. The project is planned to gradually increase the percentage of locally sourced components by relying on locally produced aluminum and glass as production inputs.

Objective: For Egypt to become a global hub in the production and trade of green energy.

Agreement to Build a Green Hydrogen Plant with Investments of €7 Billion

- Egypt and France signed a cooperation agreement to finance, build, and operate an integrated green hydrogen and derivatives production plant, including green ammonia, in the Ras Shukeir area, with total investments reaching €7 billion.
- The new project aims to produce one million tons of green ammonia annually in three phases, starting in 2029, with the goal of providing clean fuel for ships and exporting to global markets.

A Giant Project for "24-Hour Solar Energy" with Norwegian Investments

- The project includes the construction of a major hybrid power plant combining a solar power station with storage systems, with a capacity of 1500 MWh, for a total capacity of 1.7 GW, ensuring a stable power output of 100 MW throughout the day. To connect the plant, a 1 km, 500 kV transmission line will be constructed, along with a 600 MVA substation.
- To maximize the benefits of energy storage and enhance grid reliability, battery energy storage systems will be added at two additional critical sites. These include a 1435 MWh capacity in Abu Qir, connected to a 500 kV substation, and a 1000 MWh capacity in Naga Hammadi, connected to a 220 kV substation. The total battery storage capacity of the project will reach approximately 4 GW,

utilizing a grid-forming system that effectively contributes to grid stability, aligning with the national plan for the integration of renewable energy sources.

A Project to Establish an Integrated Complex for Phosphate Chemical Industries in the Suez Canal Economic Zone at a Cost of One Billion Dollars

- The project adds another achievement to the Suez Canal Economic Zone's record of success in attracting large-scale industrial projects in nationally prioritized sectors.
- The project will provide approximately 10,000 direct and indirect job opportunities, with the majority of the complex's production allocated for export to markets in South Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and South America.
- The project also includes the establishment of a specialized research and development center to promote scientific research in phosphate-based chemical industry technologies. The center will be launched with the first phase of the project to ensure the localization of the industry within the Egyptian market.

A Nascent Green Hydrogen Production Hub with Investments Exceeding $64 Billion

- The Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCZONE) stands out as one of the most prominent regional destinations for developing green hydrogen projects, with combined investments exceeding US$64 billion by the end of 2024, based on Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with giant international companies, aiming to produce millions of tons of green hydrogen and green ammonia annually, enhancing Egypt's position as a global logistics hub for clean fuels and contributing to reducing carbon emissions.

- Agreements were signed with companies such as Scatec Solar (Norway), Masdar (UAE), TotalEnergies (France), and AMEA Power (UAE) to establish plants in the Ain Sokhna area to produce green fuel for ship bunkering. The Suez Canal Economic Zone Authority also entered into a consortium with the French company Green Fuel Alliance (EDF Renewables) and the UAE-based Zero Waste, signing a memorandum of understanding worth $3 billion to produce 350,000 tons of green ammonia annually, with the first phase scheduled to be operational by 2026.

Four Renewable Energy Projects within the "Nawfi" Program Connected to the National Electricity Grid.

- The 2024/2025 plan includes public investments of EGP 6.7 billion to connect four renewable energy projects to the national electricity grid as part of the "Nawfi" program.
- These projects aim to add 3,700 MW of solar power, along with 2,840 MWh of battery storage capacity, to enhance grid stability and support clean energy.

Projects connected to the network include:

  - 1000 MW AMEA power plant, southeast of Benban
  - 1000 MW Scatec power plant, Naga Hammadi
  - 900 MW Masdar power plant, Al Wahat
  - 500 kV Tenth of Ramadan substation, Sharqia Governorate

- The program supports the achievement of the National Integrated Energy Strategy, which aims to raise the share of renewable energy to 42% by 2030 and 60% by 2040, with investments estimated at about $10 billion to add 10 gigawatts of renewable energy and phase out 5 gigawatts of fossil fuel energy by 2028.
- Power purchase agreements were signed for a 4.2 GW capacity grid with private companies such as Saudi Arabia's ACWA Power, Masdar, Scatec, AMEA Power, and Orascom. International entities also provided $4 billion in concessional financing from international banks and organizations such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, and others.

Construction of New Saint Catherine Electric Transformer Station

The new Saint Catherine electric transformer station was constructed with a capacity of 75 MVA and a voltage level of 220/22/22 kV. The station is responsible for supplying power to the project for developing “The Great Transfiguration Site”.

A 220 kV overhead interconnection line was implemented from the existing Nuweiba station to the Saint Catherine transformer station, extending 100 km and comprising a total of 313 transmission towers, in addition to medium-voltage network works totaling 123 km of cables.

Expansion of Nuweiba Transformer Station

- The existing station was expanded by adding two bays and two 25 MVA, 220 kV power reactors for interconnection with the Saint Catherine station. Buildings for the transformers and switchgear were constructed, and underground cables were installed.
- A 220 kV overhead interconnection line was implemented from the existing Nuweiba station to the Saint Catherine transformer station, running 100 km and comprising a total of 313 transmission towers, in addition to medium-voltage network works totaling 123 km of cables.

Construction of Hammam 3 Transformer Station

The NDHPS3 transformer station was established with a voltage of 11/66 kV and a capacity of 3 x 40 MVA, with the aim of supporting the electrical supply to the projects of the Future of Egypt for Sustainable Development in Matrouh Governorate, as part of the agricultural reclamation plans and connecting it to the electrical grid.

V. Health

Three National Projects for the Safe and Sustainable Disposal of Medical Waste

- Egypt's 2025 medical waste management and treatment projects include strategic directions towards green transformation and international partnerships to ensure safe and sustainable disposal. Some of these are strategic partnerships, and some are national projects, most notably:

1- **New strategic partnerships (2025):**

- **Egyptian-Swiss Cooperation Agreement:** A cooperation project went into force in December 2025 aimed at developing medical waste treatment technology in Egypt using the latest Swiss standards.
- **Egyptian-American Partnership:** Work began in November 2025 to establish a joint venture for the

transport and treatment of healthcare waste, as an investment opportunity that supports the sustainability of the medical supply chain and aligns with Egypt's Vision 2030.

- **Cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):** Continued implementation of the agreement to enhance healthcare waste management, which includes supporting the Ministry of Health's preventive medicine sector with the latest treatment technologies.

2- **Infrastructure projects and green facilities:**

- **The National Project for Green Hospitals:** In August 2025, the Ministry of Health announced details of its plan to transform healthcare facilities into "green" facilities. This includes integrated systems for managing and sorting medical waste at its source to reduce carbon emissions.
- **The Assiut Waste Incineration and Treatment Complex:** In December 2025, the Assiut Medical Waste Unit achieved a significant milestone by treating over 1.4 million kilograms of hazardous waste, earning first place as the best incineration complex.
- **The "Wadi" Landfill and Incinerator in Saf region:** This project, under the Ministry of Environment, involves the construction of a sanitary landfill and advanced incinerators for medical and industrial waste, equipped with autoclaves and disposal units, located away from residential areas.

VI. Industry

Al Mana Holding Company's Sustainable Jet Fuel Production Project in Ain El-Sokhna

- A contract was signed for a project by Qatar's Al Mana Holding Company to produce sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) in the Sokhna Integrated Zone, part of the General Authority for the Suez Canal Economic Zone. The project also established SAf Fly Limited for the production of sustainable aviation fuel.
- This project represents the first Qatari industrial investment within the Suez Canal Economic Zone. The investment cost is $200 million (approximately EGP 9.6 billion), and the project will be implemented on a total area of 100,000 square meters in the Sokhna Integrated Zone. This area is divided into 70,000 square meters in the industrial zone and 30,000 square meters at the Sokhna Port. The project's annual production capacity will reach 200,000 tons, including the following products: sustainable aviation fuel (HVO), biopropane, and bionaphtha, which are derived from the refining of used cooking oils.

The First Project of its Kind for Manufacturing Electrical Textiles in the Qantara West Industrial Zone

- Three new industrial projects within the Qantara West Industrial Zone, with total investments exceeding US$75 million, and expected exports exceeding US$100 million annually, on a total area of 225,000 square meters, providing approximately 3,600 direct job opportunities.
    1. **A factory for the production of microfiber textiles and blankets**, with an annual production capacity of up to 21 million pieces and 8,000 tons, to be established on an area of 75,000 square meters, with investments amounting to US$28.2 million fully self-financed, providing about 1,250 direct job opportunities, with an export rate of 70% of the production to foreign markets and 30% to the local market.
    2. **A project to produce textiles and home furnishings** on an area of 75,000 square meters in the Qantara West Industrial Zone, with total investments of US$29.2 million fully self-financed, where the project aims to produce 5.6 million pieces of textiles and 3,000 tons of home furnishings annually, providing 1,150 direct job opportunities, with an export rate of 100% to foreign markets.
    3. **The electric blanket and polyester textile factory**, covering an area of 75,000 square meters, with investments reaching US$17.625 million fully self-financed, is the first project of its kind in Egypt and the Middle East and Africa region. It will be established by the largest Chinese manufacturer and exporter of electric blankets in the world. The factory will produce 5.6 million electric blankets and 3,000 tons of heating textiles annually, and will provide 1,200 direct job opportunities, with a 100% export rate to global markets.

Phase I of "Future of Egypt" Industrial City

The “Future of Egypt Industrial City” project, which specializes in agricultural processing, aims to reclaim 4.5 million feddans, including adding 800,000 reclaimed feddans to the Egyptian agricultural area, so that the total arable land in Egypt will reach 13.5 million feddans by 2027.

- **Future of Egypt Industrial City includes:**
  - Grain silos
  - Refrigerated storage facilities for cooling and freezing crops
  - Factories specializing in the production of animal feed and dryers
- **Project Objective:**
  - Ensuring food security
  - Increasing exports of agricultural and food products
  - Reducing Egypt's food import bill
  - Enhancing Egypt's industrial capabilities.

Production capacity is 50 tons/hour, totaling 150,000 tons/year, and expected revenues are EGP 2.50 billion annually.

Samsung Factory in Beni Suef

- The Samsung factory in Beni Suef is the company's first factory in the Middle East and Africa, with a current production capacity of 6 million units per year. It exports 85% of its television screen production to more than 55 countries. Mobile phone production began in 2023 with 1.2 million mobile phones, and the new expansions at the factory have been completed, enabling it to produce 6 million mobile phones per year.

Signing four Contracts with the " Xinxing " Factory for Major Projects inside and outside Egypt

Four additional contracts were signed between the Xinxing factory and international export projects totaling $47 million. These contracts aim to export Xinxing ductile iron pipe products to major international projects in Kuwait, Iraq, Tunisia, and Jordan, with a total value of $47 million. Additionally, a partnership and cooperation agreement for technical and marketing studies was signed between Xinxing and a Chinese environmental services company.

VII. Tourism and Antiquities

The Inauguration of the Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM)

Museum Description: The museum covers an area of 490,000 m2 and includes a number of exhibition halls. It contains a large number of distinctive and unique artifacts, with more than 57,000 artifacts that tell the history of Egypt through the ages. It covers the period from 700,000 BC to 394 AD, and the museum is expected to attract about five million visitors annually.

VIII. Agriculture and Water Resources

The New Delta Project: The Largest Agricultural Project in Egypt's History

- The New Delta project is one of the largest national projects in the field of agriculture and sustainable development, as it aims to reclaim and cultivate 2.2 million feddans, which is equivalent to one-third of the current agricultural area in Egypt, to bring about a qualitative shift in agricultural production and achieve food security.
- **Location**: The project extends across the western Delta region, near the governorates of Beheira, Menoufia, Giza, and Matrouh.
- **Area**: 2.2 million feddans, to be implemented in two phases.

  Phase 1: Reclamation of 1.05 million feddans

  Phase 2: Completion of the remaining area according to implementation plans and available water resources.

Due to the large area being reclaimed, the project relies on an integrated water supply strategy, which includes:

1- **Hammam Water Treatment Plant**

- The world's largest wastewater treatment plant, with a capacity of 7.5 million cubic meters per day.
- Recycles agricultural drainage water for irrigation.
- Provides approximately 70% of the project's water needs.

2- **Groundwater**

- Deep wells are used to extract groundwater.
- Regular studies are conducted to ensure the sustainability of groundwater reservoirs and prevent their depletion.

3- **Nile waters**

- A water pipeline from the Rosetta branch of the Nile is being constructed to supply water to the new southern Delta region.
- New power stations and roads have been built to ensure easy access to services for the reclaimed lands.

- The project is expected to be fully completed by 2028, with self-sufficiency in several crops being achieved by 2026.

Establishment of 13 Agricultural Communities in the North and South Sinai Governorates

As part of the State's plan to develop Sinai, 13 agricultural communities were established in North and South Sinai, and the main and secondary irrigation networks were implemented in each agricultural community, with the aim of reclaiming land, providing job opportunities for Bedouin families, and increasing agricultural production.

Project details:

- 100% of the work has been completed, including land leveling, main irrigation network installation, and the supply and installation of greenhouses for (13) agricultural clusters: (K61 Baghdad – Al-Khafja Nakhl – Khashm/Al-Khurm – Al-Nawafah/Al-Maghfar – Al-Dafdif/Al-Hasana – Tayyibat Al-Tad – Tawil Al-Hamid – Umm Mafroth – Al-Nathila 1/Nakhl – Al-Nathila 2/Nakhl – Abu Rasas/Nakhl – Al-Suhaymi/Ras Sudr – Al-Hamma/Ras Sudr). This was done in accordance with the executive agreement signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Engineering Authority, at a total cost of EGP 1.706 billion.
- The necessary infrastructure has been established to cultivate an area of 5510 feddans, adding new agricultural land and providing 3000 direct job opportunities, in addition to 15,000 indirect job opportunities.
- Approximately 165 underground wells have been drilled, in addition to the installation of electricity generators to extract groundwater.
- Approximately 13 main water lines and main and secondary irrigation networks have been established for each agricultural cluster.
- 100% of the land leveling works, main irrigation networks, and the supply and construction of greenhouses for 13 structures have been completed. This was in accordance with the executive agreement of the contract signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Engineering Authority, with a total cost of EGP 1.706 billion.

Project Objectives:

- The project aims to add approximately 13,200 feddans of new agricultural land, provide water resources for reclaiming and cultivating 14,000 feddans, and establish 12,000 greenhouses adopting modern protected agriculture technologies in the North and South Sinai governorates.
- It also includes the development of the necessary infrastructure for cultivating 5,510 feddans, the addition of new agricultural land, the creation of 3,000 direct jobs, and 15,000 indirect jobs. This involves drilling approximately 165 groundwater wells and installing generators to extract groundwater.
- Furthermore, it includes the implementation of 13 main water lines, in addition to other main and branch water lines.

Supplying Electricity to the Lands of the Egyptian Countryside Development Company in the Western Minya Plain with a Capacity of up to 500 MVA and an Estimated Cost of Approximately EGP 25 Billion

The project to establish ultra-high voltage and high voltage power stations and feeder lines has been launched, in coordination and cooperation with the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company, affiliated with the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy. The electricity extension works aim to supply the lands of the New Egyptian Countryside Development Company and the national project to develop the 1.5 million feddans in the Western Minya Plain region, which covers an area of approximately one million feddans, in two phases. The first phase will have an electrical capacity of 100 MVA and will cover 3 areas: Southwest Minya, West Minya Extension, and West Manfalut and Qusiya. The second phase will cover 3 other areas: Darb Al-Bahnassawi, West Minya, and Northwest Minya. The total capacity upon completion of the project phases will reach about 500 MVA, which will cover the entire area of the 1.5 million feddan project in the Western Minya Plain region.

The New Agricultural Capital: A 950,000-Feddan Land Reclamation Project West of Minya

Current progress of the project 2025:

The new agricultural capital is considered an ambitious national project aimed at reclaiming and cultivating 950,000 feddans in the West Minya region, in order to enhance agricultural production and achieve food security in Egypt.

Project objectives and importance:

- **Expanding agricultural land**: The project aims to increase the cultivated area in Egypt, thereby contributing to increased agricultural production.
- **Achieving food security**: This will be accomplished through the production of strategic crops that reduce reliance on imports and promote self-sufficiency.
- **Creating job opportunities:** The project will provide thousands of job opportunities in agriculture and related industries.

Current progress of the project:

- **Land reclamation**: Large areas of land have been reclaimed and are now being cultivated with the targeted crops.
- **Infrastructure development**: Road networks, electricity grids, and service facilities have been established to support agricultural activities.
- **Cooperation with the private sector**: Agreements have been signed with major agricultural companies to invest in and cultivate the land.
- **Upper Egypt development**: This contributes to the development of Upper Egypt by utilizing desert land and converting it into productive agricultural land.

"Future of Egypt" - East Owainat (Phase I: Al-Dakhla - Owainat)

The Future of Egypt project in East Oweinat is one of the massive national projects undertaken by the Future of Egypt Authority for Sustainable Development. It aims to reclaim 650,000 feddans using groundwater and modern irrigation systems. The project includes providing robust infrastructure, including road networks to connect the region to the rest of the country, and focuses on cultivating strategic crops such as wheat, corn, and dates to achieve self-sufficiency and increase agricultural exports.

Project Objectives:

- **Expanding agricultural land**: The project aims to reclaim vast areas of desert land to achieve self-sufficiency in food crops.
- **Economic development**: The project contributes to supporting the national economy by reducing the import bill and increasing the volume of agricultural exports.
- **Job creation**: The project creates direct and indirect job opportunities.

Project Description:

- The targeted area for cultivation is 230,000 feddans, and the first phase has been completed with an area of 30,000 feddans (corn - wheat - pulp - alfalfa), and the average production of the wheat crop is 22 ardebs per feddan.

Logistics road axes:

- The project includes the construction of vital road axes linking the East Oweinat region with Aswan and the New Valley, such as the Toshka-East Oweinat axis, to facilitate the transport of agricultural products.

"Future of Egypt" - Southern Sector (Sanabel Sono 1 Project)

The Sanabel Sonou (1) project is part of Egypt's Future Development Plan and aims to reclaim and cultivate 850,000 feddans in the Aswan region using groundwater and Nile water. The first phase of the project, covering 70,000 feddans, was completed in the 2024-2025 season and is being used to cultivate crops such as wheat, barley, sugar beets, and prickly pear.

Project details:

Location: The project is located in the Kom Ombo desert near Aswan, east and west of the Western Desert Road.

Area: The project's target area is 850,000 feddans, while the first phase, covering 70,000 feddans, was completed in the 2024-2025 season.

Objective: The project aims to increase the agricultural area in Egypt, achieve food security, and provide job opportunities within the framework of the State's vision for sustainable development.

Water Sources: The project relies on groundwater from wells, as well as water from the Nile River.

Crops: Crops such as wheat, barley, sugar beets, and prickly pear.

Cost: The total project cost is EGP 8 billion, including infrastructure expenditure.

Infrastructure: The project includes drilling water wells, establishing internal electricity networks, and constructing warehouses, and administrative, and residential buildings.

IX. Haya Karima

The National Project for the Development of the Egyptian Countryside "Haya Karima (Decent Life)" - Phase Two

With an allocation of EGP 25 billion within the 2025/2026 budget, the implementation of the second phase of the National Project for the Development of the Egyptian Countryside begins in 1,667 villages in 52 towns in 20 governorates, with targets that include the establishment and development of drinking water and sewage treatment stations, the extension and reinforcement of water networks and the implementation of household connections.

X. Higher Education

Higher Education Projects

The state has implemented many projects in the field of higher education in Sinai and the Canal cities, at a total cost of EGP 24 billion. In addition, some colleges are being established and laboratories and workshops being equipped. Al-Arish University, King Salman International University, the new Ismailia National University, East Port Said National University, and East Port Said Technological University have been established. The establishment of the Suez University branch in Abu Rudeis in South Sinai is also being completed, to become the first government university to be established in South Sinai.

1. **Al-Arish University**: An unprecedented development plan was launched to modernize and develop the university's infrastructure, educational and service facilities, for about 21 projects with funding amounting to EGP 1.7 billion, and the construction of the medical complex and university hospital began on an area of 50 feddans.

2. **The new Ismailia National University**, which is one of the most prominent national projects implemented in the east of the canal, is built on an area of 29 feddans, at a total cost of approximately EGP 4.5 billion, and offers many distinguished study programs in 8 colleges during the current academic year 2025-2026.

3. **Suez University**: Construction work continues on the Suez University branch in Abu Rudeis, South Sinai, to become the first branch of a government university in South Sinai, at a cost of about EGP 2 billion. The branch is built on an area of 100 feddans and will include 17 colleges and an integrated medical complex.

4. **King Salman International University**: This university has three branches in South Sinai (El Tor, Ras Sudr, and Sharm El Sheikh). It is considered the first smart university in Sinai, with a total cost of EGP 10.5 billion. It has also signed several cooperation protocols with academic and industrial institutions to offer dual-degree programs in partnership with leading prestigious universities.

5. **East Port Said National University**, built on an area of 44 feddans, at a total cost of 4 billion and 600 million pounds, offers study programs in 7 colleges during the academic year 2025/2026.
6. **East Port Said Technological University**, built on an area of 70,000 square meters, at a total cost of EGP 646 million, offers new study programs that serve the industry in the surrounding geographical area, in addition to 6 programs in two faculties during the academic year 2025/2026.

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