



Egypt's Economic Profile and Statistics

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2025 Edition

Egypt's Economic Profile and Statistics

2025

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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) 2023/24 and calendar year 2024.

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 2023/24 are based on the most updated official data available until February 2025.

Contents

Section 1. Main Developments and Statistical Report FY 2023/24.....	7
A. Main Developments in 2024	8
B. Selected Macroeconomic Indicators	21
C. Figures	22
<i>C.1. Real Economy Indicators.....</i>	22
<i>C.2. Fiscal Indicators.....</i>	25
<i>C.3. Monetary Indicators.....</i>	28
<i>C.4. External Sector.....</i>	29
D. Tables.....	34
<i>D.1. Real Economy Indicators.....</i>	35
<i>D.2. Fiscal Indicators.....</i>	39
<i>D.3. Monetary Indicators.....</i>	40
<i>D.4. External Sector.....</i>	41
<i>D.5. Manufacturing and Specific Services Sectors.....</i>	43
Section 2. Benchmarking Egypt's Performance against Selected Countries	46
Section 3. Government Achievements in FY 2023/24 and Plan for FY 2024/25	48
Section 4. Egypt's Future Development Maps.....	52
(Completed/ In Progress Projects*)	52

List of Figures

1. Real GDP Growth Rate
2. GDP by Expenditure
3. Sectoral Shares in Employment
4. Unemployment Rate
5. Unemployment Rate by Age Group
6. Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment
7. Breakdown of Public Expenditure
8. Overall Budget Deficit
9. External and Domestic Debt (% of GDP)
10. Total Outstanding Balances of T-Bills
11. Domestic Credit to Private Sector and Government
12. Headline CPI (YoY percentage change)
13. Policy Rates
14. EGX 30 Index
15. Sources of Foreign Currency
16. Geographic Distribution of FDI Inflows by Source
17. Trade Balance
18. Geographic Distribution of Exports and Imports
19. Net International Reserves and Exchange Rate Movements

List of Tables

1. Area and Population
2. Main Macroeconomic Indicators
3. Sectoral Shares in GDP
4. Sectoral Shares in Investment
5. Employment
6. Prices and Wages
7. Fiscal Indicators
8. Money and Banking Sector
9. Stock Market
10. Foreign Direct Investment
11. Foreign Trade
12. Manufacturing Production Index
13. Transport
14. Tourism
15. Communications and Telecommunications

Section 1. Main Developments and Statistical Report FY 2023/24

A. Main Developments in 2024

Key Developments in Egypt	
January 3, 2024	Raising the prices of a number of services and utilities, most notably electricity, metro and railway tickets. Fees for car registration and property transfer at the real estate registry were also raised. This was followed by an increase in the prices of communications and steel by a percentage ranging between 10% and 26%.
January 16, 2024	Many banks in Egypt decrease the limits on using credit cards in foreign currency abroad to a maximum of \$50 to \$300 per day, due to the worsening situation of the banking sector's net foreign assets deficit, which reached a record \$27.12 billion
January 17, 2024	The main index of the stock exchange grows by 7.5% during the first 17 days of 2024, exceeding the 26,000-point level. The price of a gram of 21-karat gold also rose to more than EGP 3,300 (\$106.8), while the National Bank of Egypt and Banque Misr collected more than EGP 300 billion (\$9.7 billion) from high-yield saving certificates offered at the beginning of the month.
January 21, 2024	An IMF delegation visits Egypt to discuss the first and second reviews of the \$3 billion loan program and to explore the possibility of increasing it to \$8 billion.
January 22, 2024	The main index of the Egyptian Stock Exchange exceeds the 28,000-point level for the first time in its history, achieving an increase of 12.7% during the first 22 days of 2024, while trading values amount to over EGP 8 billion (\$258.9 million).
January 24, 2024	Steel companies in Egypt raise the prices of their products for the third time this month, by an increase of more than EGP 10,000 (\$323.66) per ton, as a result of the rise in the price of the dollar in the parallel market to more than EGP 60.
February 1, 2024	The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt raise the deposit and lending rates and the main operation rate by 200 basis points to 21.25%, 22.25%, and 21.75%, respectively, and the credit and discount rate to 21.75%.
February 3, 2024	Suez Canal revenues drop by 40% due to Red Sea transport crisis caused by Houthi attacks on ships.
February 7, 2024	President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi announces a social protection package that includes raising the minimum wage by 50% to EGP 6,000 per month, and increasing pensions by 15% for 13 million citizens.
February 20, 2024	Egypt's annual inflation rate rises to a record 35.7% due to a sharp increase in food and beverage prices.
February 24, 2024	The Egyptian government announces the largest foreign investment deal in its history, as the Abu Dhabi Sovereign Fund (ADQ) invests \$35 billion to develop a new city on an area of 170 million square meters near Ras El Hekma.
March 3, 2024	Egypt receives first installment of \$10 billion of the Ras El Hekma development deal.
March 6, 2024	Prime Minister, Dr. Mostafa Madbouly announces the signing of a financing agreement with the IMF to increase the loan by \$5 billion, coinciding with raising the interest rate by 600 basis points and the US dollar reaching EGP 50, with the pound being floated according to market forces.
March 22, 2024	The Egyptian government raises the prices of petroleum products as part of the periodic price review to keep pace with global changes.
March 26, 2024	The Egyptian government has reached an agreement with traders and manufacturers to reduce commodity prices by 15-20% within 48 hours, with the gradual decline continuing to reach 30% after Eid al-Fitr, based on the decline in the dollar price against the pound and the release of goods accumulated in ports.

March 27, 2024	The General Authority for Investment grants 6 golden licenses for projects including waste recycling, manufacturing railway and metro supplies, establishing strategic warehouses, and food industries, at a total investment cost of EGP 5.6 billion (\$118.5 million).
March 30, 2024	IMF announces completion of first and second reviews of Egypt's Extended Fund Facility, approving \$5 billion increase in program, allowing authorities to withdraw \$820 million.
April 1, 2024	The Egyptian Stock Exchange records its first monthly loss in March 2024 after a 17-month rally, as the main index fell by 7.18% to close at 26,883 points, and the market capitalization lost EGP 187 billion (\$3.9 billion).
April 2, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi takes the constitutional oath before the Parliament in the New Administrative Capital, announcing the beginning of his third presidential term, which officially began on April 3, 2024 and will last for six years until 2030. The General Union of Poultry Producers in Egypt launches an initiative to reduce poultry and egg prices by 10-15%, bringing the price of a kilo of live poultry to EGP 85 (\$1.8) and eggs to EGP 135 (\$2.86), supported by the stability of the exchange rate and the availability of feed.
April 7, 2024	The Egyptian government starts to implement the "Greater Cairo Cultural project" to promote the capital as a more attractive tourist destination, with the aim of increasing the length of stay of tourists to 12 days by offering diverse experiences including visits to Pharaonic and archaeological sites, palaces, gardens, and the historic Cairo area.
April 21, 2024	Egyptian Finance Minister Mohamed Maait says regional tensions will impact some of Egypt's key economic resources, including Suez Canal revenues, tourism and investment.
April 24, 2024	The Egyptian Stock Exchange declines, as the main index fell 3,750 points to 25,917 points, and the market capitalization lost 235 billion pounds (\$4.9 billion) in a week.
May 10, 2024	Egypt's inflation rate fell for the second month in a row to 31.8% annually and 0.9% monthly, driven by a decline in food and beverage prices for the first time in 2024 in April.
May 17, 2024	The dollar purchase price falls against the Egyptian pound to 46.85 pounds at the Central Bank, recording its lowest level since the exchange rate was floated in March.
May 29, 2024	The Egyptian government announces raising the price of subsidized bread from 5 piasters to 20 piasters, starting June 2024.
June 2, 2024	The Egyptian government intends to raise the prices of certain goods and services, most notably electricity and subsidized sugar, which will increase from 12.6 pounds (\$0.27) to 18 pounds (\$0.38) per kilo, as part of a plan to gradually reduce subsidies.
June 3, 2024	Egypt's parliament approves 2024/25 budget, the largest in country's history, with the deficit exceeding \$26 billion.
June 5, 2024	The Egyptian Drug Authority allows pharmaceutical companies to raise the prices of chronic disease medications by 20-25%, and vitamins and nutritional supplements by up to 50%.
June 7, 2024	Egypt seeks to reduce wheat imports during the 2024/25 season by increasing local production, and raising the price of purchasing wheat from farmers by 33% to reach EGP 2,000 (\$42.1) per ardeb.
June 24, 2024	The dollar exchange rate rises against the Egyptian pound, exceeding EGP 48, for the first time since April.

June 28, 2024	Major banks in Egypt raise international spending limits on credit cards by 50%, and reduce currency transaction fees from 10% to 5%.
July 4, 2024	A new government is formed in Egypt at the beginning of President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi's third term.
July 5, 2024	The Egyptian government signs an agreement with Talaat Moustafa Group to develop a tourism project on the North Coast with investments amounting to one trillion pounds (\$21 billion), expected to provide 1.6 million job opportunities and to achieve significant economic returns.
July 8, 2024	The Egyptian government lowers borrowing by reducing the Treasury bill auctions during the second quarter of 2024, and the budget achieves a record primary surplus of EGP 822 billion (\$17.1 billion), equivalent to 5.87% of GDP, supported by revenues of EGP 510 billion (\$10.6 billion) from the Ras El Hekma deal.
July 9, 2024	Egypt's current account deficit widens to \$17.1 billion in the first nine months of FY 2023/24, compared to \$5.3 billion in the same period last year, as oil exports fall from \$7.2 billion to \$4.6 billion, according to central bank data.
July 17, 2024	The IMF has cut its forecast for Egypt's economic growth to 4.1% for the current fiscal year, down 0.3 percentage points from its April forecast, due to geopolitical tensions and austerity policies to curb the budget deficit and inflation.
July 24, 2024	Prime Minister, Dr. Mostafa Madbouly announces plans to gradually raise prices of certain products, including petroleum products, until December 2025.
July 25, 2024	The Egyptian government raises fuel prices by 10% to 15%.
August 1, 2024	Egypt's government raises metro ticket prices a week after fuel price hikes.
August 6, 2024	Fuel subsidies rise by 31% in the past fiscal year until August 6, 2024.
August 8, 2024	The Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) announces its goal of reducing inflation to less than 10% by the end of 2025.
August 9, 2024	Annual inflation rate slows in July to 25.7% compared to 27.5% in June.
August 29, 2024	Prime Minister announces possibility of shifting from subsidizing basic commodities to providing direct cash assistance to poor households starting next fiscal year.
September 1, 2024	CBE data shows a surplus in net foreign assets for the third straight month in July, after a deficit of more than two years, increasing by \$220 million. Total foreign assets amounted to \$13.3 billion, of which \$10.46 billion were held by the Central Bank and \$2.799 billion by commercial banks.
September 3, 2024	Egypt's non-oil sector returns to growth for the first time in four years.
September 5, 2024	The CBE Monetary Policy Committee maintains the overnight deposit and lending rates at 27.25% and 28.25%, and the main operation and discount rates at 27.75%, as expected.
September 9, 2024	The Egyptian government announces an 87% increase in remittances from Egyptians working abroad during July 2024.
September 16, 2024	The Egyptian government announces that Saudi Arabia intends to pump \$5 billion in investments, following Prime Minister, Dr. Mostafa Madbouly's visit to Riyadh and his meeting with Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman.
September 18, 2024	Opening a Turkish factory in 10th of Ramadan City with investments of \$110 million to produce 1.5 million home appliances annually, 60% of which are exported abroad.

September 20, 2024	The Egyptian government raises the prices of LPG cylinders by 50%, bringing the price of a household cylinder to 150 pounds (\$3.09). The price of eggs rises, bringing the price of a carton to 163 pounds (\$3.36).
September 24, 2024	CBE announces its plan to offer a stake in United Bank on the stock exchange, with the offering expected to be implemented before the end of the first quarter of next year.
September 26, 2024	Egyptian Prime Minister, Dr. Mostafa Madbouly, announces the government's intention to offer 5 areas on the Red Sea coast to investors to establish integrated development cities that include an airport, marina, and a port for international tourism, similar to the Ras El Hekma deal.
September 29, 2024	CBE reveals that the country received \$18.55 billion in net investment inflows from Arab countries during the first nine months of the last fiscal year.
October 1, 2024	The Egyptian economy's external transactions with world in FY 2023/24 result in an overall surplus in the balance of payments worth \$9.7 billion, as the capital and financial transactions account achieved a net inflow of \$29.9 billion, while the current account deficit rose to \$20.8 billion.
October 3, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt's net foreign reserves record \$46,736.7 billion by the end of September 2024. • The government increases the price of purchasing wheat from farmers by 10% to EGP 2,200 (\$45.49) per ardeb, the highest in the country's history.
October 9, 2024	The monthly rate of change in urban consumer prices records 2.1% in September 2024, compared to 2% in September 2023 and 2.1% in August 2024. On an annual basis, the urban headline inflation rate reaches 26.4% in September 2024 compared with 26.2% in August 2024.
October 10, 2024	The Egyptian government is working to enable 12,000 troubled factories to resume operation by providing financing at easy interest rates or facilitating technical and rental procedures, with the aim of enhancing the industrial sector's contribution to gross domestic product.
October 11, 2024	Global oil companies resume pumping new investments in Egypt to develop natural gas and crude oil fields and increase production, with a focus on discovering new fields to enhance reserves and meet local needs.
October 14, 2024	Egyptian Stock Exchange suffers \$1.2 billion in losses following comments on "war economy" and escalating regional tensions.
October 17, 2024	CBE Monetary Policy Committee, in its meeting on October 17, 2024, maintains the overnight deposit and lending rates at 27.25% and 28.25%, and the main operation rate and the credit and discount rate at 27.75%.
October 20, 2024	President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi says IMF deal must be amended if reform puts people under pressure.
October 30, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt considers extending the Tax Dispute Resolution Law until July 2025, after Senate approval, to allow companies to settle tax disputes, with revenues expected to range between EGP 30 billion and EGP 40 billion (\$615.5 million to \$820.7 million). The Ministry of Finance (MoF) aims to increase tax revenues, which amounted to EGP 260 billion (\$5.3 billion) during the first two months of the fiscal year. • Signing an agreement with DP World to develop a public free zone, with the aim of enhancing investments and stimulating economic growth.
November 14, 2024	Unemployment in Egypt records 6.7% in Q3 2024.

November 18, 2024	The Egyptian government announces a plan to IPO 15 entities in various sectors to boost investments and increase state resources.
November 20, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) announces a \$21.3 million development loan to the Red Sea Wind Energy Company to expand the Gulf of Suez wind farm, one of Egypt's largest renewable energy projects, as part of its support for the transition to renewable energy and sustainable development. The price of steel witnesses a new rise on November 20, 2024, as the prices of building materials record a significant increase, with a rise in the price of Ezz Steel. According to statistics, Egypt has the largest number of children in the Arab world in 2024.
November 21, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBE Monetary Policy Committee, in its meeting on November 21, 2024, maintains the overnight deposit and lending rates at 27.25% and 28.25%, and the main operation rate and the credit and discount rate at 27.75%, based on global and local expectations. Minister of Investment Hassan Al-Khatib reveals that Saudi Arabia is the largest investor in Egypt, with Saudi investments in Egypt amounting to about \$25 billion. He said that 75% to 80% of investor problems that have been delayed for more than two decades have been resolved. The Minister also revealed the new export support program, noting that the waiver of 50% of the dollar proceeds will not apply to all sectors. The market value of the Egyptian Stock Exchange increases by EGP 10 billion to reach EGP 2.248 trillion. The Financial Regulatory Authority announces the implementation of a deal to sell 350 carbon emission reduction certificates from the Minya Governorate project to the Insurance Federation of Egypt, according to the pre-arranged deals mechanism.
December 1, 2024	The Prime Minister holds a meeting to discuss a draft law establishing financial and business zones, with the aim of attracting international companies to enhance financial and economic activities, and support the flow of foreign direct investment.
December 3, 2024	CBE approves in November 2024 to join the African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS), developed by the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank), which facilitates cross-border payments and trade transactions, reducing costs and processing times, in a move that strengthens historical economic ties and expands bilateral trade between Egypt and African countries.
December 5, 2024	CBE grants licenses to local banks to activate instant transfers from abroad and deposit them directly into customers' accounts via the instant payment network (IPN).
December 8, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egypt's net foreign reserves record \$46.952 billion by end of November 2024. The Chairman of the General Authority of the Suez Canal Economic Zone witnesses the laying of the foundation stone of the Chinese company "Hiniway" project for manufacturing travel luggage in the Qantara West area, with investments of \$50 million, and an area of 120 thousand square meters, providing 3,000 job opportunities.
December 10, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monthly urban consumer price inflation rate recorded 0.5% in November 2024 compared to 1.3% in November 2023 and 1.1% in October 2024, according to data from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). On an annual basis, the annual inflation rate reached 25.5% in November 2024 compared to 26.5% in October 2024. The monthly core inflation rate, calculated by CBE, recorded 0.4% in November 2024 compared to 1% in November 2023 and 1.3% in October 2024, while the annual core

	<p>inflation recorded 23.7% in November 2024 compared to 24.4% in October 2024.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Bank (S.A.E) announces the start of trading on its shares on the Egyptian Stock Exchange using the symbol (UBEE.CA) as of the trading session on Tuesday, December 10, 2024, at an opening price of EGP 13.85 per share, as part of its plan to expand and increase its activity in the Egyptian market.
December 12, 2024	CBE activates Apple Pay to encourage citizens to use their phones for digital transactions.
December 14, 2024	Prime Minister, Dr. Mostafa Madbouly, witnesses the signing of two agreements to implement a 500-megawatt wind farm project in the Gulf of Suez, with investments of \$600 million, in cooperation between the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy, the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company, the New and Renewable Energy Authority, and the UAE company "AMEA Power".
December 15, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of citizens who own transaction accounts reached 48.1 million, raising the financial inclusion rate to 71.5%. The Ministry of International Cooperation signs agreements with Germany worth 77.3 million euros to enhance economic cooperation, including a grant worth 48.3 million euros for technical education and a debt swap agreement worth 29 million euros to support health and social services.
December 16, 2024	The Minister of Labor decides to increase periodic incentives for irregular workers from EGP 500 to 1,000.
December 18, 2024	The Ministry of International Cooperation signs grant and soft financing agreements with Japan worth \$234 million to support Egypt's budget, enhance private sector development, improve conditions for small farmers, and renovate the Egyptian Opera House.
December 23, 2024	The Ministry of International Cooperation announces a \$275 million joint financing from international banks for the private sector to launch the largest wind power plant in Africa with a capacity of 1.1 gigawatts.
December 24, 2024	Remittances from Egyptians working abroad increased by 68.4% in October 2024, reaching about \$2.9 billion, compared to \$1.7 billion in the same month in 2023.
December 25, 2024	The Council of Ministers approves a mechanism for paying arrears owed to exporting companies by the Export Development Fund. The proposed mechanism aims to pay off the remaining arrears, estimated at about EGP 60 billion, starting with paying 40-50% of the total arrears in the first phase.
December 26, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBE Monetary Policy Committee maintains the deposit rate at 27.25%, the lending rate at 28.25%, the main operation rate at 27.25%, and the discount rate at 27.75%. The Suez Canal Authority announces a decrease in canal revenues by more than 60% in 2024 compared to 2023, which led to Egypt losing about \$7 billion.
December 29, 2024	Signing a contract for the land of a new factory to manufacture MG cars in Egypt with investments of \$135 million.
December 30, 2024	The Parliament approves Presidential Decree No. 383 of 2024 regarding the agreement with the African Development Bank to finance the first phase of the Private Sector Development and Economic Diversification Program, at a value of \$131 million.
December 31, 2024	Net foreign reserves recorded \$47.1 billion in December 2024, with GDP growing by 3.5% in Q1 FY 2024/25.

Source: Various media sources.

International Developments	
January 1, 2024	The World Bank forecasts global growth to reach 3.1% in 2024 and 3.2% in 2025, with the 2024 forecast raised by 0.2 percentage points compared to the October 2023 World Economic Outlook.
January 2, 2024	The US dollar strengthens on first trading day of new year, Bitcoin exceeds \$45K for first time since April 2022.
January 6, 2024	The US Treasury Department announces that the total federal government debt has reached \$34 trillion for the first time in history.
January 9, 2024	A World Bank report indicates that the global economy will witness the slowest half-decade of growth in 30 years, due to tight monetary policies and credit restrictions.
January 10, 2024	The US Energy Information Administration expects average crude oil prices in 2024 and 2025 to remain close to their 2023 average.
January 16, 2024	The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects global growth of 3.1% in 2024 and 3.2% in 2025, pointing to the impact of higher interest rates and the withdrawal of financial support on economic activity.
January 17, 2024	China's economy grew 5.2% year-on-year in Q4 2023, beating analysts' expectations, with a marked improvement in the youth unemployment rate in December 2023.
January 19, 2024	Air freight soars due to delays in the Red Sea, with increased risks adding to tensions for major retailers and car makers.
January 23, 2024	Eurozone economy narrowly avoids recession but enters recession in Q4.
January 24, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China cuts banks' reserve requirements to boost slowing economy • Strong US data pushes gold lower. • China cuts banks' reserve ratio to lowest level since December 2021.
January 30, 2024	IMF cuts global growth forecast, sees slowdown in Egypt and Saudi Arabia.
January 31, 2024	US increases quarterly debt sales, no further boosts expected.
February 1, 2024	Asian factories are suffering due to weak Chinese demand.
February 5, 2024	US is pushing to restructure China's debt globally.
February 6, 2024	The continuation of the Red Sea crisis increases companies' losses and threatens to exacerbate inflation.
February 8, 2024	Experts say Evergrande collapse could attract more Chinese to Gulf property market.
February 9, 2024	China's central bank quadruples bank loans in January.
February 11, 2024	The UK jobs market is slowing, suggesting that inflationary pressures are easing.
February 12, 2024	OPEC Secretary General stresses importance of cooperation charter to enhance energy security and support global economic growth.
February 13, 2024	The US Treasury Department announces that interest payments on government debt have reached \$367 billion since the beginning of the fiscal year.

February 14, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan's economy unexpectedly shrinks in Q4. Bitcoin ETFs see more demand After SEC approval
February 15, 2024	Germany overtakes Japan to become the world's third-largest economy, as Japan slides into recession, reflecting major changes in the global economic landscape.
February 18, 2024	Shipping inflation eases after Red Sea tensions.
February 21, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan cuts economic forecast as slowing household consumption weighs on growth. Oil prices rise after Fed officials say interest rates have peaked. China tightens restrictions on stocks, bans net selling at market opening and closing.
February 22, 2024	China to boost coal-fired power project approvals in 2023, threatening climate targets.
February 25, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany cuts 2024 economic growth forecast to just 0.2%, due to difficult economic conditions. EU agrees to impose sanctions on Chinese and Indian companies for their role in supporting the Russian war.
February 28, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil prices mixed as US crude inventories rise and OPEC considers extending production cuts. Global stocks fall, dollar rises ahead of US inflation data.
March 4, 2024	China approves plan to stimulate investment and spending.
March 5, 2024	The eurozone services sector expands for the first time since July 2023, offsetting contraction in the manufacturing sector.
March 7, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China's exports beat expectations, supported by a return to global demand. China's exports and imports grew more than expected in January and February, reflecting an improvement in global trade and giving policymakers an encouraging signal after a prolonged slowdown in the manufacturing sector.
March 8, 2024	German industrial production rose more than expected in January 2024.
March 11, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India signs \$100 billion free trade agreement with four European countries. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics announces that the Palestinian economy incurred production losses worth \$2.3 billion, or about \$19 million per day, during the first four months of the Israeli war on Gaza between October 2023 and January 2024, without taking into account direct losses in property and assets.
March 13, 2024	The European Union issues the first comprehensive legal framework to regulate artificial intelligence technologies, impacting tech industries and global economies.
March 14, 2024	Oil prices rise as US stockpiles fall, Russian refinery attacks mount
March 17, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vladimir Putin elected to a fifth term, reinforcing continuity of Russian policies with implications for international economic relations and sanctions. The CNN Fear and Greed Index shows that greed is driving US stocks, as the index reflects investor sentiment amid expectations of a bull market as the index enters a greed phase.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russian wheat helps lower global prices as grain stocks rise.
March 18, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil prices rise as a result of attacks on Russian energy facilities. China's industrial output rises 7%, boosted by tech sector.
March 20, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Federal Reserve maintains interest rates and confirms plans for three more cuts in 2024. Indian billionaire is building the world's largest clean energy plant.
March 22, 2024	A terrorist attack in Krasnogorsk, Russia, results in significant human casualties and potential impacts on investor confidence and economic stability.
March 24, 2024	US President Joe Biden has signed a \$1.2 trillion budget bill into law that keeps the government funded and averts partial closure.
March 26, 2024	Morgan Stanley data shows global hedge funds are buying European stocks and reducing their holdings of US stocks.
March 30, 2024	Standard & Poor's changes its outlook for Oman to 'positive' due to improved financial situation.
March 31, 2024	Bulgaria and Romania enter the Schengen Area via sea and air routes, facilitating the movement of goods and people, and boosting economic activity in the region.
April 9, 2024	US rate cut expectations for 2024 fall to lowest level since October.
April 10, 2024	US annual inflation rate accelerates to 3.5% in March 2024, dealing a fresh blow to interest rate cut plans.
April 11, 2024	Central banks are increasing their gold reserves in anticipation of uncertainty about interest rate cuts in the US and Europe.
April 12, 2024	IEA cuts 2024 oil demand growth estimates, analysts say political tensions support higher prices.
April 13, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US mortgage rates rise after disappointing inflation data. Gold prices have been on track to gain as much as \$300 since the start of 2024, driven by economic uncertainty.
April 16, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IMF's World Economic Outlook report expects global growth to continue at 3.2% in 2024 and 2025, indicating the resilience of the global economy despite regional disparities. China's economy grows 5.3% in Q1 2024, beating expectations. The World Bank offers an optimistic outlook for Middle East economies despite challenges linked to conflicts and debt.
April 17, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IMF expects the Russian economy to grow faster than all advanced economies in 2024.
April 23, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> German tax revenues fell in March due to a decline in consumption. Russian forecasts GDP growth of 2.8% in 2024 amid weak ruble. US business activity fell to its lowest level in 4 months in April. US oil fell below \$83 as additional crude shipments arrived after delays due to unrest in the Red Sea.
April 25, 2024	The US economy slowed in the last quarter of the year, recording annual growth of 1.6%, affected by higher interest rates.
April 27, 2024	President Putin announces that the Russian economy will exceed expectations in early 2024.

April 29, 2024	Manufacturing in Mexico is booming thanks to increased demand from China and the US.
April 30, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UAE Minister of Economy announces that the UAE intends to boost sustainable tourism investments to reach \$122 billion. G7 nations agree to phase out coal by 2030-2035, in a move towards sustainable energy transition. The UN report on the world economic situation confirms the decline in global inflation and the continuation of moderate growth, with the need for policies that support economic stability.
May 1, 2024	Global industrial sectors are in decline, with significant contractions in Europe and Asia, especially in Germany, France and China, reflecting a challenging period for global industry.
May 2, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The European Union provides a €1 billion aid package to Lebanon. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) raises global economic growth forecast for 2024.
May 8, 2024	South Korea's eco-friendly car exports rise 10.3% in April
May 12, 2024	South Korea posts record deficit in Q1 2024.
May 13, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel and leisure sector gains push European stocks higher. OPEC makes crucial changes to its monthly report to strengthen its control over the oil market.
May 14, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPEC maintains its forecast for strong growth in global oil demand in 2024, pointing to the possibility of an improvement in global economic performance. A surprise rise in wages puts additional pressure on the Bank of England to cut interest rates.
May 15, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil prices rise 1% as US crude inventories fall. World Economic Forum (WEF) releases May 2024 report, indicating cautious optimism about global economic recovery, despite continued geopolitical and political volatility.
May 20, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US President Joe Biden imposes 100% tariffs on all electric cars imported from China, to protect domestic clean energy industries and combat commodity dumping. China sees highest rate of capital outflows since 2016.
May 23, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IMF recommends reducing the interest rate to 3.5% by the end of 2025. Rising wages in Germany raise doubts about the timing of the European Central Bank's (ECB) interest rate cut.
May 24, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Israel has spent \$62 billion in the war on Gaza after 230 days. China's Ministry of Commerce says foreign direct investment reached 360.2 billion yuan (\$49.73 billion) between January and April, down 27.9 percent from a year earlier.
May 25, 2024	The OECD expects global GDP to grow at a steady rate of 3.1% in 2024, with a slight increase to 3.2% in 2025.
May 29, 2024	German inflation rises again ahead of ECB interest rate decision.

May 30, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S&P Global's World Economic Outlook report expects monetary easing in the US to start later than anticipated, with an initial interest rate cut at the December meeting. U.S. economic growth slows to an annual rate of 1.3% in the first quarter, with consumer spending rising at a slower pace than previously expected.
May 31, 2024	Global Economic Intelligence Summary from McKinsey highlights the stability of interest rates by central banks, with inflation remaining above target.
June 1, 2024	In its June 2024 report, the World Bank expects global growth to stabilize at 2.6% in 2024, with a slight increase to 2.7% in 2025-26, amid modest growth in trade and investment.
June 3, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPEC+ decisions push oil prices towards \$90 per barrel. Asian factory activity expands in May on strong global demand.
June 5, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UAE non-oil activity holds near 8-month low. ECB is preparing to allow Greek banks to pay dividends for the first time in 16 years. European gas prices jump 13% due to supply shortage from Norway. ECB is set to cut interest rates for the first time since 2019.
June 7, 2024	The US unemployment rate is at its highest level since January 2022.
June 10, 2024	Russia's budget deficit narrows in May to 0.5% of GDP after monthly spending falls.
June 11, 2024	The World Bank lowers its forecast for Middle East growth to 2.8% in 2024 due to ongoing conflicts.
June 15, 2024	G7 leaders (G7) meet in Italy to discuss global economic challenges, including inflation, trade tensions, and sustainable development strategies.
June 16, 2024	Russia hosts St. Petersburg International Economic Forum (SPIEF), which focused on global economic cooperation, energy markets, and investment opportunities, with the participation of various international delegations.
June 18, 2024	China's property market is in a deep downturn, and factory output is lower than expected in May.
June 19, 2024	The European Union threatens France and six other countries with punitive measures over budget deficits.
June 22, 2024	China's foreign direct investment falls 28% in first five months of year
June 24, 2024	The British economy grew faster than expected, pulling it out of recession.
June 25, 2024	The WEF holds AMNC24 meeting in Dalian, China, under the theme "New World Economy," with a focus on technological innovation and sustainable growth.
June 30, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The OECD issues a report indicating that global growth is stable at a rate that is not sufficient to achieve the main development goals, with an average growth of 2.7% until 2026. China's manufacturing sector continues to contract in June, as weak domestic demand and production disruptions caused by heavy rains raised concerns about the momentum of the Chinese economy. The Bank of England decides not to cut interest rates despite falling inflation, adopting a cautious approach similar to the Federal Reserve, reflecting concerns about economic stability.
July 22, 2024	The People's Bank of China cut the seven-day interbank rate to 1.7% from 1.8%, the first cut since August 2023, to stimulate economic activity amid slowing growth.

July 31, 2024	The Bank of Japan ends its negative interest rate policy after 17 years, raising the benchmark rate to a range of 0% - 0.1%, in a sign of improving economic indicators.
August 2, 2024	Global markets decline sharply after a report on weak employment in the United States, and the Bank of Japan's raising of interest rates.
August 14, 2024	The Federal Reserve keeps interest rates unchanged, within the target range of 5.25% to 5.50%.
August 18, 2024	The US debt exceeds \$35 trillion.
August 20, 2024	Eurozone annual inflation rate rises to 2.6% in July 2024.
August 25, 2024	China has outpaced the US in investment in Africa over the past 20 years.
August 26, 2024	People's Bank of China extends outstanding loans and inject liquidity.
August 30, 2024	China considers allowing \$5.4 trillion in mortgage refinancing.
September 1, 2024	Algeria officially joins the BRICS Development Bank.
September 2, 2024	Eurozone manufacturing activity continues to contract in August.
September 10, 2024	OPEC reveals production decline in August and cuts oil demand forecast.
September 18, 2024	The Federal Reserve cuts interest rate by 50 basis points, to a range of 4.75% to 5.00% for the first time since March 2020, in response to slowing inflation and stable growth.
September 20, 2024	The People's Bank of China kept key interest rates unchanged, with the one-year lending rate held at 3.35% and the five-year rate at 3.85%.
September 25, 2024	The IMF expects global growth to stabilize at 3.2% in 2024 and 2025, stressing the need to reform fiscal policies to improve economic sustainability and address the challenges of debt and inflation.
September 27, 2024	The People's Bank of China has cut banks' reserve requirement ratios, allowing \$142.6 billion to be injected into the markets.
October 4, 2024	The European Union imposes duties of up to 45.3% on imports of Chinese electric cars.
October 10, 2024	The People's Bank of China has launched a new mechanism to provide \$71 billion in liquidity through borrowing for institutional investors operating in the stock market, as part of a wide-ranging economic stimulus package it unveiled late last month.
October 19, 2024	The Russian Ministry of Agriculture announced that customs duties on wheat exports from Russia will amount to 2,121.2 rubles (\$22.27) per metric ton starting October 23, 2024.
October 21, 2024	Gold and silver prices rise to new record highs as safe haven demand increases.
November 5, 2024	Donald Trump wins a second term as US president, with majorities in both the House and Senate.
November 6, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMI shows Eurozone business activity stabilized in October. • Oil price decline as dollar and stock market indexes rise after Trump wins the election.
November 7, 2024	The Federal Reserve cuts interest rates by 25 basis points to a target range of 4.5% to 4.75%.
November 8, 2024	The dollar rises about 1.65% against several currencies, including the British pound, the euro, and the Japanese yen, after Trump's victory.
November 12, 2024	The world's largest multilateral development banks announce during COP29 climate

	talks in Azerbaijan a new target to raise \$120 billion annually for climate finance in developing countries by the end of the decade.
November 22, 2024	Eurozone business activity deteriorated sharply in November.
November 28, 2024	President-elect Donald Trump announces plans to impose 25% tariffs on imports from Canada and Mexico starting January 20, 2025, unless the two countries can prevent illegal immigration and drug smuggling.
December 1, 2024	The GCC economy grows by 1.6% in 2024, and is expected to rise to 4.2% in 2025-2026. This growth was led by the non-oil sector, which grew by 3.7%, thanks to economic diversification efforts and structural reforms.
December 2, 2024	The IMF indicates that private borrowing continues to decline, which has contributed to reducing global debt levels. This trend was mainly attributed to weak growth expectations.
December 3, 2024	The World Bank says developing countries spent \$1.4 trillion on external debt service in 2023, with interest payments rising by about a third to \$406 billion, hitting health, education and environmental budgets.
December 6, 2024	OPEC+ extends oil production cuts to address weak demand, raising concerns about oversupply.
December 13, 2024	World Bank announces record \$42.6 billion in climate finance in FY 2024.
December 15, 2024	China's exports rose 10.7% year-on-year in December, beating expectations, as factories accelerated orders ahead of potential tariffs from the new U.S. administration.
December 16, 2024	International Development Association (IDA) receives the largest funding in its history, worth \$100 billion, to support developing countries.
December 18, 2024	The Federal Reserve cuts interest rates by 25 basis points to a target range of 4.25% to 4.5%, the third consecutive cut in 2024.
December 26, 2024	China's economy grows 4.8% in first three quarters of 2024, but faces slowdown due to weak domestic demand and a slump in the property sector.

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

B. Selected Macroeconomic Indicators

Indicator	FY 2023/24
Real GDP growth rate (%)	2.4
Year average CPI inflation (%)	33.3
Unemployment rate* (%)	7.0
Budget deficit/GDP** (%)	-7.0
Trade balance/GDP (%)	-10
Current account balance/GDP (%)	-5.3
Government debt/GDP (%)	89.4
External debt/GDP (%)	27.1
Net international reserves*** (billion USD)	46.4
Year average exchange rate (EGP/ USD)	37.4

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

* 2023.

** Budget value.

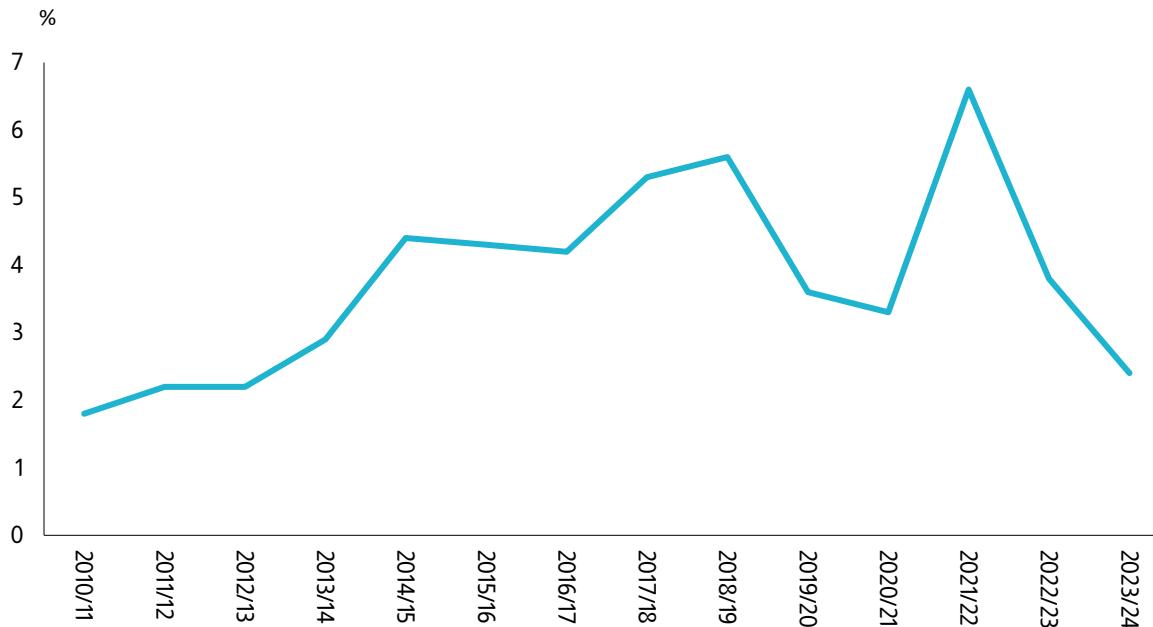
*** June 2024.

C. Figures

C.1. Real Economy Indicators

Figure 1. Real GDP Growth Rate

The economic activity continued its slowdown, reflecting domestic challenges and regional geopolitical tensions.

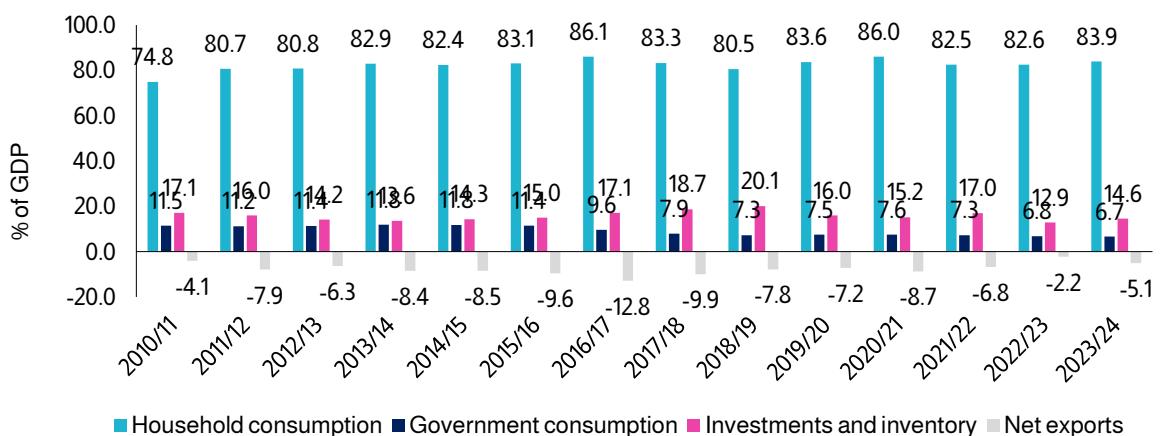


Source: Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation, National Accounts Data, various years.

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 remained the main driver of GDP, investment improved, yet it remained below its historical rates.

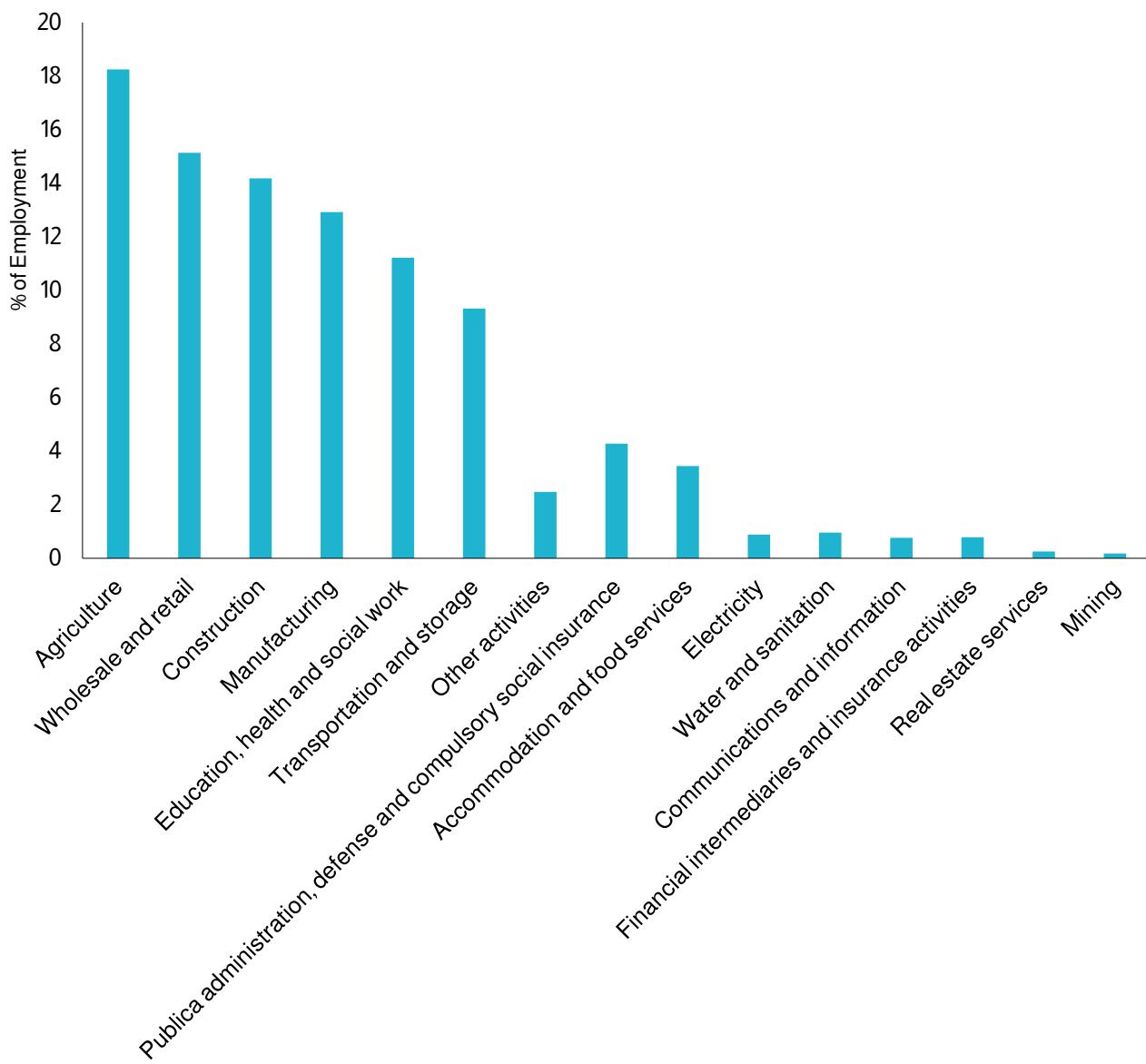


Source: Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation, National Accounts Data, various years.

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

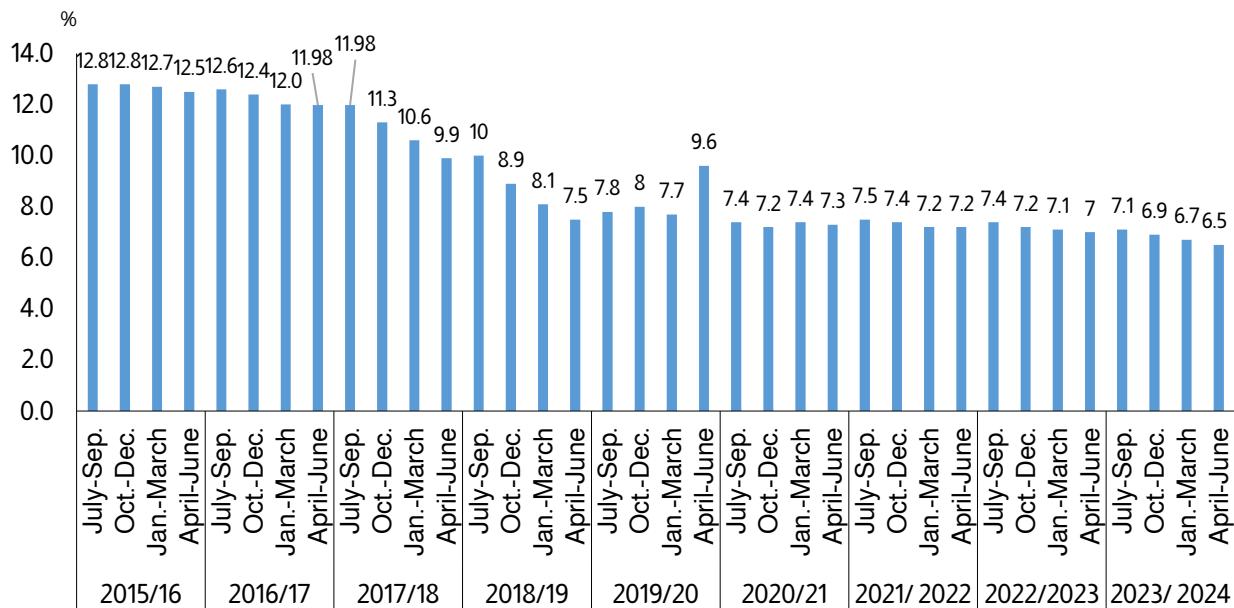
The agriculture sector remained the main source of employment, followed by the wholesale and retail trade and construction sectors, while the share of manufacturing in employment remained stable at 13%.



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

Figure 4. Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate continued its downward trend, reaching around 6.5% in Q4 FY 2023/24.

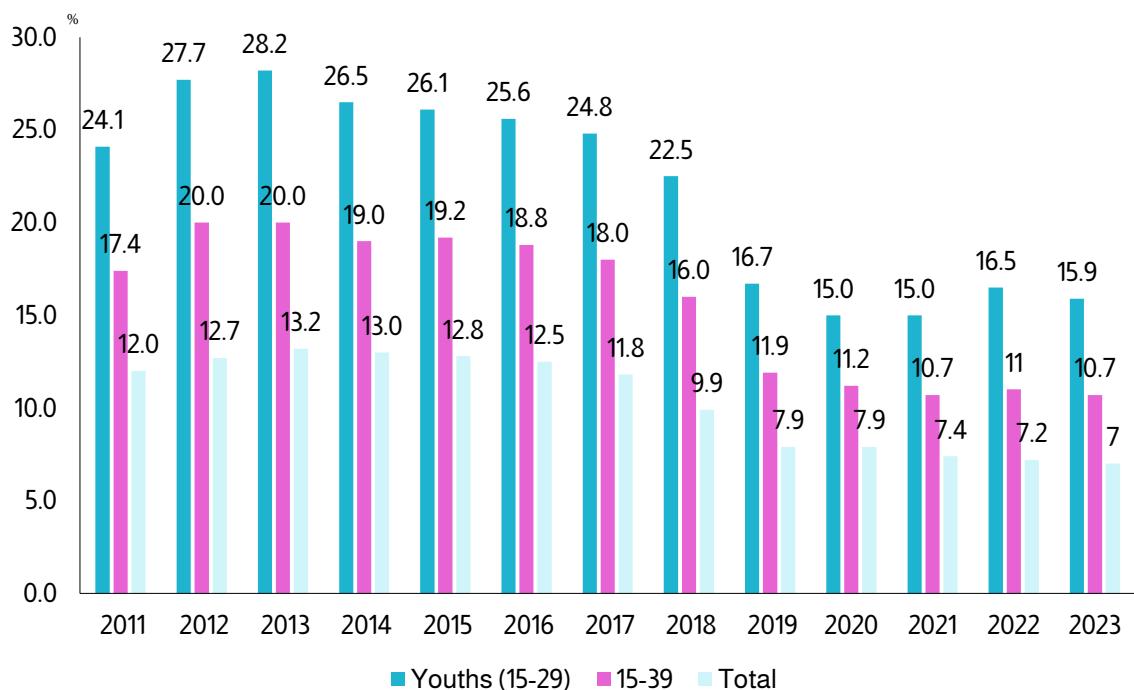


Source: CAPMAS, Egypt Labor Force Survey, various issues.

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

Despite its downward trend in all age groups, the unemployment rate remained highest among the youths (15-29).

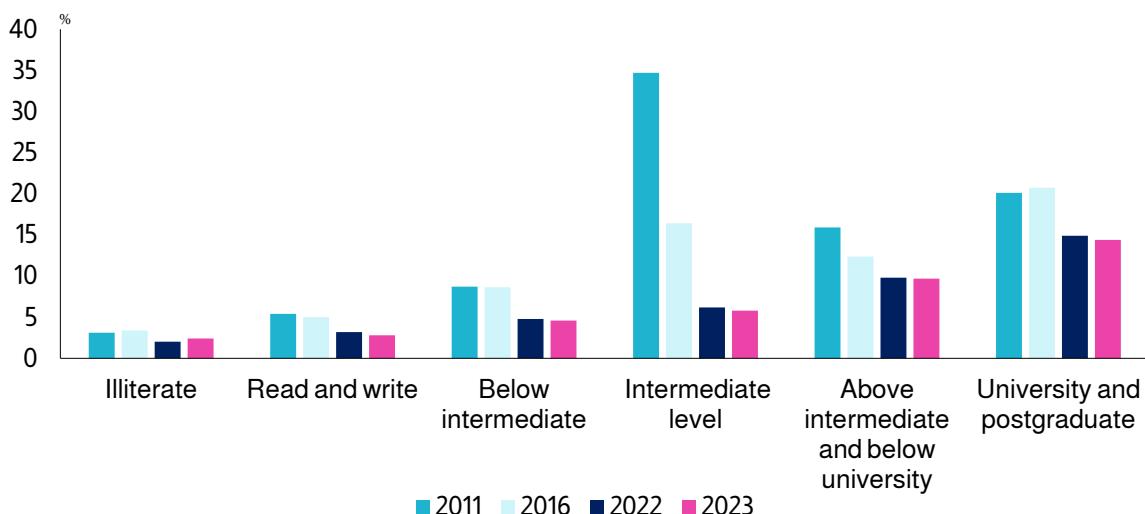


Sources: CAPMAS, Egypt Labor Force Survey, various issues.

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

Despite the significant drop-in unemployment rate among all graduates, it remained highest among university and postgraduates.



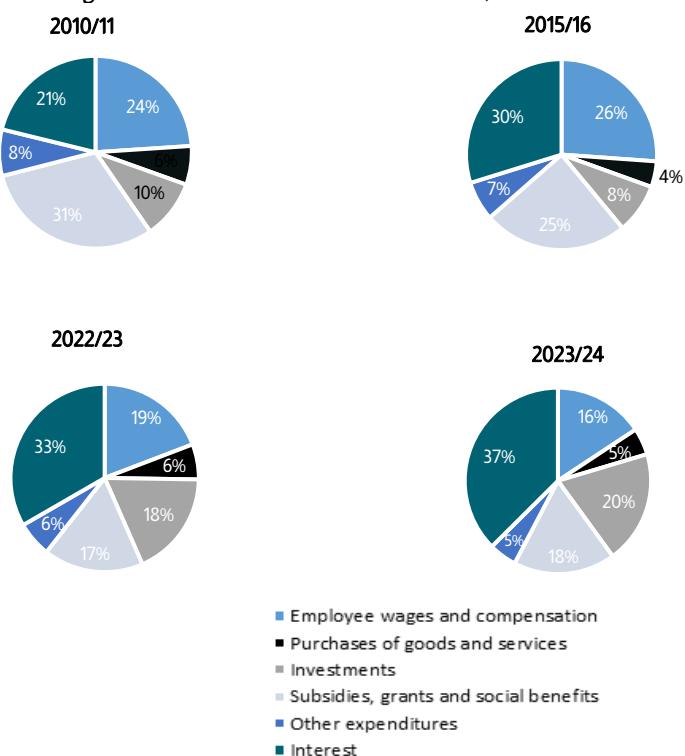
Source: CAPMAS, Egypt Labor Force Survey, various issues.

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

The share of interest payments exceeded one-third of total public expenditure. While the share of government investments increased, that of social benefits decreased.

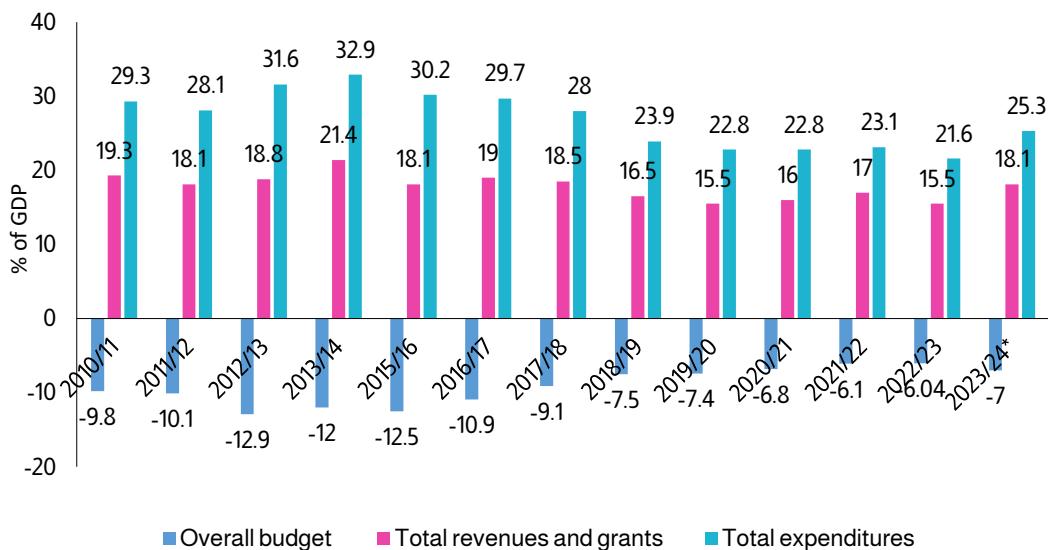


Source: MoF, the Financial Monthly Report, November 2024.

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 as a percentage of GDP has been declining over the past years, however, it widened in 2023/24, as public expenditures grew at a rate exceeding that of public revenues.



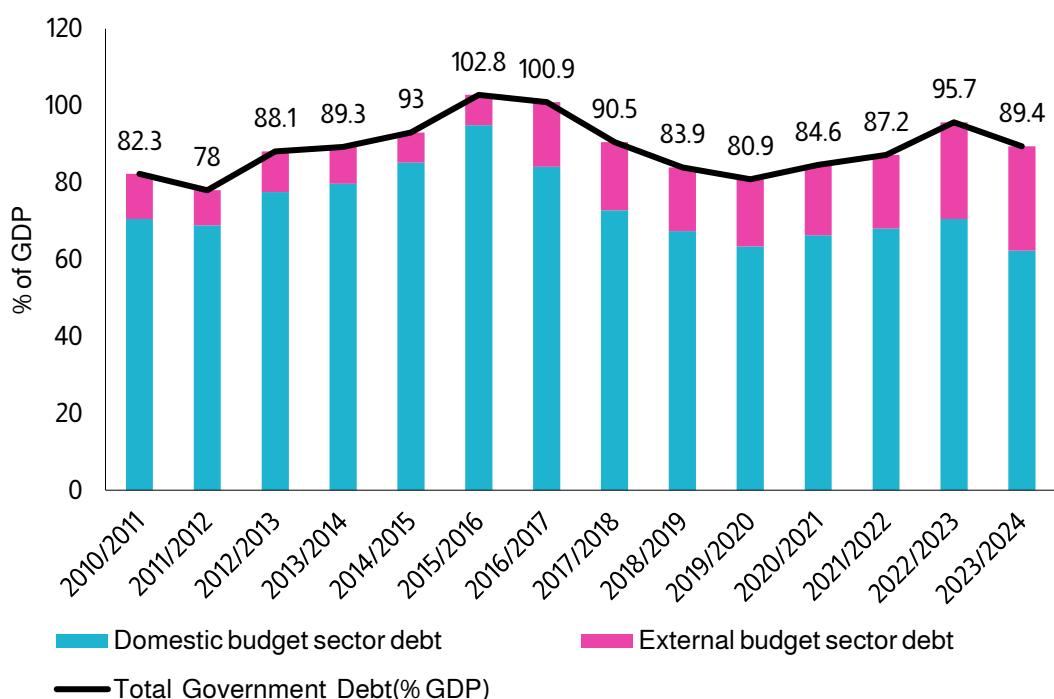
Source: MoF, the Financial Monthly Report, various issues.

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.

*Preliminary data.

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

Government debt remained over 80 percent of GDP, while the external debt almost doubled compared to the beginning of the period.



Source: MoF, 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

The outstanding balance of T-Bills in local currency is significantly increasing to finance budget deficit.

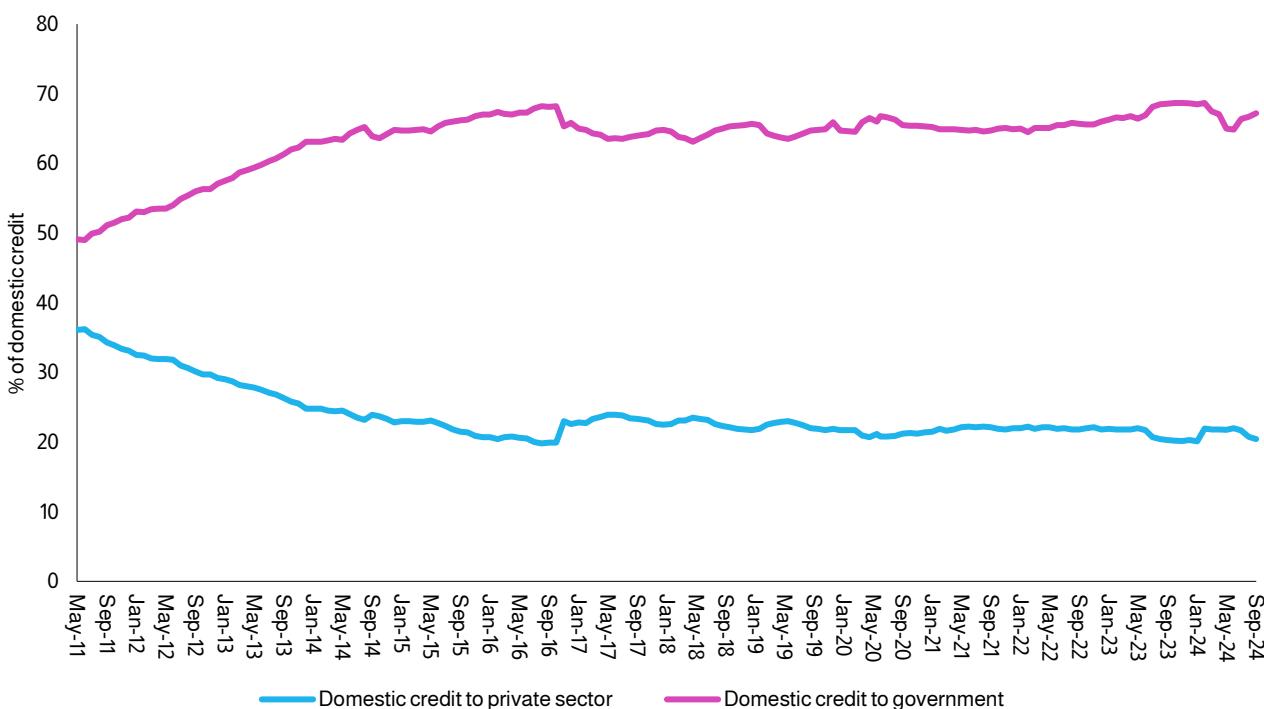


Source: CBE, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, various issues.

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, fueled by higher interest rates adopted in March 2024.



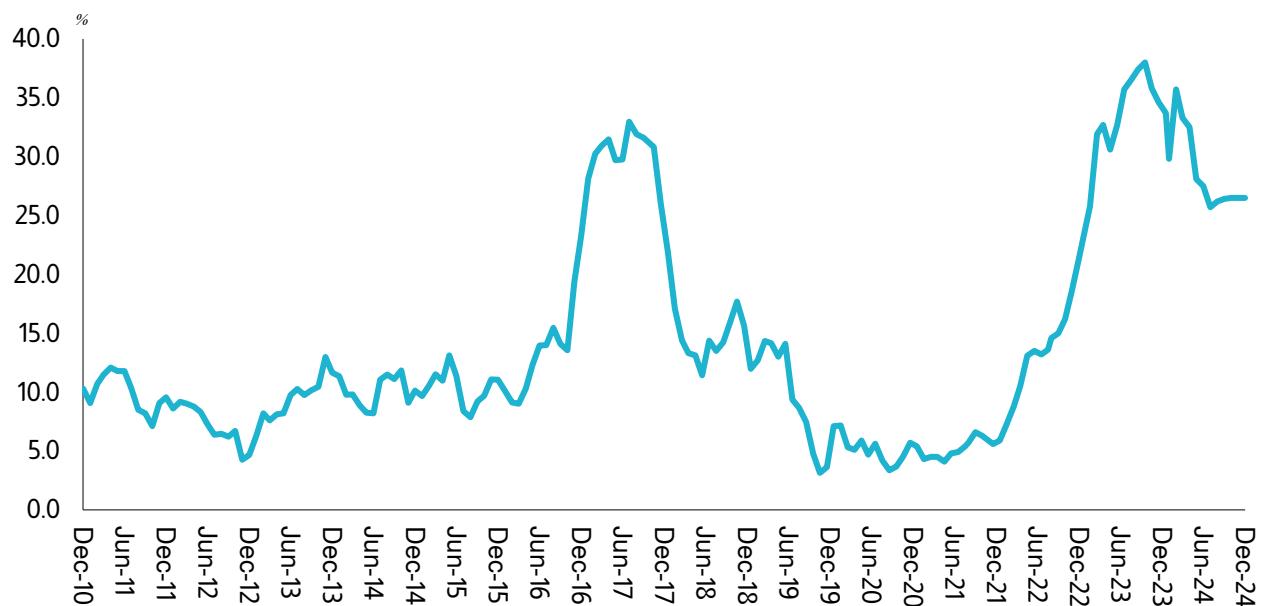
Source: CBE, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, various issues.

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 the shocks that followed the floatation of the pound.

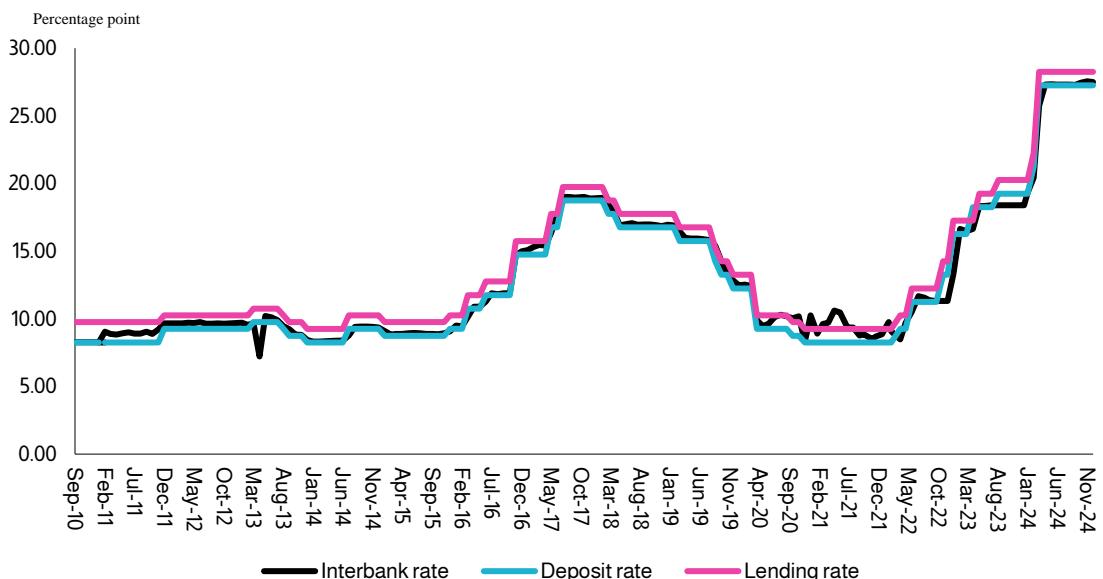


Source: CAPMAS, Monthly Bulletin of Consumer Price Index (CPI), various issues.

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

In 2024, CBE adopted monetary tightening, raising policy rates by 800 points to contain the inflationary wave.

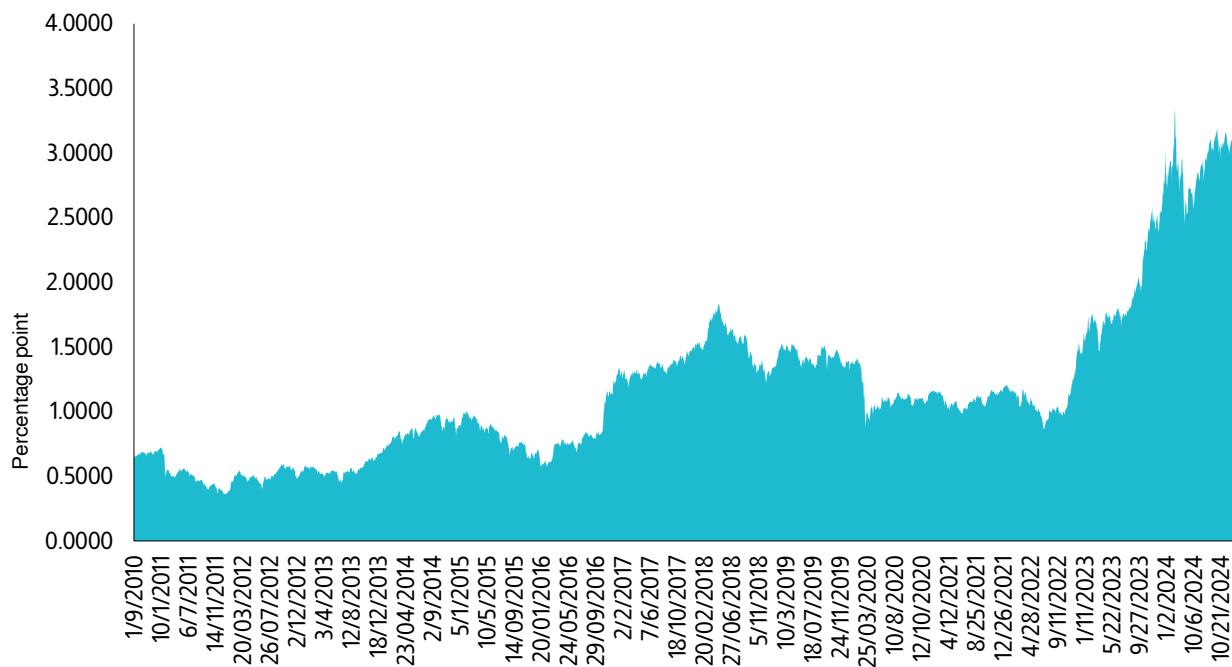


Sources: CBE, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, various issues; and daily interbank rate statistics.

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

EGX 30 has been significantly improving since 2022 due to weakened EGP and raising policy rates by 800 points in March 2024



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

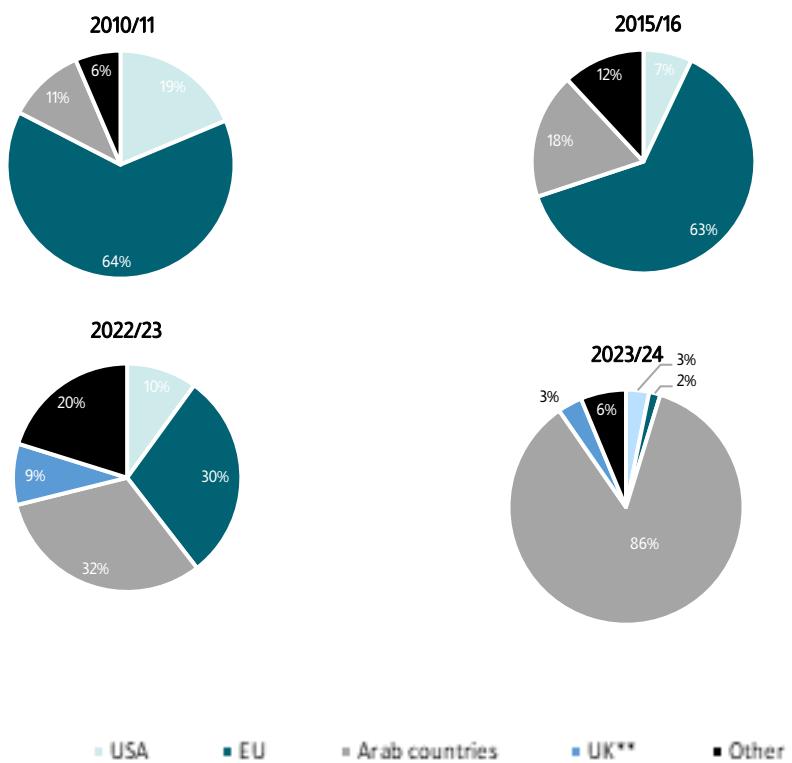
Figure 15. Sources of Foreign Currency

Net FDI significantly soared after pumping Ras Al-Hikma investments and the recovery of remittances. However, Suez Canal revenues deteriorated due to turbulences in the Red Sea during H2 2023/24



Figure 16. Geographic Distribution of FDI Inflows by Source

Arab countries remained the highest source of FDI inflows, while inflows from the EU, and the USA declined



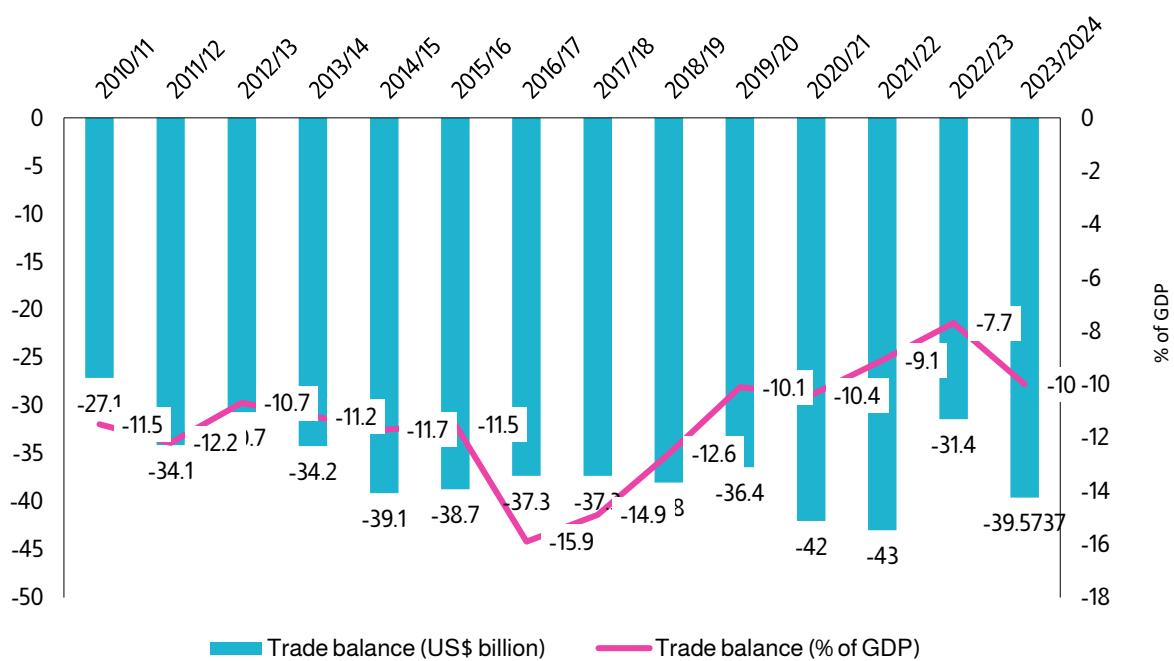
Source: CBE, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, various issues.

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

Trade deficit widened in FY 2023/24, after declining in the previous year.

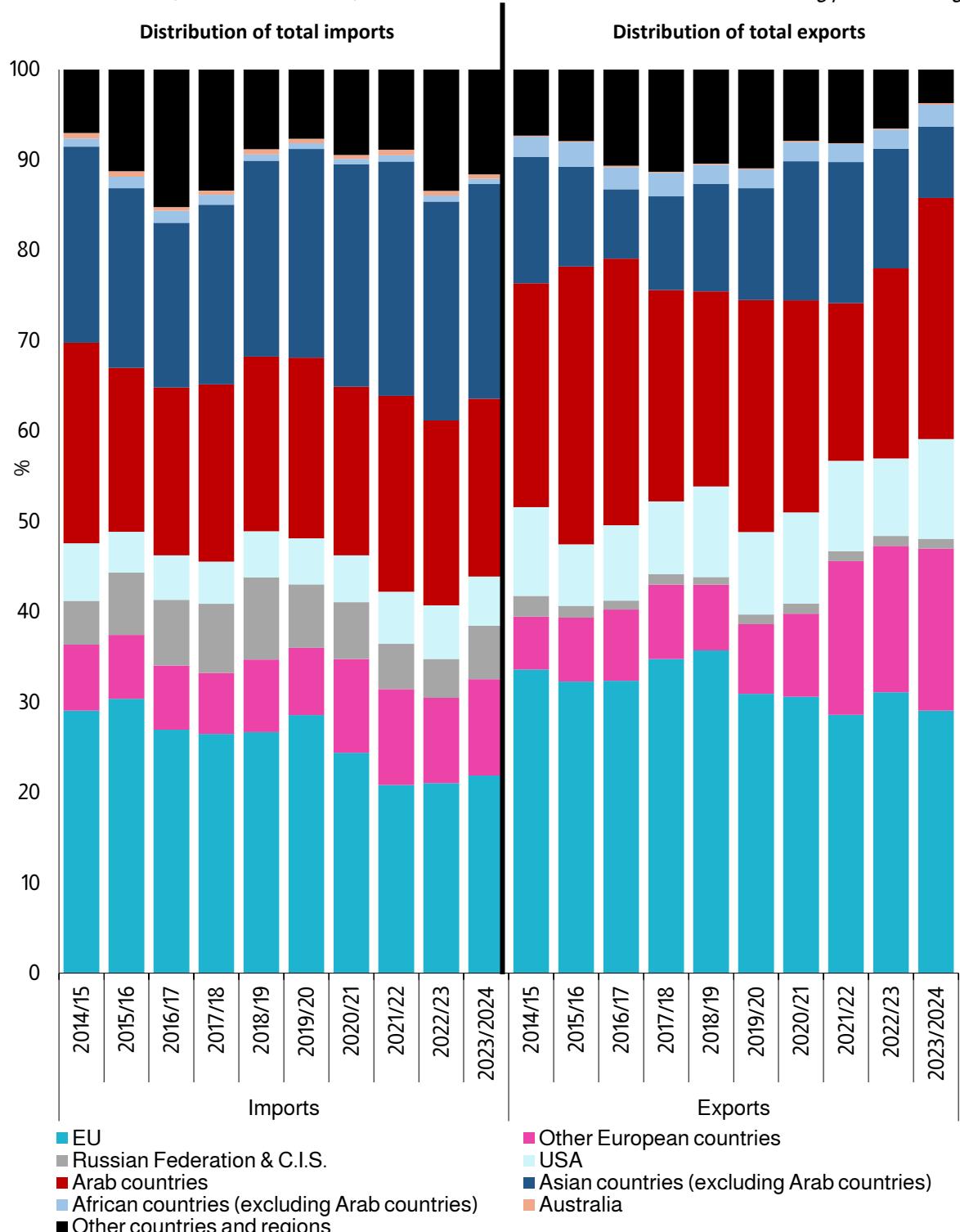


Source: CBE, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, various issues.

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, the Arab countries, and non-Arab Asian countries are the main trading partners of Egypt

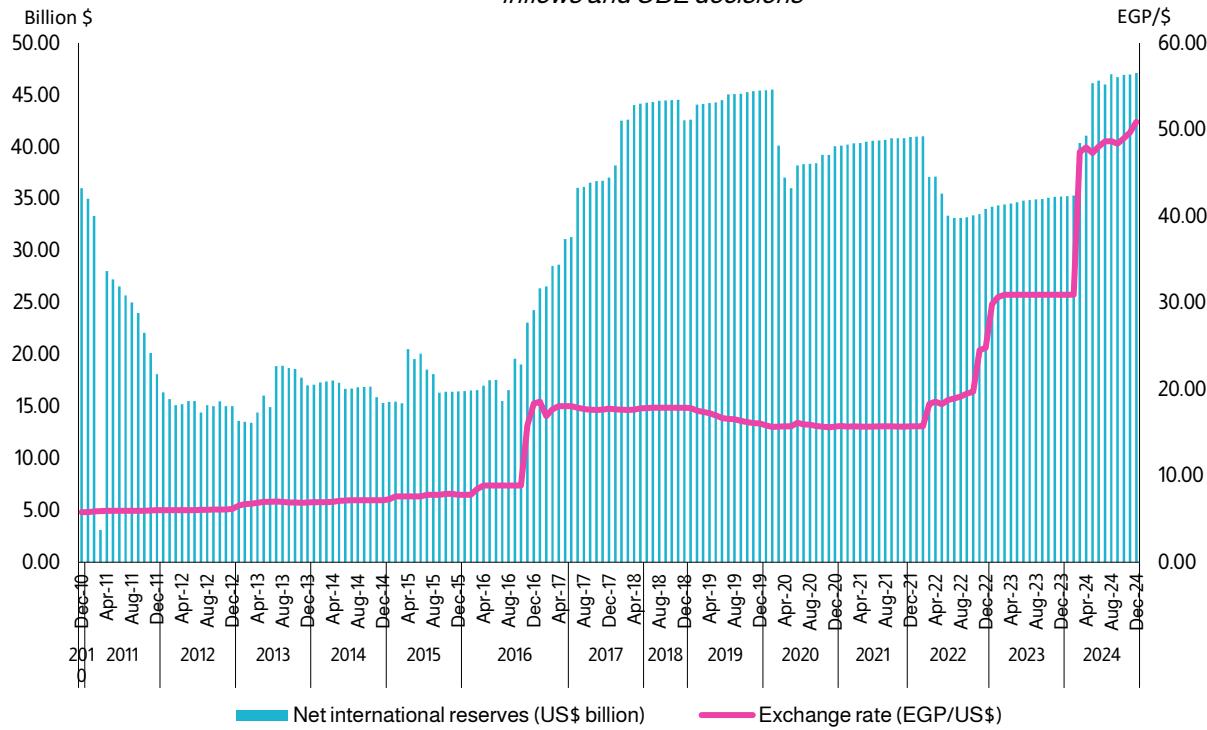


Source: CBE, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, various issues.

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

Following a two-year deterioration, net international reserves have been improving since March 2024 due to FDI inflows and CBE decisions



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	% Change (2015/16-2023/24)	
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	15	
Population growth	%	2.4	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	-43	
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	14.90	
Density in inhabited area*		1017.9	1174.0	1205.3	1252.1	1273.8	1292.1	1311.6	1331.5	1349.0	14.90	
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 since 2017.

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	% Change (2015/16-2023/24)
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	40.4
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	-12.5
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	-44.2
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	22.2
Private final consumption/GDP (at current prices)*	%	75.6	83.1	88.1	82.4	85.9	89	82.5	78.9	82.9	-0.2
Annual real growth rate of private consumption*	%	5.5	4.6	4.2	1	7.3	6.9	2.8	3.6	3.4	-26.1
Domestic savings rate*	%	13	5.5	1.8	10	6.2	6.4	10.2	14.3	6.1	10.9
Investment rate	%	17.1	15	15.3	18.2	13.8	15.2	17	16.5	13	-13.3
Distribution of investment by ownership											
Public sector	%	38.2	46.3	58.5	52.5	42.5	26.3	71.3	74.5	62.7	35.4
Private sector	%	61.8	53.7	41.5	47.5	57.5	76.7	28.7	25.5	37.3	-30.5
Overall budget deficit****	Mn. EGP	134,460	339,495	379,590	429,951	462,775	472,345	484,414	609,901	824,440	142.8
Overall budget deficit/ GDP****	%	9.8	12.5	10.9	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.1	6.04	7	-44.0
Inflation**	%	11.79	13.97	29.76	9.38	5.6	4.9	13.2	35.7	27.5	96.9
CPI (Headline urban)	%	19.4	5.67	23.5	3	-7.6	18.3	32.2	16.4	40.2	609.0
Producer price index (PPI)	EGP/\$	5.94	8.86	18.04	16.684	16.102	15.616	18.751	30.89	47.72	438.6
Net international reserves	Bn.. \$	26,564	17,546	31,305	44,481	38,176	40,584	33,380	34,828	46,384	164.4
Trade balance	Bn.. \$	-27,103	38,683-	37,275-	38,034-	36,465-	42,060-	43,396-	31,160-	-39,574	99.9-
Trade balance/GDP	%	11.5-	11.5-	15.9-	12.6-	10-	10.4-	9.1-	7.6-	-9.9	-13.9
Current account balance	Mn. \$	6,088-	19,831-	14,394-	10,894-	11,167-	18,436-	-16,551	-4,711	-20,807	4.9
Current account/GDP	%	2.6-	5.9-	6.1-	3.6-	3.1-	4.6-	3.5-	1.2-	5.4	-8.5

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	% Change (2015/16- 2023/24)
Agriculture		14.5	11.9	11.1	11.0	11.7	12.0	11.5	11.2	14.4	20.8
Mining		14.9	8.0	9.2	11.4	7.2	6.5	7.6	8.0	7.7	-4
Manufacturing		16.5	17.1	16.8	16.4	17.1	16.3	16.8	15.9	14.6	-14
Electricity		1.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	-17
Water and sanitation		0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	-26
Construction		4.6	5.4	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.6	7.6	8.3	10.0	84
Transportation and storage		4.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.8	2
Communications & information		3.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	22
Suez Canal		2.2	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.7	10
Trade		11.5	14.0	13.2	13.2	14.0	14.4	13.9	14.0	14.4	3
Financial intermediaries		3.4	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	-17
Insurance and social insurance		3.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	-20
Tourism		3.2	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.4	90
Real estate services		2.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	11.2	11.5	10.9	10.3	8.6	-18
Education		1.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2
Health		1.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	9
Other services		1.6	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	93
General government		10.2	10.3	8.4	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.6	5.9	5.4	-47

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	% Change (2015/16-2023/24)
Agriculture	%	2.7	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.1	6.8	4.92	4.15	-	-
Mining		16.4	21.0	17.5	20.2	11.8	12.3	7.26	7.72	-	-
Manufacturing		10.8	12.4	9.5	10.4	10.1	9.3	8.06	6.37	-	-
Electricity		7.4	4.7	13.8	12.9	8.4	5.3	5.53	8.33	-	-
Water and sanitation		6.6	4.2	2.8	2.3	4.5	6.4	11.21	7.45	-	-
Construction		2.5	3.0	2.5	4.6	5.1	5.2	6.56	4.82	-	-
Transportation and storage		9.6	10.4	9.9	10.7	13.8	15.6	17.97	22.13	-	-
Communications and information		9.9	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.78	4.65	-	-
Suez Canal		0.2	8.0	3.0	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.69	-	-
Trade		4.8	3.9	3.2	3.2	1.9	1.5	1.67	1.49	-	-
Financial intermediaries		0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.86	-	-
Tourism		2.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.95	0.85	-	-
Real estate services		14.4	10.0	12.4	9.8	11.1	8.0	6.99	6.80	-	-
Education		2.5	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.8	4.8	5.82	6.50	-	-
Health		2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.2	3.5	4.13	3.31	-	-
Other services		4.1	7.1	3.8	7.2	12.6	12.1	11.53	12.88	-	-
Other central investment		-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.00	0.00	-	-

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	% Change (2015-2023)
Labor Force	Thousand	26342.0	28430	28934	28069	28348	28458	29358	30122	31149	9.6
Employed		23234.0	24778	25331	25975	26123	26199	27188	27939	28959	16.9
Unemployed		3108.0	3652	3602	2094	2226	2259	2170	2183	2190	-40.0
Unemployment Rate	% of labor force	9.0	12.8	12.5	9.9	7.9	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.0	-45.3
Percentages of males in labor force		77.4	76.4	75.8	81.9	82.0	83.2	82.8	83.0	81.9	7.2
Percentages of females in labor force		22.6	23.6	24.2	18.1	18.0	16.8	17.2	16.9	18.1	-23.3
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	5.9
Female		23.5	20.5	21.1	21.8	15.3	15.0	15.2	14.9	15.8	-22.9

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.

Table 6. Prices and Wages

Indicator*	Units	2010	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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
Producer price index ²		88.5	101.9	138.8	191.9	204.7	197.2	233.7	299.5	419.2	535.8
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.

¹Only Urban, Base year: 2018/2019=100. ²January 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*	% Change (2015/16-2023/24)
Total revenues	Billion LE	265.3	491.5	659.2	941.9	975.4	1108.6	1347.2	1563.9	2142.1	336
Tax revenues		192.1	352.3	462	736.1	739.6	834	990.1	1258.6	1530	334
Grants		2.3	3.5	17.7	2.6	5.3	3	4	5.4	1.9	-46
Other revenues		70.9	135.6	179.5	203.2	230.5	271.7	352	299.9	610.2	350
Property income		41.2	69.5	91.1	70.4	65.5	79.7	93	87	115	66
Sales of good and services		17.4	29.1	38.1	53.6	58.8	57.7	78	95	97	232
**Others		12.3	37.1	50.3	79.3	106.2	143.3	181.5	118	398	974
Total expenditures		401.9	817.8	1031.9	1369.9	1434.7	1578.9	1831	2184.6	2990.9	266
Wages and salaries		96.3	213.7	225.5	266.1	288.8	318.8	358.7	412.5	470	120
Purchases of goods and services		26.1	35.7	42.5	62.4	69.9	81.5	99.6	127.8	139.4	290
Interest payments		85.1	243.6	316.6	533	568.4	565.5	584.8	774.2	1120.1	360
Subsidies, grants and social benefits		123.1	201	276.7	287.5	229.2	263.9	343.4	454.1	529.7	164
Other expenditures		31.4	54.6	61.5	77.6	86.8	99.8	114.7	127.1	145.1	166
Purchases of non-financial assets		39.9	69.3	109.1	143.3	191.6	249.4	329.7	289	586.7	747
Primary balance***		-49.4	-95.9	-63	103.1	105.6	133.9	104.1	164	259.6	-371
Net acquisition of financial assets		-2.1	13.1	6.8	2	3.5	2.2	0.6	10.8	-24.4	-286
Overall budget deficit****		134.5	339.5	379.6	430	462.8	472.3	484.4	609.9	824.4	143
Primary balance/GDP	%	-3.6	-3.5	-1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.63	2.5	-171
Overall budget deficit/GDP****		9.8	12.5	10.9	8.1	8	6.8	6.1	6.04	7	-44
Total domestic public debt/GDP		70.5	94.9	84.1	67.4	63.4	66.3	68	70.5	62.3	-34
Total external debt/GDP		11.8	7.9	16.8	16.5	17.5	18.3	19.2	25.2	27.1	243

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	% Change (2015/16-2023/24)
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	12,103,446	587
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	665
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	407
Money supply		248,707	572,935	923,562	1,084,742	1,255,198	1,545,378	2,060,944	2,701,909	372
Net foreign assets		253,500	87,389-	300,120	122,098	251,676	(372,017)	(834,605)	626,626	817
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	358
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	347
Dollarization rate*		17.5	15.5	18.5	14.7	12.1	13	18.40	23.8	54
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	154
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	105
Interest rate spread (2-1)		4.32	5.12	5.61	5.14	1.8	3.30	5.60	7.10	39

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.

Table 9. Stock Market

Indicator	Unit	2010/11	2015/16	2016/17	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	% Change (2015/16-2023/24)
EGX-30 index	Point	5,373	6,943	13,396	14,101	10,765	10,257	9,226	17,665	27,766	300
Number of listed companies in the primary market	Number	211	222	222	219	218	213	215	217	220	-1
Price/earning ratio for the 50 most active listed companies	%	13	11	14	8	14	18	13	15	14	27
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	224,564.40	264
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	4217
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	390
Turnover	%	3.7	2.3	2.3	1.3	4.5	-	-	-	-	-

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	% Change (2015/16-2023/24)
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	352
FDI outflows		7,386	5,596	5,433	8,157	8,384	8,701	13,268.10	13,014.40	10,589.50	89
Net FDI		2,189	6,933	7,933	8,236	7,453	5,214	8,937.40	10,038.70	46,064.50	564
Distribution of FDI by activity											
Non-oil net FDI											
Greenfield investments	Million \$	2,200	4,500	3,500	281	295	-	238.2	310.6	-	-
Real estate		134	459.4	420.1	159.4	666.2	616.4	970.3	552.3	1287.9	180
Oil and gas net FDI	Million \$	-191.3	1,700	4,000	3,459	1,100	-	-2625.2	-982.5	-351.6	-121
FDI inflows by region											
USA	Million \$	1,791	883	1,833	1,354	1,412	1625	1530.4	2304.1	3006.7	241
EU		6,115	7,877	8,711	10,225	8,965	5084.6	6737.1	6805.6	5115.7	-35
Arab countries		1,053	2,278	1,800	3,080	3,875	3122.6	8235.9	7289.9	41498.5	1722
Other		617	1,491	1,023	1,734	1,585	2,312	3712	4652.1	4089.9	174
UK		-	-	-	-	-	1,770	1,990	2,001	2,943	-

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

* The UK officially exited the EU on January 31, 2020.

(-) 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 (%)
Total Exports	26,993	100	21,728	100	28,495	100	26,376	100	28,677	100	43906.4	100	39624	100	32560	100
Fuel, mineral oils & products	12,605	47	6,797	31	11,839	42	8,622	33	8,775	31	181715	41	14000.4	35.3	5858.6	18
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
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
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
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	■
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
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
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
<i>Intermediate goods</i>	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
<i>Investment goods</i>	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
<i>Consumer goods</i>	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
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
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
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

Sources: CBE, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, various issues; MoF, Monthly Finance Report, January 7, 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.

D.5. Manufacturing and Specific Services Sectors

Table 12. Manufacturing Production Index

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

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	-	-	-
Lorry		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	-	-	-
Private car		2,820,242	3,737,984	4,057,558	4,299,884	4,952,734	5,238,260	4,679,915	5,021,762	5,118,92	-	-	-
Taxi		249,087	322,095	324,445	373,482	376,456	377,429	369,963	347,880	327,979	-	-	-
Air transport (Passengers movement)													
International airports	Thousands Passengers	40,447	34,515	34,808	27,207	35,589	39,695	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic airports		377,617	307,413	325,456	276,735	314,474	394,024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suez Canal (Fiscal year)													
Ships passing in Suez Canal	Number	18,050	17,544	17,252	17,004	18,482	19,311	18,829	20,694	23,851	26,434	-	-
Cargo	Million tons	897	992	987	995	1174.7	1210.7	1169	1275	1409.8	-	-	-
Revenue	Million \$	5,053	5,362	5,122	4,969	5,742	5,731	5,806	5,911	6,997	8,760	6,631	15.4

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.

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Table 14. Tourism

Indicator	Unit	2011	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Change (2016-2024)
Tourism revenues	Million \$	10589	3768	9804	12571	9859	4862	10748	13629	14376	281.5
Tourist arrivals*	Million persons	9.8	5.4	11.3	13	3.7	-	-	-	-	-
Number of tourist nights*	Million nights	11.4	32.7	121.4	136.3	43	-	-	-	-	-
Average stay per tourist	Nights	10.4	7.6	10.8	10.5	11.6	-	-	-	-	-
Number of hotel establishments*	Number	1321	1031	1192	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of room (in thousands)*	Number	139766	108265	155 992	168 557	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	% Change (2015/16-2023/24)
Fixed lines penetration		11.72	7.16	6.82	7.61	7.732	7.79	10.78	11.1	11.85	65.50
Mobile penetration	%	95.07	108.94	111.56	94.91	95.73	95.96	94.01	97.35	101.92	-6.44
Internet penetration**		22.4	37.8	41.2	48	55.7	57.3	72.2	72.2	-	-
Number of post offices	Number	3,779	3,927	3,937	3,981	3986	4107	4285	4412	4643	18.23

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 2023												
Indicators	Unit	Egypt	Neighboring countries			Direct competitors		Others				
			Tunisia	Morocco	Jordan	Turkey	South Africa	Philippines	Indonesia	Malaysia	India	Brazil
GDP (current US\$)	Bn. \$	396	48,5	144	50,9	1,118	380,6	437	1,371	399,7	3,567	2,173
GDP per capita (current prices)	\$	3,457	3,977	3,771	4,455	13,105	6,022	3,804	4,876	11,379	2,480	10,294
GDP growth (annual %)		3.76	0.04	3.40	2.68	5.11	0.70	5.55	5.05	3.56	8.15	2.91
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		11.52	15.89	25.42	0.00	31.86	14.93	23.62	29.33	19.24	30.83	16.54
Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population aged 15-64) (modeled ILO estimates)	%	45.48	51.25	47.78	40.92	59.36	62.71	63.48	69.07	69.75	57.92	70.27
Unemployment rate, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)		7.33	15.11	9.04	17.97	9.39	32.10	2.22	3.31	3.87	4.17	7.95
Trade (% of GDP)		40.44	107.18	93.79	100.28	66.28	65.18	67.40	41.32	132.06	45.92	33.85
Computer, communications and other services (% of commercial service exports)		9.97	55.58	41.75	3.80	12.97	37.87	73.95	38.16	46.63	78.24	64.23
External balance on goods and services (% of GDP)		-2.24	-3.41	-8.29	-13.22	-2.44	0.33	-14.09	2.18	5.10	-2.23	2.37
Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)		24.8	8.9	6.4	1.8	68.2	4.8	4.6	1.5	-1.9	1.3	4.7

Source: World Development Indicators.

Section 3. Government Achievements in FY 2023/24 and Plan for FY 2024/25

Domestic economic challenges and the repercussions of regional geopolitical tensions caused a significant deviation between growth targets and actual achievements.

Achieving the ambitious targets for FY 2024/25 requires addressing structural deficiencies, enhancing private sector participation, and continuing fiscal prudence to achieve sustainable growth.

Targeted vs. Achieved Economic and Social Indicators in the Government Plan					
Indicator	Unit	Targeted for FY2023/24 (1)	Achieved in FY2023/24* (2)	Difference from targeted = (2-1)**	Targeted for FY2024/25
Nominal GDP (at market prices)	Billion EGP	11842.1	10155	-1687.1	17,285.50
Real GDP (at factor cost)		7951.6	7,936.10	-15.50	8,259.80
Real GDP growth rate (at market prices)		4.10	2.4	-1.7	4.20%
Private final consumption / GDP (at current prices)**		85.4	82.9	-2.5	82.3
Real annual growth rate of private consumption		3.4	-	-	3.4
Domestic savings rate		10.4	6.1	-4.3	9.3
Investment rate		11.9	13	1.1	13
Distribution of investments by ownership					
Public sector	Percent	63.63	62.7	-0.93	50.33
Private sector		36.36	37.3	0.94	49.67
Overall budget deficit	Billion EGP	-824.4	-	-	-1243
Overall budget deficit/GDP***	Percent	7	-	-	7.3

Sources: The Official Gazette, Law no. 92/2023 on the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY 2023/2024; and the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY 2024/25.

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.

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While most sectors failed to achieve their targets for FY 2023/24, the tourism and other services sectors exceeded theirs. The largest deviation between targeted and achieved growth is in Suez Canal and manufacturing, reflecting domestic and global challenges that hinder production, and the turbulences in the Red Sea.

Growth targets for FY 2024/25 notably declined for most sectors, with the exception of a few sectors whose targets increased (electricity, ICT, health, education, and other services.)

Targeted versus Achieved GDP Growth at the Sectoral Level (Constant Prices)				
Sector	Targeted sectoral growth for FY2023/24 (%) (1)	Achieved sectoral growth in FY2023/24 (%) (2)*	Difference from targeted= (2)-(1)	Targeted sectoral growth for FY2024/25 (%)
Commodity sector				
Agriculture	4.1	-0.1	4	4.1
Mining	1.2	-1.8	-3	0.8
Manufacturing	1.7	-3	-4.7	1.3
Electricity	2.9	2.7	-0.2	4.7
Water and Sanitation	3.4	2.6	-0.8	3.1
Construction	6	3.9	-2.1	4.9
Production services sector				
Transport and storage	3.6	2.8	0.8-	4.3
Communications	16.8	15.6	1.2-	14.6
Information	3.7	3.3	0.4-	3.8
Suez Canal	11.9	7.6	4.3-	9.4
Retail and wholesale trade	3	3.1	0.1	3.7
Financial intermediation	3.5	3.1	0.4-	3.5
Insurance and social insurance	3.3	3.4	0.1	3.6
Tourism	12	13.5	1.5	9.3
Social services sector				
Real estate services	2.9	2.5	0.4-	3.7
Business services	3.1	3.9	0.8	4
General government	3	2.5	0.5-	3.6
Education	5.1	4.5	0.5-	5.7
Health	5.2	5	0.2-	6.1
Other Services	2.8	4.1	1.3	5.2

Sources: The Official Gazette Law no. 92/2023 on the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY 2023/2024, and the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY 2024/25; 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 targets of most economic sectors for 2024/25 exceeded those of 2023/24, particularly tourism, agriculture, construction, education, and health. The investment plan targets, however, were lower than those of 2023/24 in the electricity, utilities, transportation and storage sectors, including the Suez Canal, and ICT sectors. The transportation and storage sector, including the Suez Canal, continues to receive the largest share of total investments targeted for FY 2024/25.

The Sectoral Composition of Targeted and Achieved Overall Investments				
Sector	Targeted overall investments (%) for FY2023/24 (1)	Implemented overall investments (%) in FY2023/24 (2)	Difference from targeted= (2-1)	Targeted overall investments (%) for FY 2024/25
Extractive industries	6	-	-	6.40
Manufacturing	6.1	-	-	6.15
Electricity, water and sanitation	12.1	-	-	11.12
Transport and storage (including Suez Canal)	20.3	-	-	19.98
Communications and information	5.1	-	-	5.07
Education and Health services	10.6	-	-	11.44
Retail and wholesale trade	2.1	-	-	2.59
Agriculture	7.1	-	-	9.00
Tourism	2.6	-	-	3.64
Construction and real estate	9.3	-	-	10.78

Sources: The Official Gazette, Law no 92/2023 on the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY 2023/2024; Economic and Social Development Plan for FY 2023/25; 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.

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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.

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

"Wadi Al Arish" Ship



"Wadi Al Arish" Ship is a dry bulk carrier, with a total capacity of 82,000 tons. Considered the jewel of the national commercial fleet, the ship features state-of-the-art navigational equipment and technologies and meets environmental requirements. The ship is 229 meters long, 32.26 meters wide, and has a draft of 14.5 meters.

Cost: Around \$40 million

Objective:

- Reinforcing the Egyptian commercial fleet. The national commercial fleet is now composed of 14 Egyptian ships.
- Securing and transporting imported strategic goods, particularly wheat, on behalf of the General Authority for Supply Commodities.

Supplying 946 Dynamically Ventilated Railway Passenger Cars - Economy Class



A total of 946 new economy class railway passenger cars with dynamic ventilation arrived, within the deal to manufacture and supply 1350 new railway vehicles. This deal is considered the most sizeable in the history of Egyptian railways, which has been signed between the Egyptian National Railway Authority and the Russian-Hungarian joint venture. The project consists of 1350 train passenger cars (850 air-conditioned cars: 500 economy class cars (first time provided service to this class), 180 luxurious second-class cars, 90 luxurious

first-class cars, 30 air-conditioned dinning cars), and 500 dynamically ventilated economy class passengers' cars.

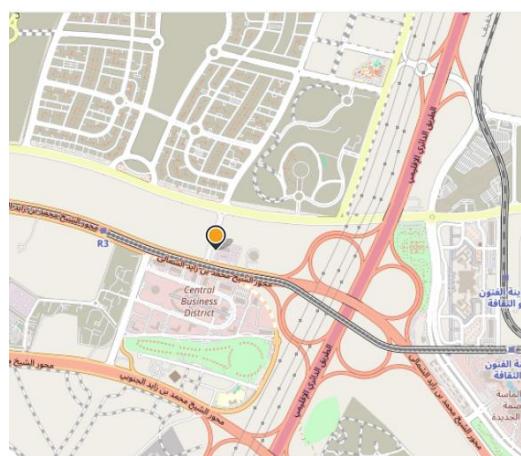
It is expected that the new railway vehicles will enter operation sequentially for the citizens to see on a monthly basis the introduction of 3 railway vehicles that are totally new.

Cost: EGP 1.16 billion and €50,000.

Objective:

- This project allows the service to constantly be ameliorated for the passengers and cause a significant leap in the quality of the new fleet.

6th of October Monorail



Cost: \$4.5 billion (€4.1 billion).

Phase III of the Cairo Third Line Metro



Phase III of Cairo third Line Metro is the final phase of this line, spanning 17.7 kilometers and encompassing 15 stations. These stations include Nasser, Maspero, Safaa Hegazy, Kit Kat, Sudan, Imbaba, El Bohy, Al Qawmeyya, Ring Road, Rod El Farag, El Tawfikia, Wadi El Nil, Gamaet El-Dowal, Bulaq Dakrour, and Cairo University. The line has a transportation capacity of 1.5 million passengers per day.

Cost of phase III: EGP 42.6 billion, while the cost of the entire third line is estimated at about EGP 97 billion.

Objectives:

- It is the first transverse axis linking East and West Cairo, as it connects with the first line (Helwan - El Marg) at Nasser Station, and connects with the second line (Shubra - Giza) at Attaba and Cairo University stations to connect with the city center and Giza Governorate.
- Achieving the required traffic fluidity, and maximizing the mass transportation system.
- Connecting with the first line at Nasser Station and the second line at Attaba and Cairo University stations.

Upper Egypt Railway Station in the Beshtil area of Giza



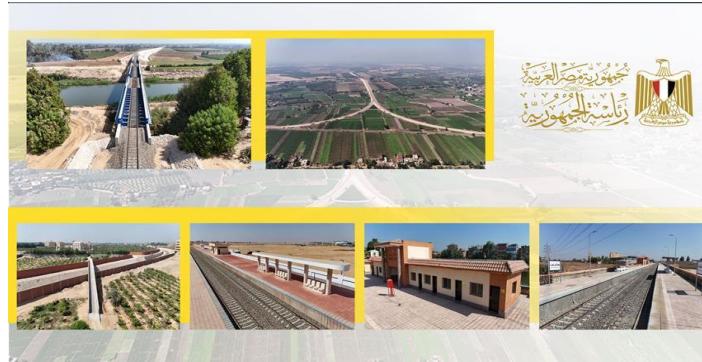
The total area of the station site is 60 feddans, including a multi-story garage and a mosque, which occupy 3 feddans. The station building consists of 4 floors with a total area of 31,000 m². The station has 11 platforms with a total length of 3,850 meters: 3,500 meters of platforms for passengers traveling to Upper Egypt and 350 meters of platforms for freight.

Cost: The total cost of the first and second phases, at the end of the implementation period, is estimated at about EGP 4.7 billion, self-financed from the resources of the Railway Authority.

Objectives:

- Reducing pressure on Ramses Station by making Beshtil Station the final stop for Upper Egypt trains
- Improving the services provided within railway stations and upgrading them to global standards
- Establishing new workshops for the maintenance of carriages and locomotives to improve maintenance levels
- Expanding the construction of interchange stations between various public transportation modes
- Achieving sustainable development for the community by providing smart transportation stations.

Construction of the Kafr Dawoud/Sadat Railway Line



A new railway line is being built between Kafr Dawoud and Sadat. This 38-kilometer line will connect the city of Sadat to the rest of Egypt's railway system. The line will have three stations for passengers and a large station for transporting goods in the city of Sadat.

Property expropriation cost: The Egyptian General Survey Authority has set an amount of EGP 853.9 million as expropriation compensation for properties needed for the project.

Objectives:

- Facilitating trade movement in Sadat City, by linking the dry port and the planned logistics area in Sadat City to the port of Alexandria, thus maximizing the opportunities for transporting goods via railways to relieve pressure on the roads.
- Serving passenger movement between the governorates of Cairo, Menoufia, Beheira and Sadat City.

Rehabilitation and Development of Al-Fardan/Bir Al-Abd Railway Line



The project consists of two lines: Line 1: Al-Fardan/Bir Al-Abd Railway Line, spanning 100 kilometers and serving 8 passenger stations.

Line 2: Beluza-East Port Said Railway Line, spanning 44 kilometers and dedicated to freight services.

Cost: EGP 1.4 billion

Objectives:

- A strong addition to the means of transportation in Sinai.
- Part of the Egyptian state's plan to develop Sinai in all fields, in addition to the fact that the re-operation of this line will serve the freight transport system, residential, industrial and mining clusters in Sinai by linking factories with railway connections and then exporting via the ports of Arish and Taba.
- The new development logistics corridor (Arish/Taba) will contribute to achieving comprehensive development in Sinai and has many economic returns, as it will serve the people of North, Central and South Sinai.

II. Roads, bridges and tunnels

Inauguration of the East Owainat-Dakhla-Farafra Axis



The longest road network in the governorate, with lengths of more than 1200 km, divided into distances starting from Toshka in Aswan to the Darb Al-Arbaeen area in the Baris Center in the New Valley, with a length of 126 km, and from Darb Al-Arbaeen to East Owainat in the Dakhla Center, with a length of 120 km, and from East Al-Uwaynat to the city of Mut in the Dakhla Center, with a length of 375 km, and from Dakhla to Farafra, with a length of 320 km, and from Farafra to the Bahariya Oasis, with a length of 280 km, and from Bahariya to 6 October, with a length of 290 km.

Cost: EGP 75 million, from the Ministry of Transport budget.

Objectives:

- Serving the cities and centers of the New Valley and linking them to neighboring governorates (Giza - Assiut - Aswan).
- The axis aims to open up new prospects for agricultural and industrial development in Upper Egypt.

Inauguration of Sheikh Mohamed Seddiq El-Menshawy Axis



The 41-Km-long axis comprises three traffic lanes in each direction. It includes 28 industrial works, with a total length of 2226 meters, and crosses the Nile River with a bridge 810 meters long.

Cost: EGP 4.793 billion.

Objectives:

- The axis connects the new Western Upper Egypt Road to the old Eastern Road to facilitate the movement of citizens and serve development projects and the new urban communities.

Inauguration of Dr. Gamal Hemdan Axis (El-Maragha)



The 3.7-Km-long axis consists of three traffic lanes in each direction. It has 5 industrial works with a total length of 1263 meters, including the Nile Bridge with a length of 1150 meters.

Cost: EGP 315 million

Objective:

- It serves the residents of Sohag Governorate, connecting the Western Aswan Agricultural Road to the Eastern Aswan Agricultural Road.
- The new axis contributes to linking governorate to each other, facilitating traffic and transportation, and saving time and effort for citizens.

The Inauguration of Dr. Mohamed Sayyed Tantawy Axis (Dar El-Salam)



The 28-Km-long axis comprises three traffic lanes in each direction. It has 25 industrial works with a total length of 3481 meters, including the Nile Bridge with a length of 1170 meters.

Cost: Around EGP 315 million

Objectives:

- Creating new urban communities in desert areas
- Supporting investment projects.
- Linking the governorates of Qena and Sohag to neighboring centers and governorates.

The Inauguration of Major General Samir Farag Axis (North Luxor)



The 19-Km-long axis comprises three traffic lanes in each direction. It has 24 industrial works with a total length of 7,350 meters, including the Nile Bridge, with a length of 1,550 meters.

Cost: More than EGP 7.257 billion.

Objective:

- Serving tourist traffic from Luxor International Airport, east of the Nile, to the archaeological sites in the West Bank.

Inauguration of Dr. Hesham Arafat Axis (Upper Egypt Free Axis)



The 180-Km-long axis comprises five traffic lanes in each direction, in addition to two concrete lanes as a service road. It includes 13 industrial works, with a total length of 527 meters.

Objectives:

- Linking the governorates of "Cairo - Beni Suef - Minya," to serve the people of Upper Egypt
- Facilitating trade and transportation of goods.

Kafr El-Dawwar Bridge in Beheira Governorate



The bridge is 625 meters long and 12 meters wide, consisting of three traffic lanes in each direction.

Cost: Around EGP 128 million.

Objectives:

- Reducing congestion in the villages of Ma'mal Al-Qazzaz and Qabaniya Luqin.
- Preventing traffic congestion and easing traffic flow on the agricultural road.

Overpass at El Riyah Railway Crossing in Qena Governorate



The bridge is 500 meters long and consists of two traffic lanes in each direction. It aims to alleviate traffic congestion, prevent accidents, and enhance safety and security.

Cost: The cost of constructing the bridge is estimated at EGP 130 million, of which EGP 60 million are from the governorate's investment plan, and EGP 70 million provided by the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Objectives:

- Alleviation of traffic congestion, preventing accidents and increasing safety and security.
- Achieving traffic fluidity and ease of movement of individuals and vehicles.
- Eliminating the waiting period for cars to cross while trains are running, from the eastern entrance of the city of Qena.

"Ganbaway Bridge" over the Cairo-Alexandria Agricultural Road in Beheira Governorate



The bridge spans 900 meters with a total width of 24 meters, consisting of two directions with three traffic lanes in each direction, in addition to a 1-kilometer long surface road in two directions.

Cost: EGP 211 million.

Objectives:

- Eliminating surface intersections and upgrading the agricultural road
- Reducing traffic congestion in the area.
- Serving the people and industrial areas.
- Promoting sustainable development in the region.

Overpass at Quesna Railway Crossing in Menoufia Governorate



A plan to develop the Cairo–Alexandria Agricultural Road with a length of 220 km, including two bridges over the railway crossing to connect Tahrir Street with Al-Ahd Al-Gadid Street and Abdel Mohsen Al-Sabahi Street leading to Shibin El-Kom/El-Bagour/El-Qanater Road, as well as the Cairo-Alexandria Agricultural Road with a total length of 0.975 km. This project is a continuation of the Ministry of Transport's plan to eliminate surface intersections on railway lines.

Cost: EGP 137 million.

Objectives:

- Facilitating movement between East and West the railway
- Alleviating traffic congestion
- Preventing accidents
- Enhancing safety and security levels.

Upgrading and Widening October 6th Road-El Wahat Road



With a length of 283 km, it has been upgraded and expanded to include 3 traffic lanes in each direction.

Cost: EGP 2.2 billion.

Objective:

- Developing the main axes of 6th of October City.

Overpass at El-Madiq Level Crossing in Aswan Governorate



The bridge is 650 meters long and has two traffic lanes in each direction. Its primary objectives are to alleviate traffic congestion, prevent accidents, and enhance safety and security.

Overpass at El-Seil Crossing in Aswan Governorate



The overpass spans 560 meters and has two traffic lanes in each direction.

Cost: EGP 139 million.

Objectives:

- Facilitating traffic movement east and west of the railway at the intersection of the eastern agricultural road Aswan/High Dam with the railway line.

Overpass at El-Sirfi Crossing in Beheira Governorate



Linking the old city of Rashid with the new city of Rashid, this overpass spans 600 meters and consists of two traffic lanes in each direction.

Cost: EGP 95 million.

Objectives:

- Linking the old city of Rashid with the new city of Rashid.

Development and Duplication of Asyut / Sohag / Qena / Luxor Eastern Desert Road



The 300-kilometer road has been developed and duplicated, providing 3 lanes in each direction. Modern pavement recycling techniques and the latest road construction technologies have been employed to restore the road's efficiency.

Cost: EGP 2.9 billion.

Zagazeeg-Senbellawein Freeway



The freeway connects the governorates of Sharkia and Dakahlia, spanning 40 kilometers as a dual carriageway, with 3 lanes in each direction. It includes 67 industrial structures (24 bridges, 39 tunnels, and 4 culverts)

Cost: EGP 2.2 billion.

Abu Hummus Overpass Bridge in Beheira Governorate



The bridge spans 1072 meters and consists of two directions with a total width of 24 meters. It connects the Cairo-Alexandria Agricultural Road to Abu Hummus City.

Cost: EGP 350 million.

Objectives:

- Solving traffic congestion and ensure safe crossing.
- Finding a new traffic axis to serve the city's urban expansion

Alternative Axis for the Aswan Dam on the Nile River



It is 5.4 kilometers long, with two directions and 3 lanes in each direction. It includes 3 engineering structures (2 overpasses and 1 tunnel). The bypass connects Aswan city with the Aswan/Bernis Road to the east and Aswan Airport, the Western Desert Road, and the Aswan-Abu Simbel Road to the west.

Cost: EGP 1.957 billion.

Objectives:

- Reducing distances between the Nile axes so that crossing intervals between the east and west of the Nile are reduced to 25 kilometers and to serve development projects and new urban communities.
- Connecting with the Aswan Train Station for the high-speed electric train, while raising the efficiency of the road leading to the Aswan-Bernice Road. The axis also connects the Aswan/Bernice Road and the Western Desert Road (Cairo-Aswan), crossing the Nile River and the Western Agricultural Road (Cairo-Aswan) and connecting to the Aswan/Abu Simbel Road.

III. Water Resources and Irrigation

Inauguration of Two Mega Water Pumping Stations in Toshka

May 2024



Two mega main water pumping stations were built to overcome a 40-meter elevation difference. These stations comprise 22 water pumping units with a total capacity of 11.3 million cubic meters per day (m^3/day) and are operated using a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. The first station consists of 12 water pumping units with a capacity of 6.3 million m^3/day . The second station consists of 10 water pumping units with a capacity of 5 million m^3/day .

Cost: Around EGP 1480 million.

Objectives:

- Providing the necessary water to cultivate 100,000 feddans in Phase 2 and sufficient for the cultivation of 40,000 to 60,000 feddans in future phases.
- Establishing integrated agricultural and industrial communities based on the exploitation of agricultural raw materials, then extending to include industries based on local raw materials, mining and energy production.
- Establishing new urban communities to reduce population density in the valley and delta.
- Opening new horizons for work for all levels of employment in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade, and exploration for minerals and raw materials.
- Establishing and developing the road network to serve the development goals and plans in the region.
- Encouraging tourism activity in the region, as well as safari tourism, medical tourism and car rally tourism.

IV. Electricity and Renewable Energy

Dabaa Nuclear Power Plant

Matrouh Governorate



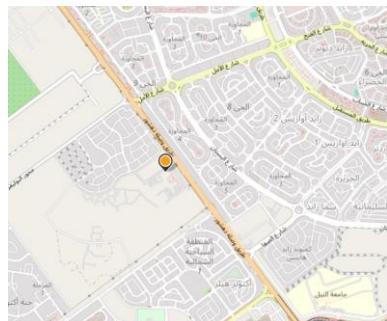
Establishing a nuclear power plant in Dabaa City to generate electricity, including 4 nuclear reactors of the third generation, which are characterized by high safety rates, simple design, low cost, and a long lifespan of more than 60 years compared to thermal stations, whose lifespan is estimated at about 3 years. The production capacity of one reactor reaches 1200 megawatts.

Cost: \$28.5 billion.

V. Healthcare

Children's Medical Complex

Giza Governorate



The complex is being built on the land of Cairo International University in 6th of October City, on an area of 70,000 square meters, which is the total area of the project buildings. The complex's capacity is about 300 beds, at an initial cost estimated at about EGP 3.4 billion, to be opened in 2024. It consists of 6 buildings: the main hospital building, patient's family accommodation hotel building, training center and nursing institute building, the doctors and nurses' residence building, and two service buildings. The complex also includes 10 operating rooms equipped with the latest medical equipment, 5 nursing units (inpatient) with a total of 140 patient beds, and 7 intensive care units serving about 67 patients. The complex also includes 44 outpatient clinics for all pediatric specialties, an integrated radiology department, a laboratory department, an emergency department, a kidney dialysis department, a physiotherapy department, a central pharmacy, and a clinical pharmacy. The complex includes two large lecture halls and 8 classrooms, as well as green spaces.

Cost: EGP 3.4 billion.



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