

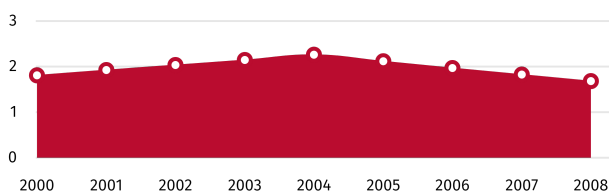
This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview



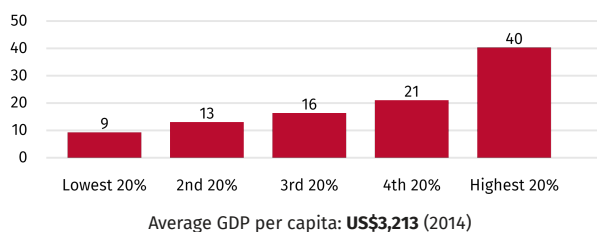
Trends in extreme poverty

2000-2014, % of population living on under \$1.25 per day



The distribution of income

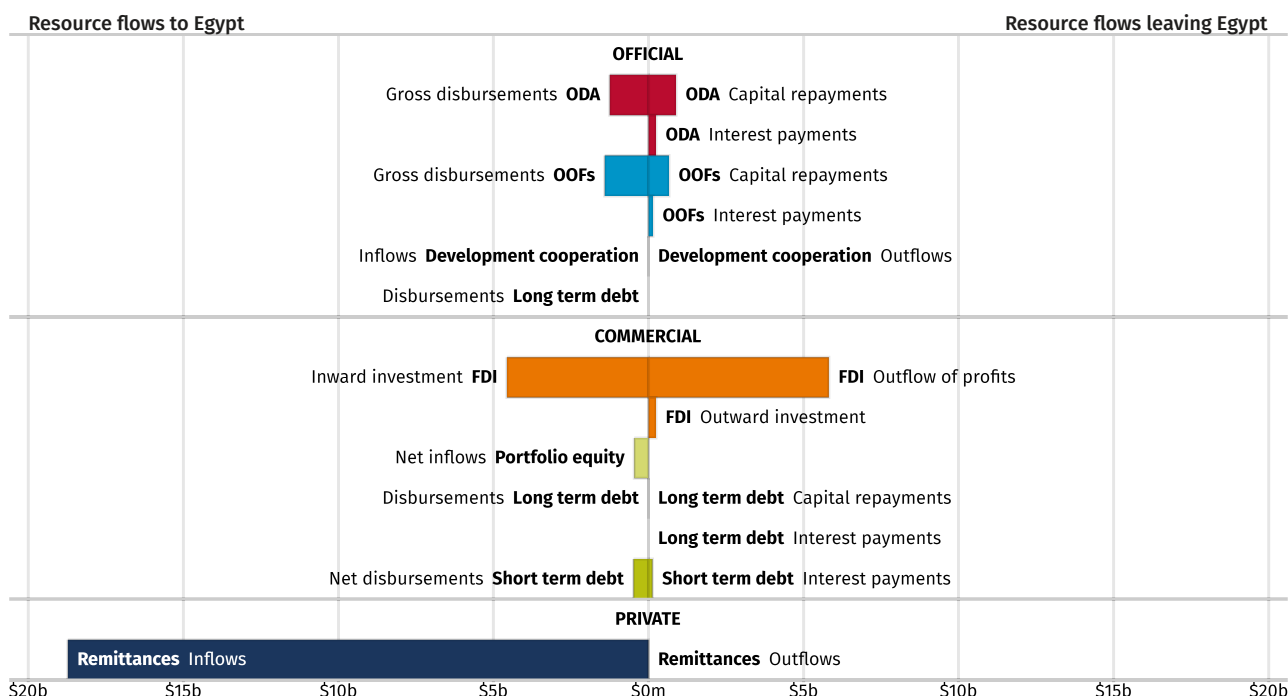
2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population



Resource flows to and from Egypt

Official, commercial, private and estimated illicit flows

2014, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the \$1.25 a day poverty line. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2014.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Revenue and grants 100% of total US\$60.8bn	Grants 15% of total US\$9.2bn		
	revenue 85% of total US\$51.6bn	Non-Tax Revenue 33% of total US\$19.9bn	
		Tax Revenue 52% of total US\$31.7bn	Goods And Services 18% of total US\$11.2bn
			Income and Property 28% of total US\$17bn

Financing

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$33.1bn	Net Domestic Finance 103% of total US\$34.1bn	Nonbank 14% of total US\$4.6bn
		Bank 89% of total US\$29.5bn

Expenditure

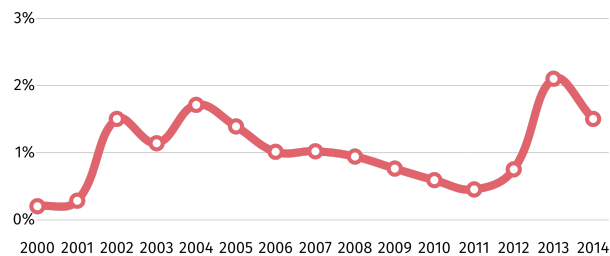
2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$93.9bn	Recurrent Expenditure 99% of total US\$92.6bn	Subsidies Grants and Social Benefits 39% of total US\$36.3bn	
		Wages and Other Remunerations 23% of total US\$22bn	
		Interest 21% of total US\$19.4bn	Domestic 20% of total US\$18.8bn
		Investment 7% of total US\$6.5bn	

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2014 running from January to December and is sourced from: Arab Republic of Egypt: 2014 Article IV Consultation-Staff Report; Press Release and Statement by the Executive Director for the Arab Republic of Egypt February 11, 2015. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub for more details.

ODA and national income

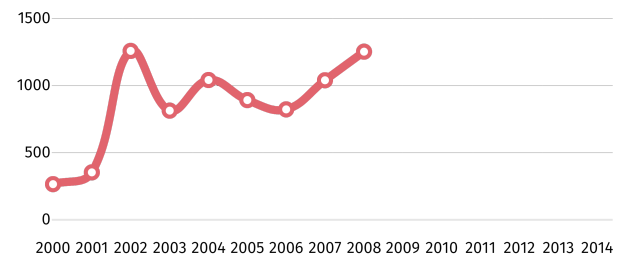
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

The bundle of ODA

2014, gross disbursements

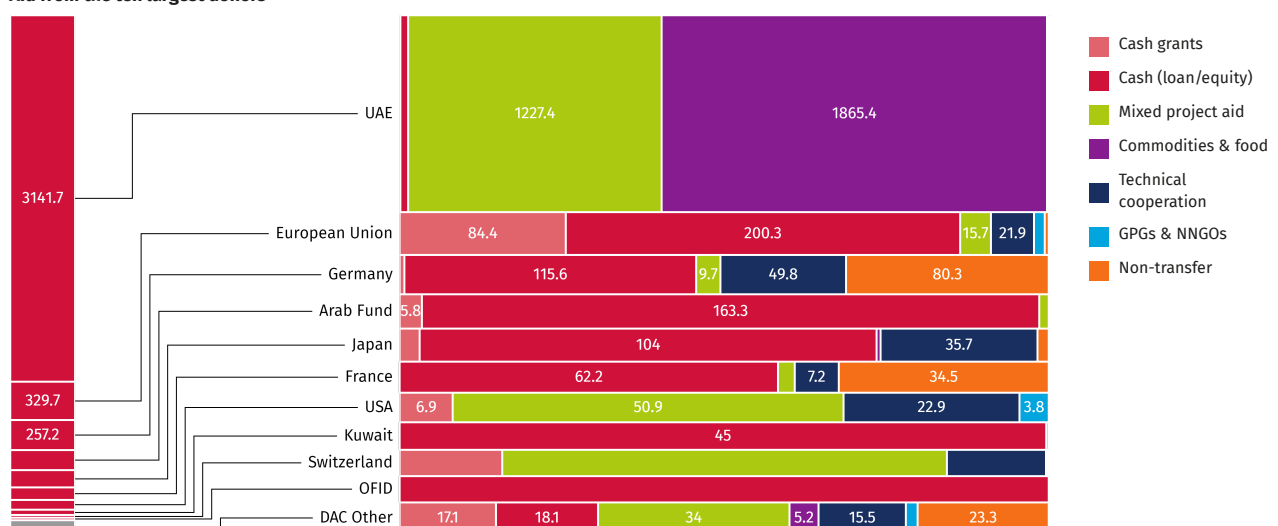


Note: GPGs, global public goods; NGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



Note: ODA is equivalent to an average 0.64% of GDP across all developing countries. We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line.

