



Egypt's Economic Profile and Statistics

2020 Edition

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) 2018/19 and calendar year 2019.

In this issue, percentage changes are compared against FY 2015/16, the year preceding the start of Egypt's economic reform program to capture the impact of reforms on various economic and social indicators. FY 2010/11 remains the base year (the shaded area in tables).

Data covering the period FY 2010/11–FY 2018/19 were last revised/updated on 9 February 2020.

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**Section 1. Main Developments and Statistical Report
FY 2018/19**

A. Main Developments in 2019

| Main Developments in Egypt | |
|----------------------------|---|
| February 7, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 4 of 2019 amending certain provisions of the real estate tax law promulgated by Law no. 196 of 2008. |
| February 20, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 10 of 2019 amending certain provisions of the income tax law promulgated by Law no. 91 of 2005. |
| March 11, 2019 | The Prime Minister issues a decree forming and regulating the Ministerial Economic Committee. |
| March 25, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 13 of 2019 amending certain provisions of the law regulating gas market activities promulgated by Law no. 196 of 2017. |
| April 8, 2019 | The Prime Minister issues decree no. 882 of 2019 issuing the executive regulations of the Consumer Protection Law no.181 of 2018. |
| April 15, 2019 | Fitch Ratings raises Egypt's credit rating with stable outlook. |
| April 23, 2019 | Presidential decree no. 208 of 2019 extending the state of emergency nationwide, for three months, starting at one in the morning on Thursday, the twenty-fifth of April 2019. |
| May 28, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 70 of 2019 regulating the Federation of Egyptian Industries and industrial chambers. |
| May 28, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 71 of 2019 amending certain provisions of Law no. 10 of 2009 regulating the supervision of markets and non-bank financial instruments. |
| June 9, 2019 | The Cabinet issues decree no. 1347 of 2019 amending certain provisions of the executive regulations of the Capital Market Law. |
| June 10, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 73 of 2019 establishing the Domestic and International Land Transport Regulatory Authority. |
| June 26, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 75 of 2019 increasing military pensions. |
| June 26, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 74 of 2019 increasing pensions. |
| July 8, 2019 | The Prime Minister issues decree no. 1627 of 2019 identifying minimum wage for employees of state agencies and economic public authorities. |
| July 10, 2019 | Egypt raises fuel prices for the fifth and final hike. |
| July 22, 2019 | The Export Development Fund approves the new program to refund export burdens with a budget of EGP 6 billion. |
| July 30, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 140 of 2019 amending certain provisions of Law no. 89 of 1960 on the entry, residency and exit of foreigners in Egypt; and Law no. 26 of 1975 regarding Egyptian citizenship. |
| July 30, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 139 of 2019 amending certain provisions of Law no. 157 of 2018 establishing the Supreme Authority for the Development of Upper Egypt. |
| July 31, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 141 of 2019 amending certain provisions of the investment law promulgated by Law no. 72 of 2017. |
| July 31, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 148 of 2019 on social insurance and pensions. |
| August 19, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 149 of 2019 regulating the activities of nongovernmental organizations. |
| August 22, 2019 | Issuance of Law no. 150 of 2019 establishing the Science and Technology Development Fund. |
| September 2, 2019 | The Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) cuts the interest rate by 1.5 percent for the first time since February. |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| September 22, 2019 | Egypt's Stock Exchange suspends trading for the first time since November 2016 after the EGX 100 index fell by 5 percent. The benchmark EGX 30 dropped 4.53 percent to reach 14,073 points, which is the largest daily decline for the index since September 2018. |
| October 2, 2019 | The cabinet issues decree no. 2363 of 2019 to reduce the price of gas provided to certain factories (cement, ceramics, and mineral industries). The domestic price of gas for the cement industry has been set at \$6 per million British thermal units, down from \$8. The price for metallurgical and ceramic factories has decreased to \$5.50 from \$7. |
| October 3, 2019 | The Ministry of Petroleum issues a decree reducing the domestic prices of fuel, while starting to link energy prices to international markets within a pricing mechanism supported by the International Monetary Fund. |
| October 13, 2019 | The Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority (EFSA) has approved to reduce the cost of trading on the Stock Exchange, including reducing the cost of its services for trading operations to 5 per hundred thousand instead of 6.25 per hundred thousand, and reducing the stock exchange fees to 10 per hundred thousand instead of 12.5 per hundred thousand. |
| October 19, 2019 | Egypt signs a terms and conditions agreement <i>with</i> Euroclear, the largest institution for settlement of securities transactions in Europe, to link the issuance of government debt instruments with the local currency to Euroclear Bank, making the Egyptian debt instruments issues in the local currency available to more foreign investors as a step to allow for the settlement of Egyptian debt instruments on the Euroclear Mechanism. |
| October 30, 2019 | Egypt selects five international banks <i>to</i> promote USD-denominated bond issuance within the financing program of the 2019/ 2020 budget, which aims to offer \$3-7 billion bonds during the FY 2019/2020. |
| November 6, 2019 | The Cabinet issues decree no. 2731 of 2019 amending the executive regulations of the investment law issued by Prime Minister decree no. 2310 of 2017. |
| November 24, 2019 | The Cabinet issues decree no. 2889 of 2019 establishing a National Council for Artificial Intelligence to be affiliated to the cabinet and called “the National Artificial Intelligence Council”. |
| November 25, 2019 | Fitch affirms Egypt's rating at B + with a stable outlook. |
| November 28, 2019 | The Egyptian parliament approves the re-appointment of Tarek Amer as governor of the CBE for a second term of four years. The presidential decree no. 609 of 2019 was issued on December 4 renewing the appointment of Tarek Amer as governor of the CBE for a period of four years, starting from November 27, 2019. |
| December 22, 2019 | The parliament approves a cabinet reshuffle that includes 10 new ministers. |
| December 29, 2019 | Egypt's Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources announces the results of the first international bid round for oil and gas exploration in the Red Sea. |

Main International Developments

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| January 1, 2019 | Jair Bolsonaro begins his four-year term as President of Brazil. |
| January 1, 2019 | Qatar withdraws from OPEC. |
| March 24, 2019 | Uber acquires Careem in \$3.1 billion deal to dominate ride-hailing in Middle East. |
| March 27, 2019 | British Parliament rejects all alternative Brexit plans in indicative votes. |
| April 2, 2019 | Abdelaziz Bouteflika resigns as President of Algeria amid widespread protests, after nearly two decades in office. |
| May 10, 2019 | The United States' 25 percent tariff hike on \$200 billion worth of Chinese imports takes effect. |
| May 12, 2019 | Saudi Arabia halted its main cross-country oil pipeline temporarily after a drone attack damaged pumping stations. |
| June 7, 2019 | British Prime Minister Theresa May resigns as leader of the Conservative Party. |
| June 10, 2019 | UK and South Korea sign post-Brexit trade deal. |
| July 16, 2019 | The European Parliament elects Ursula von der Leyen as the new President of the European Commission, the first female to be elected to this office in EU history. |
| July 24, 2019 | Boris Johnson becomes Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. |
| August 2, 2019 | The United States officially withdraws from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty established with Russia in 1987. |
| August 2, 2019 | Japan announces the removal of South Korea from its list of most trusted trading partners, effective on August 28. |
| August 14, 2019 | The Dow Jones plunges more than 700 points, due to concerns over the yield curve inversion. |
| August 18, 2019 | Argentina Treasury minister resigns amid 21 percent peso depreciation. |
| August 21, 2019 | Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE) reports fires burning in the Amazon rainforest at a record rate, with more than 36,000 in the year to date. |
| September 19, 2019 | Saudi Arabia joins the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) for publishing government financial and economic data. |
| September 25, 2019 | The French government offers taxpayers new tax cuts in its 2020 budget, in an attempt to quell any future unrest. |
| October 13, 2019 | Iranian authorities unveil the discovery of a new gas field in the south of the country that could contain up to 19 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. |
| October 18, 2019 | The European Council appoints Christine Lagarde to be the President of the European Central Bank for a non-renewable term of 8 years. |
| October 28, 2019 | U.K. Parliament rejects Boris Johnson's call for an early election in December, but a pre-Brexit election remains likely. |
| October 30, 2019 | The Federal Reserve cuts the interest rate for the third time this year. |
| October 30, 2019 | Kuwait's central bank cuts its benchmark interest rate joining the Federal Reserve-led monetary easing cycle with its Gulf peers (Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Bahrain) for the first time since July. |
| November 7, 2019 | Moody's downgrades Lebanese banks' ratings; maintains review for downgrade. |
| November 15, 2019 | S&P lowers Lebanon's long-term and short-term foreign and local currency sovereign credit ratings to 'CCC/C' from 'B-/B' amid ongoing protests. |
| November 27, 2019 | The retail portion of Saudi Aramco's initial public offering (IPO) has been fully covered, with orders reaching 32.57 billion Saudi riyals (\$8.7 billion). |
| November 28, 2019 | Algeria's parliament passes the country's new energy law, which aims at reviving the key oil and gas sector by making it more attractive to investors. |
| November 29, 2019 | Jordan begins negotiations over a new three-year funding program with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to stimulate growth. |
| December 18, 2019 | The U.S. House of Representatives approves two articles of impeachment against President Trump. |

B. Selected Macroeconomic Indicators

| Indicator | FY 2018/19 |
|---|------------|
| Real GDP growth rate (%) | 5.6 |
| Year average CPI inflation (%) | 13.9 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 7.5 |
| Budget deficit/GDP (%)* | 8.1 |
| Trade balance/GDP (%)* | -12.6 |
| Current account balance/GDP (%)* | -2.7 |
| Domestic public debt/GDP (%) | 83.3 |
| External debt/GDP (%)* | 36.0 |
| Net international reserves (billion \$) | 44.4 |
| Year average exchange rate (EGP/ \$) | 17.7 |

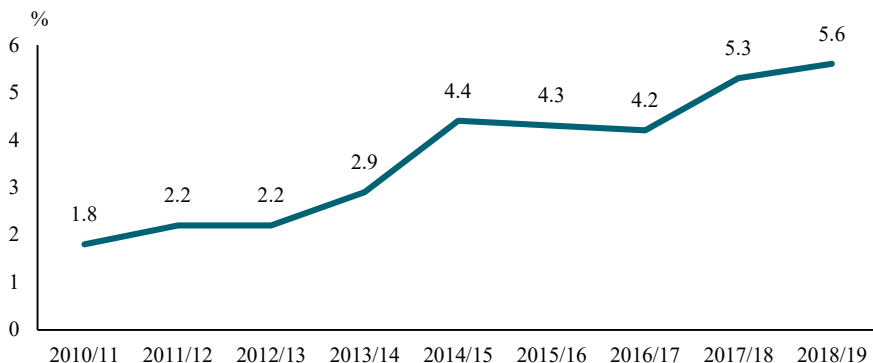
* Provisional

C. Figures

C.1. Real Economy Indicators

Figure 1. Real GDP Growth Rate

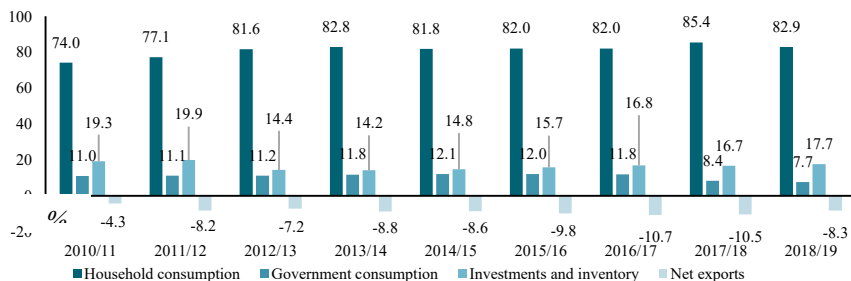
Economic growth remains resilient



Sources: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development; Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, November 2019.

Figure 2. Sources of GDP Growth

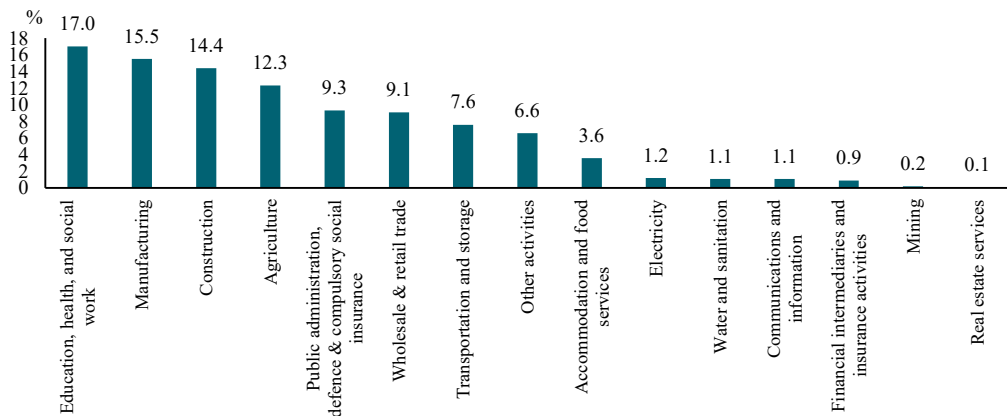
Household consumption remains the main growth driver, while government consumption contribution to GDP has decreased



Sources: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development; Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, November 2019.

Figure 3. Sectoral Distribution of Employment in 2018

Services sectors are the main source of employment followed by the manufacturing*

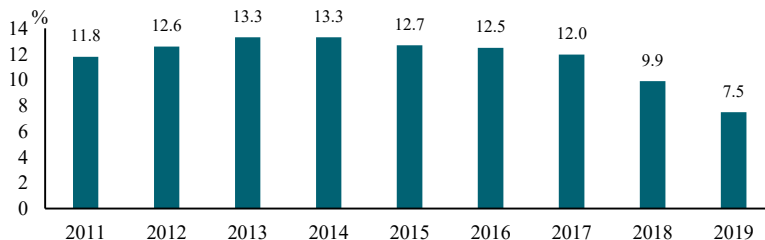


Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), *Labor Force Survey*, 2019.

*Production and social services include transport and storage, communications and information, wholesale and retail trade, financial intermediaries and insurance activities, accommodation and food services, real estate services, education, health and social work, public administration, defense and compulsory social insurance as well as other activities.

Figure 4. Unemployment Rate

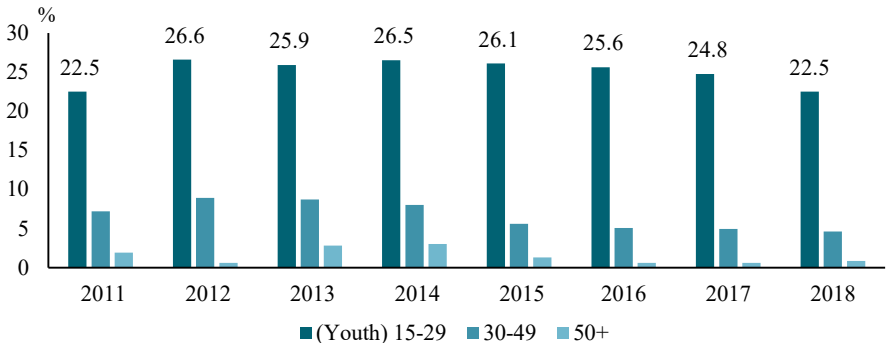
Unemployment rate has decreased in the last four quarters, hitting 7.5 percent in June 2019, the lowest value since 2011



Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), *Labor Force Survey*, 2019.

Figure 5. Unemployment by Age Group

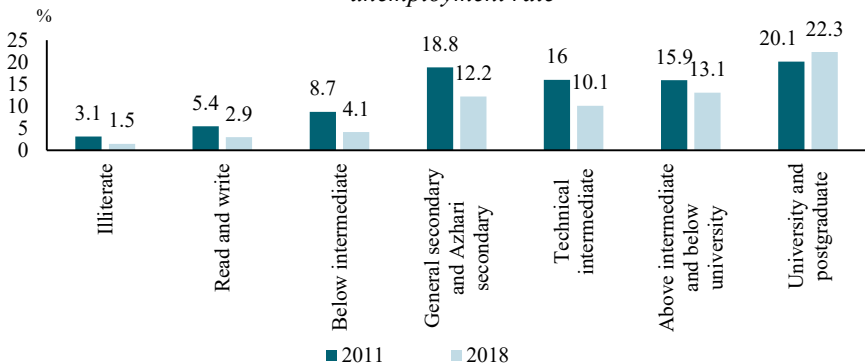
Despite a decline, unemployment remains the highest among the youth



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

Figure 6. Unemployment by Educational Attainment

Unemployment has declined in all educational categories with the exception of university graduates and postgraduates, which witnessed an increase in the unemployment rate



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

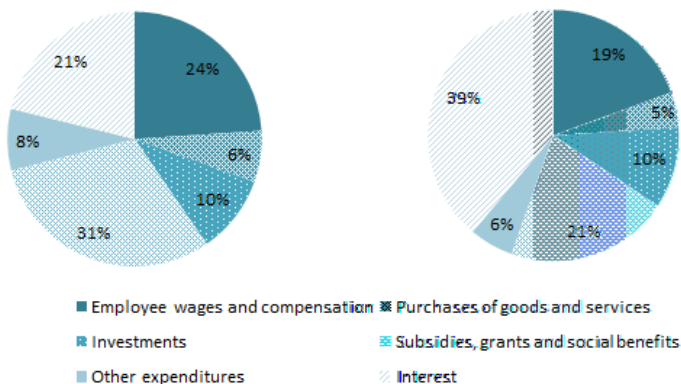
C.2. Fiscal Indicators

Figure 7. Breakdown of Public Expenditure

The share of interest payments continued to increase displacing a notable portion of employee compensation and subsidies

2010/11

2018/19

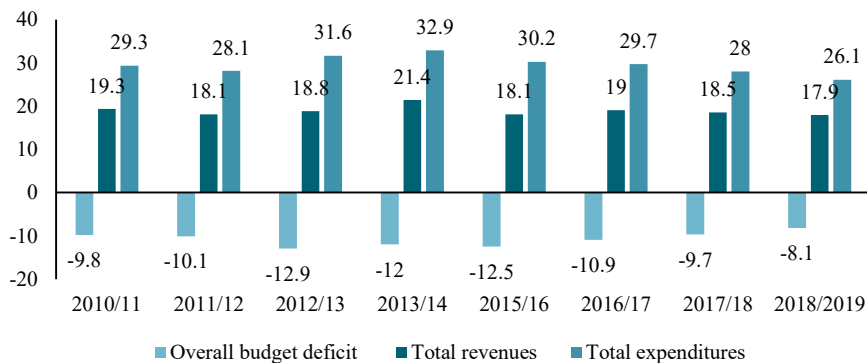


Sources: Ministry of Finance, the Financial Monthly, various issues.

Figure 8. Budget Deficit

Lower Budget deficit as a percentage of GDP during FY 2018/19

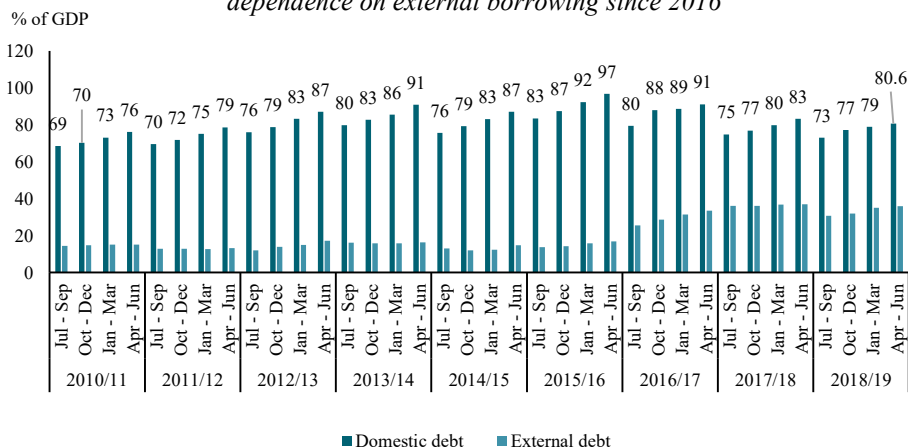
% of GDP



Source: Ministry of Finance, the Financial Monthly, various issues

Figure 9. Public Domestic and External Debt

High dependence on domestic borrowing and an increase in dependence on external borrowing since 2016

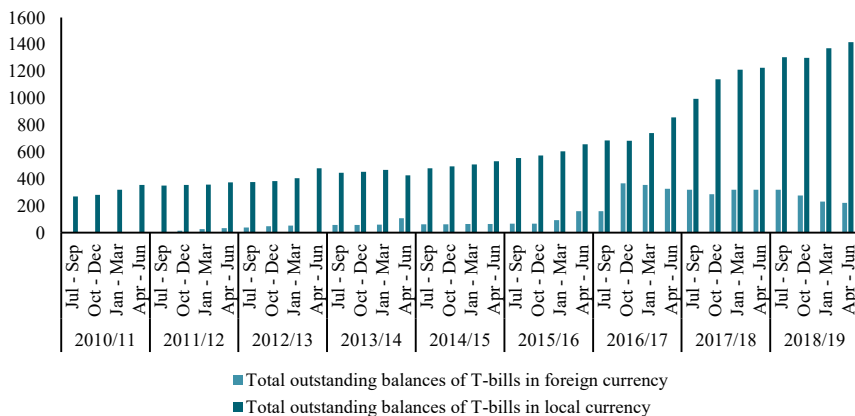


Source: Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.

Figure 10. Total Outstanding Balances of T-Bills

Since 2016, outstanding balance of T-Bills in local currency has been increasing

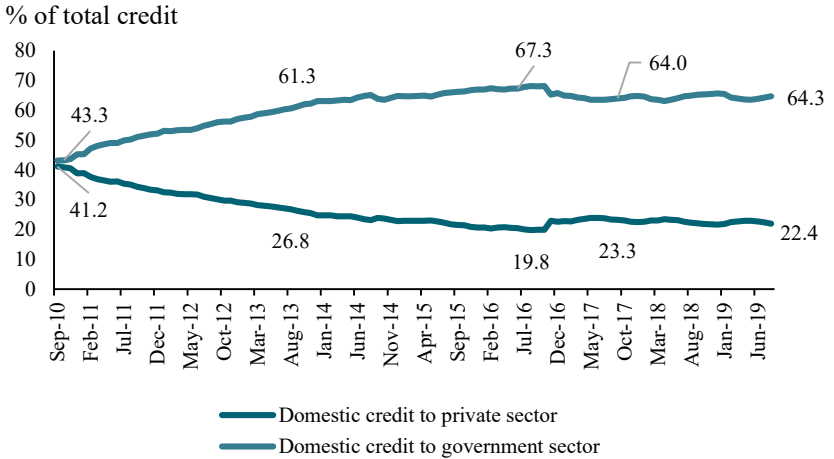
EGP billion



Source: Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.

Figure 11. Domestic Credit

Crowding out of the private sector since 2010, with a slight improvement since late 2016

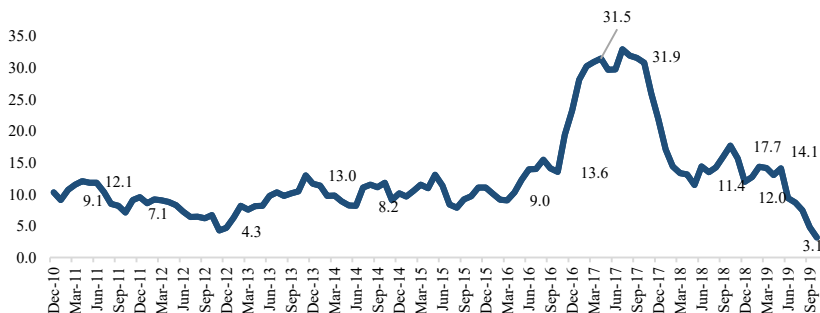


Source: Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.

C.3. Monetary Indicators

Figure 12. Headline CPI (YoY percentage change)

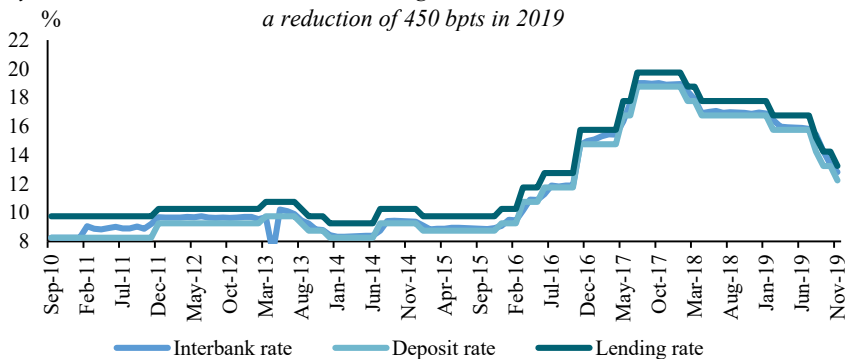
A favorable base effect has contributed to a slowdown in inflation, particularly since April 2019



Source: Central Bank of Egypt, *Inflation Statistics*.

Figure 13. Policy Rates

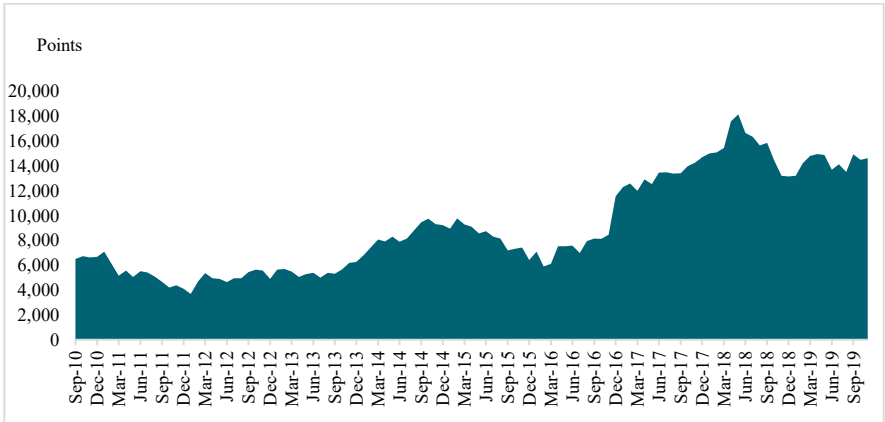
Policy rates hit their lowest level since exchange rate liberalization in November 2016, with a reduction of 450 bpts in 2019



Sources: Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; and daily interbank rate statistics.

Figure 14. EGX 30 Index

EGX 30 increased at the beginning of 2018 to hit an all-time high of 18,363 points by the end of April 2018, but has been on a decline ever since, with a slight recovery at the beginning of 2019



Source: The Egyptian Exchange website.

C.4. External Sector

Figure 15. Sources of Foreign Currency

Continued reliance on workers' remittances as the main source of foreign currency; while tourism revenues increased remarkably as a percentage of GDP

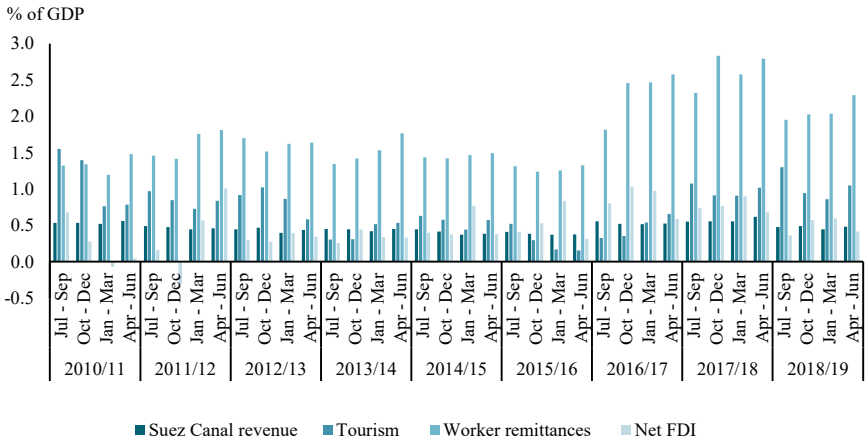
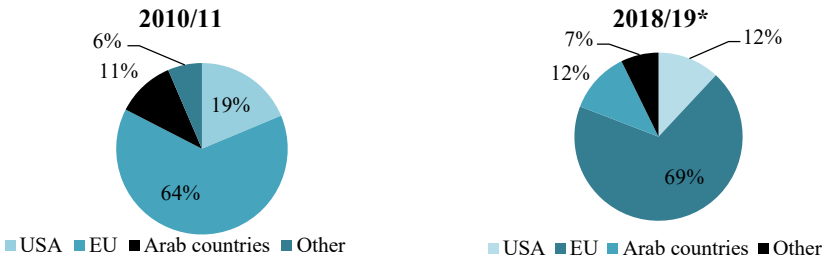


Figure 16. Geographic Distribution of FDI Inflows by Source

EU remains the main source of FDI inflows to Egypt. The share of Arab countries has increased while that of the US has shrunk

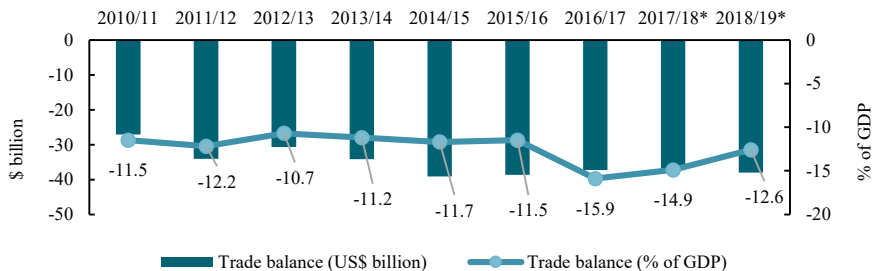


Source: Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.

* Provisional.

Figure 17. Trade Balance

Trade balance improvement in FY 2018/19, as percentage of GDP, is driven by the improvement in the petroleum balance turning from deficit to surplus for the first time in more than 4 years. On the other hand, non-petroleum trade deficit had deteriorated.



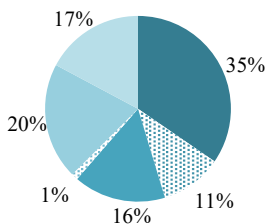
Source: Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.

* Provisional.

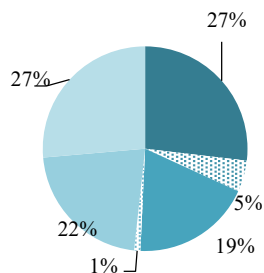
Figure 18. Geographical Distribution of Exports and Imports

Although the EU and the Arab countries remain the main destinations for Egyptian trade, there is a tendency towards achieving more diversification

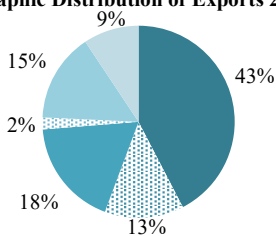
Geographic Distribution of Imports 2010/11



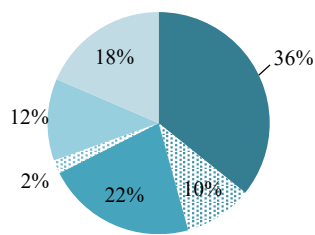
Geographic Distribution of Imports 2018/19*



Geographic Distribution of Exports 2010/11



Geographic Distribution of Exports 2018/19*

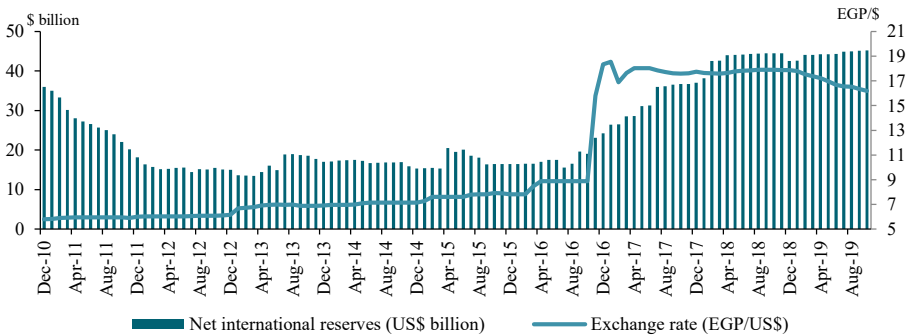


EU
 USA
 Arab countries
 African countries
 Asian countries
 Other

Source: Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues. * Provisional.

Figure 19. Net International Reserves and Exchange Rate Movements

In 2019, the Egyptian pound has become more stable and stronger against the US dollar; while international reserves witnessed a marginal increase, reaching \$45 billion by end of November



Sources: Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; Ministry of Finance, *the Financial Monthly*, various issues.

D. Tables

Table 1. Area and Population

| Indicator | Unit | 2010/11 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | % change (2015/16- 2018/19) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Total area | Km ² | | 1,009,450 | | | | - |
| Inhabited area | | | 78,990 | | | | - |
| Population inside the country | Million | 80.4 | 91.1 | 93.3 | 96.8 | 98.1 | 6.3 |
| Growth in population | Percent | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.8* | 1.3 | 58.3 |
| Density in total area** | Inhabitant/Km ² | 79.6 | 90.2 | 92.4 | 95.9 | 97.2 | 6.3 |
| Density in inhabited area** | Inhabitant/Km ² | 1,017.80 | 1,153.30 | 1,181.20 | 1,225.50 | 1,242 | 6.3 |
| Population abroad | Million | 7.3 | 9.5 | - | - | | - |

Sources: CAPMAS, *Statistical Yearbook*, September 2019; Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; the Ministry of Finance, *the Financial Monthly*, various issues.

* Based on the latest population census of 2017.

** Own calculations.

D.1. Real Economy Indicators

Table 2. Main Macroeconomic Indicators

| Indicator | Unit | 2010/11 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/2019 | % change (2015/16-2018/19) |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Real GDP (at factor cost at 2016/17 prices) | Million EGP | 2,893,512 | 3,291,889 | 3,409,500 | 3,588,400 | 3,783,790 | 14.9 |
| GDP in \$ (current market prices)* | Million \$ | 235,990 | 332,927 | 234,325 | 250,895 | 303,174 | -8.9 |
| Real GDP growth rate (at market prices) | Percent | 1.8 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 30.2 |
| Real GDP per capita (at 2016/17 prices)* | EGP | 35,989 | 35,283 | 36,543 | 37,070 | 38,259 | 8.4 |
| Private final consumption/GDP (current prices)* | Percent | 75.6 | 83.1 | 88.1 | 85.4 | 82.9 | -0.2 |
| Annual real growth rate of private consumption* | | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | -80.9 |
| Domestic savings rate* | | 13 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 62.1 |
| Investment rate | | 17.1 | 15 | 15.3 | 16.7 | 17.7 | 18.0 |
| Distribution of investment by ownership | | | | | | | |
| <i>Public sector</i> | Percent | 38.2 | 46.3 | 58.5 | 56.1 | 52.5 | 13.4 |
| <i>Private sector</i> | | 61.8 | 53.7 | 41.5 | 43.9 | 47.5 | -11.5 |
| Overall budget deficit | Million EGP | 134,460 | 339,495 | 379,590 | 432,580 | 429,951 | 26.6 |
| Overall budget deficit/GDP | Percent | 9.8 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 8.1 | -35.2 |
| Inflation** | | | | | | | |
| <i>CPI (Headline urban)</i> | | 11.79 | 13.97 | 29.76 | 14.38 | 9.38 | -32.88 |
| <i>Producer price index (PPI)</i> | | 19.4 | 5.68 | 34.9 | 34 | 3 | -47.18 |
| Exchange rate*** | EGP/\$ | 5.94 | 8.86 | 18.04 | 17.83 | 16.67 | 88.15 |
| Net international reserves | Million \$ | 26,564 | 17,546 | 31,305 | 44,258 | 44,352 | 152.78 |
| Trade balance | | -27,103 | -38,683 | -37,275 | -37,276 | -38,034 | -1.68 |
| Trade balance/GDP | Percent | -11.5 | -11.5 | -15.9 | -14.9 | -12.6 | 9.57 |
| Current account balance | Million \$ | -6,088 | -19,831 | -14,394 | -5,962 | -8,194 | -58.68 |
| Current account/GDP | Percent | -2.6 | -5.9 | -6.1 | -2.4 | -2.7 | -54.24 |

Sources: The Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin, various issues*; Ministry of Finance, *the Financial Monthly, various issues*; Ministry of Planning and Economic Development; the Central Bank of Egypt, *Inflation and Exchange rates Statistics*.

*Own calculations.

** End of year.

*** June monthly average

Table 3. Sectoral Shares in GDP

| Sectors | Unit | 2010/11 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18* | 2018/19* | % change (2015/16- 2018/19) |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Agriculture | Percent | 14.5 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.49 | 11.2 | -5.9 |
| Mining | | 14.9 | 8 | 9.6 | 11.06 | 10.2 | 27.5 |
| Manufacturing | | 16.5 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 16.67 | 16.2 | -5.3 |
| Electricity | | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | -5.9 |
| Water and sanitation | | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.58 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Construction | | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.92 | 6.2 | 14.8 |
| Transportation and storage | | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.65 | 4.5 | -4.3 |
| Communications and information | | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.09 | 2.8 | 21.7 |
| Suez Canal | | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.24 | 2.4 | 60.0 |
| Trade | | 11.5 | 14 | 13.9 | 13.78 | 13.5 | -3.6 |
| Financial intermediaries | | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.84 | 3.8 | -7.3 |
| Insurance and social insurance | | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.76 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Tourism | | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.43 | 2.8 | 55.6 |
| Real estate services | | 2.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.42 | 10.2 | -2.9 |
| Education | | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.85 | 1.8 | -5.3 |
| Health | | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.28 | 2.2 | -4.3 |
| Other services | | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.88 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| General government | | 10.2 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 7.37 | 8.3 | -19.4 |

Sources: Own calculations based on data from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development; Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, November 2019.

* Preliminary.

Table 4. Sectoral Shares in Investment

| Sectors | Unit | 2010/11 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19* | % change (2015/16- 2018/19) |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Agriculture | Percent | 3.00 | 4.20 | 3.37 | 6.71 | 5.33 | 26.90 |
| Mining | | 19.50 | 21.00 | 15.37 | 15.07 | 13.03 | -37.95 |
| Manufacturing | | 10.40 | 12.40 | 8.93 | 11.27 | 11.86 | -4.35 |
| Electricity | | 7.40 | 4.70 | 24.22 | 13.39 | 12.64 | 168.94 |
| Water and sanitation | | 4.80 | 4.20 | 3.65 | 2.24 | 2.09 | -50.24 |
| Construction | | 2.50 | 3.00 | 1.69 | 5.98 | 5.28 | 76.00 |
| Transportation and storage | | 11.10 | 10.40 | 8.79 | 12.95 | 10.51 | 1.06 |
| Communications and information | | 8.70 | 5.50 | 4.52 | 5.22 | 5.44 | -1.09 |
| Suez canal | | 0.20 | 8.00 | 2.73 | 2.66 | 0.90 | -88.75 |
| Trade | | 4.50 | 3.90 | 3.10 | 2.19 | 3.45 | -11.54 |
| Financial intermediaries | | 0.40 | - | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.06 | - |
| Tourism | | 2.50 | 0.80 | 0.60 | 0.63 | 0.86 | 7.50 |
| Real estate services | | 14.10 | 10.00 | 10.90 | 8.39 | 11.22 | 12.20 |
| Education | | 3.20 | 2.90 | 3.50 | 3.73 | 3.14 | 8.28 |
| Health | | 2.40 | 1.90 | 2.70 | 2.34 | 2.11 | 11.05 |
| Other services | | 5.30 | 7.10 | 5.90 | 6.60 | 7.83 | 10.28 |
| Other central investment | | - | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |
| Settlements | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.24 | - | |

Source: Own calculations based on data from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development; Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, November 2019. * Preliminary.

Table 5. Employment

| Indicator | Unit | 2010/11 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | % change (2015/16- 2018/19) |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Labor force | Thousand | 26,342 | 28,531 | 29,183 | 29,036 | 28,069 | -1.6 |
| Employed | | 23,234 | 24,971 | 25,687 | 26,161 | 25,975 | 4.0 |
| Unemployed | | 3,108 | 3,560 | 3,496 | 2,875 | 2,094 | -41.2 |
| Unemployment rate | Percentage of labor force | 11.8 | 12.5 | 12 | 9.9 | 7.5 | -40.0 |
| Percentage of males in labor force | | 77.4 | 76.9 | 77.2 | 78.1 | 81.9 | 6.6 |
| Percentage of females in labor force | | 22.6 | 23.1 | 22.8 | 21.9 | 18.1 | -21.9 |
| Refined participation rate | | | | | | | |
| Male | Percentage of labor force aged 15-64 to same age population* | 77.2 | 75.4 | 75.6 | 73.3 | 73.7 | -2.2 |
| Female | | 23.2 | 23.2 | 23.1 | 21.8 | 17.2 | -26.0 |

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

* Inside Egypt only, and calculated from population of same age group based on the Central Bank of Egypt, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, November 2019.

Table 6. Prices and Wages

| Indicator* | Units | 2010 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | % change (2015- most recent) | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Consumer price index ¹ | Index number | 32.61** | 55.9 | 63.6 | 82.4 | 94.2 | 104.4 | 86.8 | |
| Producer price index ² | | 88.5 | 101.9 | 138.8 | 176.1 | 191.9 | 206.6*** | 102.7 | |
| Mean earnings per worker/week | | | | | | | | | |
| Nominal | Public sector | EGP | 542 | 1064 | 1154 | 1247 | 1278 | - | 20.1 |
| | Private sector | | 299 | 594 | 670 | 779 | 877 | - | 47.6 |
| Real**** | Public sector | | 1662 | 1903 | 1814 | 1513 | 1357 | - | -28.7 |
| | Private sector | | 299 | 1063 | 1053 | 945 | 931 | - | -12.4 |

Source: CAPMAS, Monthly Bulletin of CPI and PPI, various issues; CAPMAS, Annual Bulletin of statistics of employment, wages and working hours, various Issues. ¹ Only Urban, Base year: 2018/2019=100. ² January 2016=100. * End of calendar year. **Own calculations *** September 2019 **** Adjusted by CPI (2018/2019=100, Urban). 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 nominal ones.

D.2. Fiscal Indicators

Table 7. Fiscal Indicators

| Indicator | Unit | 2010/11 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/2018* | 2018/2019 | % change (2015/16- 2018/19) |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Total revenues | Billion EGP | 265.3 | 491.5 | 659.2 | 821.1 | 941.9 | 0.9 |
| Tax revenues | | 192.1 | 352.3 | 462 | 629.3 | 736.1 | 1.1 |
| Grants | | 2.3 | 3.5 | 17.7 | 3.2 | 2.6 | -0.3 |
| Other revenues | | 70.9 | 135.6 | 179.5 | 188.6 | 203.2 | 0.5 |
| <i>Property income</i> | | 41.2 | 69.5 | 91.14 | 69.1 | 70.4 | 0.0 |
| <i>Sales of goods and services</i> | | 17.4 | 29.1 | 38.1 | 51.4 | 53.7 | 0.8 |
| <i>Others**</i> | | 12.3 | 37.1 | 50.3 | 68.1 | 79.3 | 1.1 |
| Total expenditures | | 401.9 | 817.8 | 1031.9 | 1244.4 | 1369.9 | 0.7 |
| <i>Wages and salaries</i> | | 96.3 | 213.7 | 225.5 | 240.1 | 266.1 | 0.2 |
| <i>Purchases of goods and services</i> | | 26.1 | 35.7 | 42.5 | 53.1 | 62.4 | 0.7 |
| <i>Interest payments</i> | | 85.1 | 243.6 | 316.6 | 437.4 | 533 | 1.2 |
| <i>Subsidies, grants and social benefits</i> | | 123.1 | 201 | 276.7 | 329.4 | 287.5 | 0.4 |
| <i>Other expenditures</i> | | 31.4 | 54.6 | 61.5 | 74.8 | 77.6 | 0.4 |
| <i>Purchases of non-financial assets</i> | | 39.9 | 69.3 | 109.1 | 109.7 | 143.3 | 1.1 |
| <i>Primary balance***</i> | | -49.4 | -95.9 | -63 | -5 | 103 | -2.1 |
| Net acquisition of financial assets | | -2.1 | 13.1 | 6.8 | 9.3 | 2.0 | -0.8 |
| Overall budget deficit | | 134.5 | 339.5 | 379.6 | 432.6 | 429.9 | 0.3 |
| Primary balance/GDP | Percent | -3.6 | -3.5 | -1.8 | -0.1 | 2.0 | -1.6 |
| Overall budget deficit/GDP | | 9.8 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 8.1 | -0.3 |
| Total domestic public debt/GDP | | 76.2 | 96.7 | 91.1 | 83.3 | 80.6 | -0.2 |
| Total external debt/GDP | | 15.2 | 18.1 | 33.6 | 37 | 36.0 | 1.0 |

Sources: The Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; Ministry of Finance, the *Financial Monthly*, various issues and *Final account of the budget for FY 2017/2018 – preliminary until adopted by the Parliament, December 2018*.
 * Pre-Actual. ** Others is updated to include fines, penalties and forfeits, voluntary transfers and miscellaneous revenues. *** Primary balance= Overall deficit- Interest payments.

D.3. Monetary Indicators

Table 8. Money and Banking Sector

| Indicator | Unit | 2010/11 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | % change (2015/16- 2018/19) |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Total deposits (non-government) | Million LE | 848,116 | 1,761,009 | 2,517,727 | 3,036,010 | 3,396,964 | 92.9 |
| Lending and discount balances excluding government | | 474,139 | 942,727 | 1,426,457 | 1,629,664 | 1,854,326 | 96.7 |
| Domestic liquidity (M2) | | 1,009,411 | 2,094,500 | 2,918,193 | 3,454,321 | 3,863,645 | 84.5 |
| Money supply | | 248,707 | 572,935 | 707,427 | 820,574 | 923,562 | 61.2 |
| Net foreign assets | | 253,500 | -87,389 | 61,056 | 309,532 | 293,376 | 435.7 |
| Net domestic assets | | 755,911 | 2,181,889 | 2,857,137 | 3,144,789 | 3,570,269 | 63.6 |
| Total domestic credit | | 892,766 | 2,460,115 | 3,111,270 | 3,460,290 | 3,825,645 | 55.5 |
| Dollarization rate* | | 17.5 | 15.5 | 23.8 | 20.7 | 18.5 | 19.4 |
| Annual average deposit interest rate (three-month deposits in EGP) (1) | Percent | 6.52 | 7 | 9.79 | 12.89 | 12 | 71.4 |
| Annual average (one year or less in EGP) (2) | | 10.84 | 12.12 | 15.75 | 19.2 | 17.6 | 45.2 |
| Interest rate spread (2-1) | | 4.32 | 5.12 | 5.96 | 6.32 | 5.6 | 9.4 |

Sources: Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; Ministry of Finance, *the Financial Monthly*, various issues.

Table 9. Stock Market

| Indicator | Units | 2010/11 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | % change (2015/16- 2018/19) |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| EGX-30 index | Points | 5,373 | 6,943 | 13,396 | 16,349 | 14,101 | 103.1 |
| Accumulated number of privatized companies | Number | | 282* | | | | 0.0 |
| Privatization proceeds (accumulated) | Million EGP | | 53,644* | | | | 0.0 |
| Number of listed companies in the primary market | Number | 211 | 222 | 222 | 224 | 219 | -1.4 |
| Price/earnings ratio for the 50 most active listed companies | Percent | 13 | 11.3 | 14.5 | 14.02 | 8.5 | -24.7 |
| Number of listed shares in the primary market | Number | 32,364 | 61,773 | 64,110 | 74,608 | 74,975 | 21.4 |
| Total value of traded securities during June | Million LE | 20,502 | 13,863 | 19,804 | 21,137 | 20,156 | 45.4 |
| Market capitalization of listed companies | | 399,756 | 382,541 | 687,419 | 910,827 | 756,109 | 97.7 |
| Turnover | Percent | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | -43.5 |

Sources: The Egyptian Exchange (EGX); the Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; Ministry of Finance, *The Financial Monthly*, various issues.

* Last change in the number of privatized companies and privatization proceeds occurred in 2008/09.

D.4. External Sector

Table 10. Foreign Direct Investment

| Indicator | Unit | 2010/11 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18* | 2018/19* | % change (2015/16- 2018/19) |
|---|------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows | Million \$ | 9,574 | 12,529 | 13,366 | 13,163 | 13,652 | 9.0 |
| FDI outflows | | 7,386 | 5,596 | 5,433 | 5,444 | 7,749 | 38.5 |
| Net FDI | | 2,189 | 6,933 | 7,933 | 7,720 | 5,903 | -14.9 |
| Distribution of FDI by activity | | | | | | | |
| Non-oil net FDI | | | | | | | |
| Greenfield investments | Million \$ | 2,200 | 4,500 | 3,500 | - | 1,400 | -68.9 |
| Real estate | | 134 | 459.4 | 420.1 | - | 825.6 | 79.7 |
| Oil and gas net FDI | | -191.3 | 1,700 | 4,000 | 4,500 | 3,600 | 111.8 |
| FDI inflows by region | | | | | | | |
| USA | Million \$ | 1,791 | 883 | 1,833 | 2,244 | 1,631 | 84.7 |
| EU | | 6,115 | 7,877 | 8,711 | 7,952 | 9,406 | 19.4 |
| Arab countries | | 1,053 | 2,278 | 1,800 | 1,926 | 1,623 | -28.8 |
| Other | | 617 | 1,491 | 1,023 | 1,041 | 992 | -33.5 |

Source: The Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues; *Economic Review*, various issues.
*Provisional.

Table 11. Foreign Trade

| Indicator | 2010/11 | Share (%) | 2015/16 | Share (%) | 2016/17 | Share (%) | 2017/18** | Share (%) | 2018/19** | Share (%) |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Total Exports | 26,993 | 100 | 18,705 | 100 | 21,728 | 100 | 25,827 | 100 | 28,495 | 100 |
| Fuel, mineral oils & products | 12,605 | 47 | 5,767 | 31 | 6,797 | 31 | 8,962 | 35 | 11,839 | 42 |
| Raw materials | 1,415 | 5 | 1,748 | 9 | 1,892 | 9 | 2,236 | 9 | 2,394 | 8 |
| Semi-finished goods | 2,082 | 8 | 2,740 | 15 | 4,006 | 18 | 4,277 | 17 | 3,657 | 13 |
| Finished goods | 10,850 | 40 | 8,446 | 45 | 9,028 | 42 | 10,351 | 40 | 10,604 | 37 |
| Undistributed exports | 41 | 0 | 2.7 | 0 | 6.3 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 |
| Total Imports | 54,096 | 100 | 57,388 | 100 | 59,003 | 100 | 63,103 | 100 | 66,529 | 100 |
| Fuel, mineral oils & products | 7,553 | 14 | 9,537 | 17 | 12,368 | 21 | 13,007 | 21 | 12,110 | 18 |
| Raw materials | 7,779 | 14 | 5,420 | 9 | 6,192 | 10 | 5,927 | 9 | 6,129 | 9 |
| Intermediate goods | 15,805 | 29 | 15,323 | 27 | 15,750 | 27 | 19,760 | 31 | 20,968 | 32 |
| Investment goods | 10,420 | 19 | 9,639 | 17 | 8,806 | 15 | 8,928 | 14 | 10,556 | 16 |
| Consumer goods | 12,274 | 23 | 14,646 | 26 | 12,634 | 21 | 12,994 | 21 | 14,945 | 22 |
| <i>A-Durable goods</i> | 2,865 | 5 | 3,832 | 7 | 2,765 | 5 | 2,755 | 4 | 3,788 | 6 |
| <i>B-Non-durable goods</i> | 9,409 | 17 | 10,814 | 19 | 9,870 | 17 | 10,239 | 16 | 11,158 | 17 |
| <i>Undistributed Imports</i> | 265 | 0 | 2,823 | 5 | 3,254 | 6 | 2,487 | 4 | 1,821 | 3 |

Source: Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.

D.5. Specific Production/ Services Sectors

Table 12. Manufacturing Production Index

| Sector | Unit | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019* |
|---|------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Manufacturing production index** | | 121 | 128.8 | 128.2 | 134.8 | 121 |
| Other mining and quarrying | | 68.9 | 103.2 | 121.9 | 174.6 | 110.2 |
| Food products | | 126 | 149.9 | 134.8 | 144.5 | 107.3 |
| Beverages | | 120.3 | 63.8 | 109.7 | 122.2 | 245.9 |
| Tobacco | | 87.5 | 59.3 | 51.8 | 53.2 | 34 |
| Textiles | | 94.8 | 128.1 | 91.9 | 92.1 | 86.6 |
| Wearing apparel | | 157.4 | 277.3 | 181.7 | 339.9 | 267.6 |
| Leather and related products | | 53.1 | 58.1 | 40.4 | 198.6 | 212.3 |
| Wood and products of wood and cork except furniture | | 73.8 | 134.1 | 133.3 | 110.2 | 105.8 |
| Paper products | | 116.2 | 125.5 | 138.8 | 78.4 | 81.4 |
| Printing and publishing | | 131.3 | 191.5 | 277.6 | 213.7 | 224.1 |
| Coke | | 20.3 | 32 | 31.7 | 21.1 | 9.3 |
| Chemicals | | 117.1 | 169.5 | 134.3 | 137.2 | 129.5 |
| Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations | | 194.7 | 140.2 | 158.9 | 199.3 | 134.4 |
| Rubber and plastic products | | 58.4 | 51.7 | 50 | 39.3 | 77.2 |
| Other non-metallic mineral products | | 137 | 131.1 | 124.2 | 124.1 | 93.2 |
| Basic metals | | 79.8 | 64.6 | 90.9 | 80 | 77.1 |
| Fabricated metals | | 112.2 | 183.3 | 164.2 | 190.5 | 68.7 |
| Computer, electronic and optical products | | 81.5 | 172.2 | 151 | 136.9 | 193 |
| Electrical equipment | | 80 | 96.4 | 125.2 | 99.7 | 82.4 |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment | | 144.4 | 257.5 | 231.5 | 290.4 | 180.5 |
| Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers | | 256.3 | 186.1 | 257.9 | 297 | 341.2 |
| Other transport | | 926.1 | 417.6 | 464.5 | 457 | 1153.2 |
| Furniture | | 57.6 | 34.8 | 32.2 | 35 | 95.5 |
| Other manufacturing | | 109.8 | 62.9 | 84.1 | 103.4 | 83.8 |

Source: CAPMAS, *Monthly Production Index*, several issues, calendar year (December).

* June. ** Base year = 2006/07.

Table 13. Transport

| Indicator* | Unit | 2010 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | % change (2015-2018) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------------|
| Road transport | | | | | | | |
| Total Vehicles | Number | 5,714,385 | 8,548,748 | 9,250,694 | 9,764,127 | 10,695,694 | 25.1 |
| Lorry | | 866,301 | 1,135,852 | 1,209,504 | 1,258,639 | 1,386,853 | 22.1 |
| Private car | | 2,820,242 | 4,057,558 | 4,299,884 | 4,712,562 | 4,952,734 | 22.1 |
| Taxi | | 249,087 | 324,445 | 373,482 | 383,423 | 376,456 | 16.0 |
| Air transport | | | | | | | |
| Passengers movement | Thousand passengers | 377,617 | 34,808 | 27,207 | 30,505 | 35,589 | 2.2 |
| Aircrafts movement | Number | 40,447 | 325,456 | 276,735 | 281,004 | 314,474 | -3.4 |
| Suez Canal (Fiscal year) | | | | | | | |
| Ships passing in Suez Canal | Number | 18,050 | 17,252 | 17,004 | 17,860 | 15,613 | -9.5 |
| Cargo | Million tons | 897 | 987 | 995 | 1093 | 1175 | 19.0 |
| Revenue | Million \$ | 5,053 | 5,122 | 4,969 | 5,597 | 5,742 | 12.1 |

Source: CAPMAS, *Annual Statistical Yearbook*, September 2019; Ministry of Finance, *the Financial Monthly*, October 2019.

* Calendar year

Table 14. Tourism

| Indicator | Unit | 2010/11 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | % change (2015/16-2018/19) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| Tourist arrivals | Thousand persons | 11,931 | 7,049 | 6,628 | 9,777 | - | - |
| Number of tourist nights | Thousand nights | 124,571 | 53,504 | 50,896 | 102,585 | - | - |
| Tourism revenues** | Billion \$ | 10,589 | 3,768 | 4,380 | 9,804 | 12,571 | 233.6 |
| Average stay per tourist | Nights | 10.4 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 10.5 | - | - |
| Number of hotel establishments* | Number | 1,321 | 1,031 | 1,057 | 1,124 | - | - |
| Total number of rooms (in thousands)* | | 139,766 | 108,265 | 109,562 | 165,141 | - | - |
| Tourist average spending | Dollar per night | 85 | 70 | 86*** | 96*** | - | - |

Sources: Ministry of Finance, *the Financial Monthly*, November 2019; CAPMAS, *Annual Statistical Yearbook*, 2019.

* Calendar year.

** Central bank of Egypt starting 2016/17. ***Own calculations.

Table 15. Communications and Telecommunications

| Indicator* | Unit | 2010/11 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | % change (2015/16-2018/19) |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| Fixed lines penetration | Percent | 11.72 | 7.16 | 6.82 | 7.62 | 7.61 | 6.3 |
| Mobile penetration | | 95.07 | 108.94 | 111.56 | 104.63 | 94.91 | -12.9 |
| Internet penetration** | | 22.4 | 37.8 | 41.2 | 44.3 | 48 | 27.0 |
| Number of post offices | Number | 3,779 | 3,927 | 3,937 | 3,958 | 3,981 | 1.4 |

Source: Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, *ICT Indicators Monthly and Quarterly Bulletin*, various issues; *ICT Indicators Annual Report*, 2012-2016; *Measuring the Digital Society in Egypt: Internet at a Glance Statistical Profile*, 2015.

*June. **Calendar year.

Section 2. Benchmarking Egypt's Performance against Selected Countries

Egypt and Selected Countries in 2018

| Indicator | Unit | Egypt | Tunisia | Morocco | Jordan | Turkey | South Africa | Philippines | Indonesia | Malaysia | India | Brazil |
|--|------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| GDP | Billion \$ | 250.9 | 39.9 | 118.5 | 42.3 | 766.5 | 368.3 | 330.9 | 1,042.2 | 354.3 | 2,726.3 | 1,868.6 |
| GDP per capita (current prices) | \$ | 2,549 | 3,447 | 3,238 | 4,248 | 9,311 | 6,374 | 3,103 | 3,894 | 11,239 | 2,016 | 8,921 |
| GDP growth | Percent | 5.3 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 1.1 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | | 16.7 | 19.8* | 33.5 | 18.4 | 29.6 | 17.9 | 26.9 | 34.6 | 23.6 | 31.3 | 15.4 |
| Labor participation rate | | 48.1 | 46.5 | 45.4 | 39.3 | 52.5 | 55.5 | 59.8 | 67.1 | 64.6 | 51.9 | 63.9 |
| Unemployment | | 11.4 | 15.5 | 9.0 | 15.0 | 10.9 | 27.0 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 12.5 |
| Trade/ GDP*** | | 48.3 | 99.9** | 87.1 | 89.5 | 60.4 | 59.5 | 76.1 | 43.0 | 132.3 | 43.1 | 29.1 |
| Exports of computer, communications and other services/ commercial service exports | | 9.2 | 18.3 | 35.8 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 20.6 | 70.5 | 32.4 | 36.1 | 72.8 | 62.2 |
| External balance of goods and services/ GDP | | -10.5 | -12.4** | -10.5 | -18.3 | -1.2 | 0.3 | -12.7 | -1.1 | 7.1 | -3.7 | 0.5 |
| High-technology exports/ manufacturing exports | | 0.6 | 7.4** | 3.8** | 1.8** | 2.9 | 5.2 | 61.1 | 8.2 | 50.5 | 9.0 | 13.3 |
| Inflation | | 29.5** | 7.3 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 16.3 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 3.7 |

Source: World Bank Indicators.

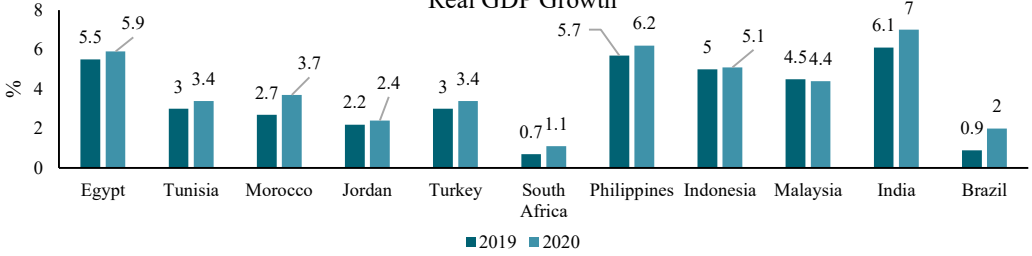
*Figures for 2016.

**Figures for 2017.

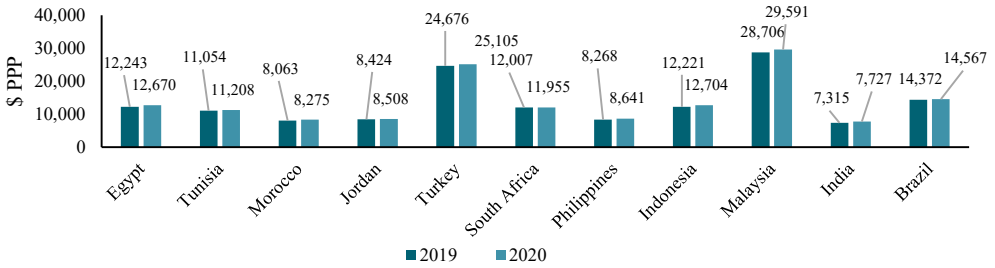
***Trade/GDP is defined, according to the World Bank, as the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Projections for Selected Countries

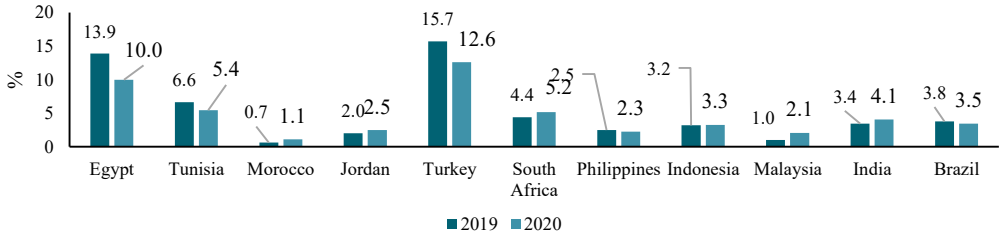
Real GDP Growth



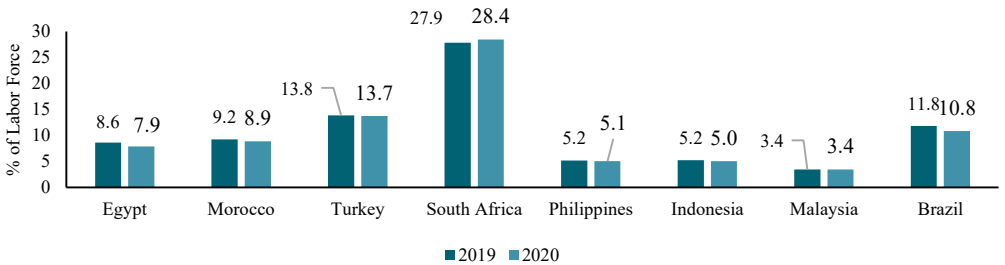
GDP per Capita



Inflation



Unemployment



Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook Database*, October 2019.

Notes: Figures for 2019 and 2020 represent IMF estimates and projections.

Estimates for unemployment in Jordan and India are not available.

Section 3. Government Achievements in FY 2018/19 and Plan for FY 2019/20

As the achieved indicators reveal, fiscal targets, for instance budget deficit to GDP for the FY 2018/19, were met. Real GDP growth fell slightly below the target, but still considered at a very good level given the unmet targets of private final consumption growth, saving and investment rates. The share of the private sector in total implemented investment went behind the target for 2018/19. Economic targets for the FY 2019/20 are considered very optimistic given the past performance and the current known challenges. This applies for the saving and investment rate, GDP growth and share of private sector in total implemented investment, as targets do not match the achieved levels in 2018/19.

| Targeted vs. Achieved Economic and Social Indicators in the Government Plan | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| Indicator | Unit | Targeted for FY2018/19 | Achieved in FY2018/19 | Difference from targeted = | Targeted for FY2019/20 | |
| | | (1) | (2) | (2-1)* | | |
| Nominal GDP (at market prices) | Billion EGP | 5251 | 5322.3 | 71.3 | 6267.4 | |
| Real GDP (at factor cost, 2016/2017 prices) | | 3785.3 | 3783.8 | -1.5 | 3997.3 | |
| Real GDP growth rate (at market prices) | Percent | 5.8 | 5.6 | -0.20 | 6 | |
| Private final consumption / GDP (at current prices)* | | 80.3 | 82.9 | 2.64 | 80.8 | |
| Real annual growth rate of private consumption | | 2.3 | 1.1 | -1.20 | 1.3 | |
| Domestic savings rate | | 11.1 | 9.4 | -1.70 | 12.3 | |
| Investment rate | | 17.9 | 17.7 | -0.24 | 18.6 | |
| Distribution of investments by ownership* | | | | | | |
| Public sector | | 43.9 | 47.5 | 3.6 | 45.4 | |
| Private sector | | 56.1 | 52.5 | -3.6 | 54.6 | |
| Overall budget deficit | | Billion EGP | 438.6 | 429.2** | 9.4 | 445.1 |
| Overall budget deficit / GDP | | Percent | 8.4 | 8.1** | 0.3 | 7.2 |

Source: The Official Gazette, Law no.101/2018 on the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY2018/19, June 2018 and Law No 80/2019 on the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY2019/20; The Central Bank of Egypt, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, November 2019; Ministry of Finance, Financial Statement for FY 2019/20.

* Own calculations ** Provisional.

Despite the registered positive growth rates during the FY 2018/19; some sectors fell short of their initial targeted growth; most significantly, electricity, manufacturing and construction sectors. Tourism and communications sectors' growth surpassed their planned targets, achieving the highest growth rates during FY 2018/19. The government's plan for the FY 2019/20 is in line with the achieved sectoral growth, assuming that the highest growth rates will take place in the tourism and communication sectors.

| Targeted versus Real Achieved GDP Growth at the Sectoral Level | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Sector | Real targeted sectoral growth for FY2018/19 (%) (1) | Real achieved sectoral growth in FY2018/19 (%) (2) | Difference from targeted= (2)-(1) | Real targeted sectoral growth for FY2019/20 |
| Commodity sector | | | | |
| Agriculture | 3.2 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 3.3 |
| Mining | 8.5 | 9.8 | 1.3 | 13.1 |
| Manufacturing | 6.4 | 2.8 | -3.6 | 4.5 |
| Electricity | 6.5 | 1.3 | -5.2 | 4.7 |
| Water and Sanitation | 3.5 | 3.3 | -0.2 | 4 |
| Construction | 11.2 | 8.8 | -2.4 | 9 |
| Production services sector | | | | |
| Transport and storage | 4.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 3.5 |
| Communications | 9.8 | 16.7 | 6.9 | 15.3 |
| Information | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| Suez Canal | 0.3 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 5.3 |
| Retail and wholesale trade | 4 | 3.9 | -0.1 | 3.7 |
| Financial intermediation | 3.7 | 3.5 | -0.2 | 3.7 |
| Insurance and social insurance | 3.6 | 3.4 | -0.2 | 3.6 |
| Tourism | 11.3 | 20.1 | 8.8 | 20 |
| Social services sector | | | | |
| Real estate services | 3.6 | 4 | 0.4 | 3 |
| Business services | 3.4 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 3.1 |
| General government | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Education | 3.8 | 3.7 | -0.1 | 3.5 |
| Health | 3.8 | 3.7 | -0.1 | 3.5 |
| Other Services | 3.3 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 3 |

Source: The Official Gazette, Law no. 80/2019 of Economic and Social Development Plan for FY2019/20; the Central Bank of Egypt, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, October 2019.

Most of sectors tended to have higher implemented than planned shares in overall investments, except for extractive industries, electricity, water and sanitation, social solidarity and tourism in FY 2018/2019. Construction and real estate have the highest share in implemented investments in FY2018/19 and continue to have the highest share in planned investments for FY 2019/2020 followed by extractive industries and electricity, water and sanitation.

The Sectoral Composition of Targeted and Achieved Overall Investments

| Sector | Targeted Overall Investments (%) for FY2018/19 (1) | Implemented Overall Investments (%) in FY2018/19 (2) | Difference from targeted= (2-1) | Targeted Overall Investments (%) for FY 2019/20 |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Extractive industries | 15.5 | 13.0 | -2.5 | 14.4 |
| Manufacturing | 8.4 | 11.9 | 3.5 | 7.2 |
| Electricity, and water and sanitation | 16.1 | 14.7 | -1.4 | 11.5 |
| Transport and storage (including Suez Canal) | 9 | 11.4 | 2.4 | 8.6 |
| Communications and information | 4.4 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 6 |
| Financial Intermediation, insurance and social solidarity | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Retail and wholesale trade | 3 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 2.6 |
| Agriculture | 3.6 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 3.6 |
| Tourism | 1.5 | 0.9 | -0.6 | 1.6 |
| Construction and real estate | 13.6 | 16.5 | 2.9 | 18.2 |

Sources: The Official Gazette, Laws Nos. 101/2018 and 80/2019 on the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY 2018/19 and FY2019/20, respectively; The Central Bank of Egypt, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, October 2019.

Section 4. Egypt’s Future Development Maps – Plan and Progress

National Projects

شبكة خطوط مترو الأنفاق المطلوب تنفيذها بالقاهرة والكبرى (حضر عام ٢٠٠٥)
 خطة لدراسات النقل المستقبل ومراسمات مستحقة ٢٠٠٠-٢٠٠٧ ، الخطة ٢٠٠٠-٢٠١٠ ووزارة الإسكان ٢٠١٠
 وهي ومشهد الهيئة القومية للتخطيط



Golden Triangle



Suez Economic Zone



New Administrative Capital



El-Dabaa Nuclear Power Plant



Ghilyoun Fish Farms



Energy Projects

Jabal El-Zeit Wind Farm

- Located in Gabal El-Zeit, 118 km south of the city of Ras Ghareb. It is built on 100 square kilometers.
- The power plant, deemed the largest of its kind in the world, includes 300 wind turbines.
- The total capacity of Jabal El-Zeit wind farm is stated to be 580 megawatts. It consists of three projects; the first includes 120 turbines, with a production capacity of 240 megawatts. A hundred turbines were connected to the national electricity grid. The second project includes 110 turbines, with a production capacity of 220 megawatts. Seventy-five turbines were connected to the network with a production capacity of 150 megawatts. The third project includes 60 turbines with a production capacity of 120 megawatts, and is still under construction. The cost of the Jebel El-Zeit wind farm amounts to EGP 12 billion.

El Burullus Power Plant

- El Burullus power plant is located north of Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, along the Mediterranean shoreline.
- It is deemed one of the largest combined-cycle power plants in the world, with a production capacity of 4800 megawatts.
- The cost of construction amounts to about €2 billion under an agreement between the Egyptian government and Siemens.
- The plant will produce about 7.5 percent of Egypt's electricity needs.

Beni Suef Power Plant

- Extends over an area of 500,000 square meters in the Beni Suef village of Gheyada East, approximately 110 km south of Cairo.
- Its total production capacity is 4800 megawatts, enough to supply electric power to about 15 million homes.
- It contributes about 20 percent of total electric power to the national electricity grid.
- Saves about \$400 million in fuel annually.

New Administrative Capital Power Plant

- Extends over an area of 175 feddans, 42 km to Qatameya-Sokhna Road.
- Setting up the plant cost about €2 billion under an agreement between the Egyptian government and Siemens, with a total capacity of 4800 megawatts.
- It is deemed the first of its kind in Egypt and the Middle East. It is established in a mountainous area remote from water, contrary to common practice in power plants.
- Saves approximately \$400 million in fuel annually.

The Zohr Field



- The early production phase of the field was inaugurated on January 31, 2018. The Zohr natural gas field is located off the coast of Port Said Governorate. It is the largest gas field in the Mediterranean.
- The Zohr field reserves are estimated at about 30 trillion cubic feet of gas equal to 5.4 billion barrels of oil equivalent, representing more than 135 percent of Egypt's current crude oil reserves.
- It contributes to job creation and attracts foreign investments estimated at about \$12 billion, of which \$5 billion were spent during the first phase.

The Baltim offshore field

- One of the latest discoveries of the Italian company ENI in Egypt, the Baltim field is located in the southern western part of the Mediterranean, 12 kilometers from the shoreline, on the opposite side of the Abu Madi fields.
- The field's peak production is 500 million cubic feet per day of natural gas.
- It has an offshore production support platform that is located 12 km from the shore with a water depth of 23 meters. The platform aims at absorbing production from the nearby offshore wells and sending it to land production facilities through pipelines.
- The cost of drilling a single well is up to \$14 million.

Project Objectives:

- Drilling six production wells in the Baltim field, southwest
- Field is set to begin production by mid-2019
- Connecting the field to a marine pipeline of 18 km in length
- Transferring production to the Abu Madi treatment plant through a land pipeline of 25 km in length, where the gas will be separated, processed and then pumped into the National Natural Gas Network

What has been accomplished:

- The first and second wells were put into production during September and October 2019
- Petrojet completed implementation of the gas flow measurement units

Sources: Egypt Mega Projects Map website; Youm7 Newspaper; Masrawy 5 November 2019.

Benban solar plant (for electricity generation)

- It is located along the village of Benban on the western desert road to Aswan, and it is considered a new nucleus for generating electric energy in Egypt from the sun with a capacity of 2000 gigawatts (the largest in the world) and it is awarded for the best project in the world from the World Bank.
- The cost of the investment project amounts to about 3.4 billion euros, which is estimated at about EGY 40 billion.
- The project includes 4 main stations for electricity transmission, and 40 solar sub-stations.
- The solar panels used in the plant reached about 200 thousand solar panels that produce 50 megawatts of clean energy, which can illuminate 70 thousand homes.
- The mega project provides 20,000 jobs during the construction period.

What has been accomplished:

- It was inaugurated on December 12, 2019 within the activities of the second day of the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development.

Project Objectives:

- Supporting the unified national grid of electricity by producing 2000 megawatts of electrical energy, which is roughly equivalent to the energy produced from the High Dam.
- Providing 6 thousand permanent jobs in companies.

Sources: Egypt Mega Projects Map website; Al-Watan Newspaper, December 12, 2019.

Greenhouse Project at Mohammed Najib's Base

- Located at the Mohamed Najib Base in the Matrouh village of Al-Hammam. The first phase of the project was inaugurated on February 8, 2018. The 100,000 feddan greenhouses project is expected to yield production equivalent to that of about one million feddans of traditional agricultural land.
- The first phase includes establishment of 5,000 greenhouses on an area of 20,000 feddans in Al-Hammam, Abu Sultan, the 10th of Ramadan City and the Sinai village of Al-Amal east of Ismailia.
- Phase I provides 40.5 thousand jobs

Investment and Industrial Mega Projects

Black Sand Project



- A factory was built for black sand separation in Burulus, Kafr El Sheikh Governorate, which accounts for around 288.5 million tons in reserves, with possible mineral extraction continuing 20 to 25 years.
- The project will be built on an area of 20 km, with a length of 115 feddans.

Project Objectives:

- Extraction of 41 metallic elements from black sand that are involved in many industries, including missile and aircraft industry, nuclear power extraction, nuclear reactors, ceramics, paints and other modern industries.
- Providing 20,000 jobs.
- Localization of national technology and reduction of minerals imports.

What has been accomplished:

The Egyptian Black Sand Company was established as an Egyptian joint-stock company, affiliated to the National Service Projects Organization of the Armed Forces, with joint investments of one billion pounds from Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, Nuclear Material Authority, National Investment Bank, and the Egyptian Company for Mineral Resources.

Sources: Government Work Program, Egypt Takes off, p 209, Appendix no. 12; and Ahram online, October 7, 2019.

A Project to Establish 100 Thousand Greenhouses

- The project will cover an area of 100 thousand feddans in 7 different regions, namely, West Minya, West-West Minya, Al Maghra, Sinai, Al Marashdah 1, Al Marashdah 2, Halayeb and Shalateen.
- The estimated cost of implementing the first stage of the project is EGP 40 billion to establish 40,000 large greenhouses.

Project Objectives:

- Establishing 20,000 greenhouses in West Minya, 10 thousand greenhouses in West-West Minya, 10,000 greenhouses in the Al-Mughara area, 20,000 greenhouses in the Sinai region, 30,000 greenhouses in Al-Marashdah 1 and 2, as well as the construction of 10,000 greenhouses in the Halayeb and Shalatin.
- Creating over 300 thousand jobs.

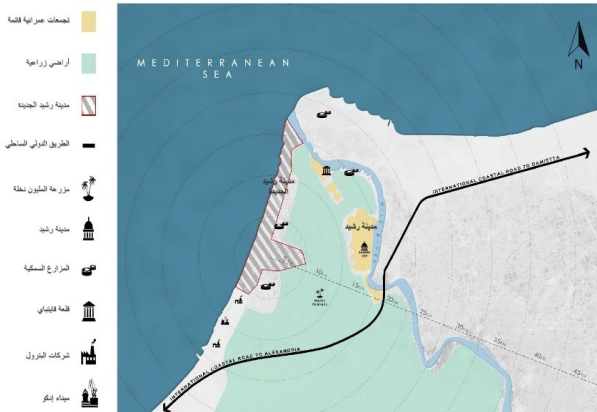
What has been accomplished:

- 1300 greenhouses established on an area of 10 thousand feddans were inaugurated in the Mohamed Naguib Protected Agriculture Sector on August 17, 2019.
- The Arab Organization for Industrialization completed 514 greenhouses, 68 village houses in Al-Amal village, east of Ismailia, and 40 other village houses for non-commissioned officers of El-Tal El-Kabir.

Source: Al-Ahram, August 17, 2019; Egypt Map for Mega Projects.

Construction Projects

New Rashid City



- It is located on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, with an area of 3100 feddans, next to the city of Rashid, in the governorate of Beheira
- It is under the new Urban Communities Authority of the Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities.

What has been accomplished:

- 95 percent of the survey work has been completed and soil borings started.
- Coordination was made with the General Authority for Black Sands; the first phase was identified, and work began in 3 black sand sites in the city's first phase area as a first priority in accordance with the coordination (Ministry of Defense).
- The benchmark points were delivered to the company at Bashayer Al-Khair 4 project located south of the city, and 98 percent of the site's gradation work was completed.
- 11 projects have been completed in the city, at a cost of EGP 150 million.

Source: The Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities website, July 2019; Egypt Map for Mega Projects.

West Qena City



- The city is located 5 km south of Qena, and 45 km south of Nag’ Hammadi, its area is 8971.11 feddans, and is under the new Urban Communities Authority of the Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities.

Project Objectives:

- Accommodating 550,000 people.

What has been accomplished:

Until July 2019:

- 75 percent of the construction work of social housing buildings, 30 out of 136 buildings, has been completed. About 34 percent of construction work for the “Sakan Egypt” housing project (30 buildings) has been completed, and 53 buildings of the same project are being assigned by direct order.
- The percentage of road pavement works reached 76 percent, and the percentage of sanitation works reached 89 percent, while that of drinking water works reached 61 percent, and irrigation water work 58 percent, while work in the water pipeline reached 89 percent.

Source: Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities.

Nasser City (West Assiut)



- It is 14 km from the new city of Assiut and 4 km from the airport of Assiut, as the city of Assiut occupies a central location between the two communities.

What was accomplished until July 2019:

- The construction of a police station and a fire station has been offered; 355 plots (buildings) out of a total of 831 plots have been allocated.
- 92 percent of the construction work has been completed for 60 buildings of “Sakan Egypt,” 128 housing units have been allocated, another 300 units are being announced, and 88 percent of the construction work has been completed for social housing (66 buildings).
- A plot of land in the second district, with an area of 2154.35 m³, has been allocated for the construction of a church for the Coptic Catholic community.
- Completing 98 percent of the soil work for the first-stage roads, 41 percent of implementation work for the first-stage drainage network, 33 percent of the implementation work for the first-stage water network and 31 percent of the irrigation network.

Source: Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities Website.

East Port Said (Salam Egypt)

- The area of East Port Said exceeds 12,000 feddans, and it is the first new coastal city east of the Suez Canal.

Project Objectives:

- Serving the purposes of developing the Suez Canal Zone

- Absorbing more than half a million people

What has been accomplished:

- 64 percent of the implementation work for social housing buildings has been completed, 217 out of a total of 418 buildings have been completed, and 171 buildings are being offered. 35 percent of social housing facilities have been implemented until July 2019.
- With regards to the services of the first stage, the following works have been completed: 90 percent of the medical center, 95 percent of the social club, 40 percent of the police station, 90 percent of the commercial market, 16 percent of a basic education school, 45 percent of a fire station, a seawater desalination plant with a capacity of 250 thousand m3/day, and the capacity of 150 m3/day is being implemented at the first stage.

Source: Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities website.

New Mansoura City



- The new Mansoura is located on an area of 4,000 feddans, with a length of 14 km on the coastal road in the heart of Dakahlia, next to the city of Gamasa as an extension of it until the borders of Kafr El Sheikh Governorate. The city is 54 km from Old Mansoura.

Project Objectives:

- To absorb over a million and a half people

What has been accomplished:

- The completion rate of the facilities up to last November is as follows:
Irrigation water 25 percent, sewage 70 percent, rain drainage 48 percent, and drinking water 40 percent.

Source: Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities website; and Property Profile website.

Roads and Bridges Projects



June 30 Highway

- A two-way free highway with a length of 95 km and a width of 80 meters, the highway starts from South Port Said, passing through the international coastal road "Port Said – Damietta," and extends south to kilo 94 of the Cairo - Ismailia Desert Road.
- It comprises two directions; each having 5 traffic lanes, two lanes for heavy trucks and 3 lanes for vehicles. It includes 11 major bridges and 6 sub-bridges, 16 tunnels, 4 toll stations for trucks and cars as well as an ambulance station.

Project Objectives:

- Connecting four development regions "Suez Canal, Delta, Cairo, and the Red Sea".
- To serve the implementation of Suez Canal hub development projects.

What has been accomplished:

- It was implemented under the supervision of the Central Authority for Development of the Ministry of Housing, Utilities and New Urban Communities, represented by the Sinai Reconstruction Authority.
- The highway started test operation in November 2019.

Source: Al-Ahram website, Al-Youm El-Sabe', and Masrawy.

Farafra / Dirout Highway

- A two-way highway, with each direction comprising 3 traffic lanes
- Its length is 310 km, at a total cost of EGP 1.715 billion.

Project Objectives:

- Development and transportation of goods to and from the valley
- Contributing to investing in precious minerals available in the Western Desert and revitalizing wild and safari tourism coming from Aswan and Luxor to the White Desert Protectorate and “El Gilf El Kabeer” protectorate in Farafra Oasis

What has been accomplished:

- 99 percent of the project has been completed.

Source: Information General Authority; Masrawi on November 7, 2019.

Rod al-Faraj Highway

- A highway connecting north and east Cairo with the Cairo-Alexandria desert road at km 39, and connecting areas north of the Abu Bakr Al Siddiq Highway on the Ismailia Canal with eastern Cairo (Al-Fangary highway).
- It comprises two directions, each having 6 traffic lanes, and includes 31 exit and access ramps, with two lanes dedicated to the trolleybus.
- The road is constructed in three phases with a total length of 44 km, along with the construction of two bridges, one of which is a suspension bridge.
- The total cost of this project exceeded EGP 5 billion, and 4,000 highly experienced engineers, technicians and workers participated in carrying it out.

Project Objectives:

- Extending the road to Matrouh, Salloum, and the western borders with Libya.

- Implementing a rail road on the traffic island.

What has been accomplished:

- The project came into operation in May 2019.

Source: State Information Service, 4 July 2019.

Cultural and Archeological Projects

The Grand Egyptian Museum

- It is located a few miles west of Cairo, near the Giza Pyramids, on an area of 117 feddans.
- Its cost is estimated at \$550 million.
- The project is being implemented in three phases, to be completed in 2022.

Source: Egypt Mega Projects Map Website.

Administrative Capital Museum

- On August 27, 2019, the Ministry of Antiquities signed a protocol to implement the Administrative Capital Museum.
- Museum exhibits tell the history of Egyptian capitals.

Source: Al-Youm Al-Sabaa website, 27 August 2019.

Transportation Projects

Electric train

- On October 13, 2019, maintenance and implementation contracts were signed for the "Al-Salam- Administrative Capital - Tenth of Ramadan" electric train project, which is 70 km long, at approximately \$571 million. The maintenance contract for systems and mobile units for the project was also signed for a period of 13 years, for a total of \$110 million.
- Contracts were signed for the implementation of civil and railway works for the project by Egyptian companies, which include the Nile General Company for Road Construction, the Nile General Company for Roads and Bridges, the Egyptian Company for the Self-Maintenance of Roads and Airports, Arab Contractors, Orascom, Petrojet, Concorde, and Hassan Allam Holding. The total cost amounts to \$461 million.

Project Objectives:

- Serving 350,000 passengers daily, to be implemented within 24 months, and to supply mobile units within 16 months.

Source: Al-Mal Newspaper, October 13, 2019

The Metro's fourth line

- It will be implemented in two phases, namely:
 - 6th of October city – Al-Remaya City - Al Haram – Al-Malek Al-Saleh - Amr Ibn El-Aas. This phase is 19 km long and includes 17 stations.
 - Amr Ibn El-Aas - Nasr City - New Cairo. It is 23 km long and includes 20 stations
- A consortium of Japanese Mitsubishi Corporation and Orascom Construction was announced on 1 September 2019 to participate in the implementation of the first phase, at a cost of approximately EGP 14 billion.

- The commencement of these works will take place after determining the companies that will carry out civil and excavation works and starting thereof.

Source: The National Authority for Tunnels.

Banban solar plant (for solar electricity generation)

- It is located along the village of Banban on the western desert road to Aswan, and it is considered a nucleus for generating solar electric energy in Egypt with a capacity of 2000 gigawatts (the largest in the world). It was awarded “the World’s Best Project” prize from the World Bank.
- The cost of the investment project amounts to about €3.4 billion, which is equivalent to EGP 40 billion.
- The project includes 4 main stations for electricity transmission, and 40 solar sub-stations.
- The solar panels used in the plant are about 200 thousand solar panels that produce 50 megawatts of clean energy, which can illuminate 70 thousand homes.
- The mega project provides 20,000 jobs during the construction period.

What has been accomplished:

- It was inaugurated on December 12, 2019 within the activities of the second day of the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development.

Project Objectives:

- Supporting the unified national electricity grid by producing 2000 megawatts of electrical power, which is roughly equivalent to the power produced by the High Dam.
- Providing 6 thousand permanent jobs in companies.

Sources: Egypt Mega Projects Map website; Youm7 Newspaper; Masrawy 5 November 2019.

New El Alamein City

- The New El Alamein City is located within the administrative borders of Marsa Matrouh Governorate, with a length of 48 km along the coastal strip, and extends more than 60 km south. The Alexandria-Matrouh International Highway will be

moved from Kilo 93 to the intersection of Wadi Al Natroun-Alamein to be the entrance to El-Alamein city with a length of 33 km.

- The project cost is EGP 2 billion.
- The city construction is divided into several phases, the first of which is divided into two basic segments with an area of about 8,000 feddans, accommodating 400 thousand people, and consists of a coastal segment that is divided into a world tourism hub (built on 20 percent only of total area) and an archaeological segment, in addition to an urban segment consisting of a university and a regional service hub.
- The city has 10,000 social housing units. The apartments offered for sale in the New El Alamein City are either social housing units (with an area of 87 meters each) or deluxe housing units (with an area of 95 meters each) (5,000 units in the first phase).
- The number of hotel rooms is 15,500 built on an area of 296 feddans.
- The beach promenade is 14 km long.
- Investments in the city amount to tens of billions.
- A high-speed electric train with a speed of 250 km/ hour will be implemented to connect the 6th of October city with the city of El-Alamein with a length of about 221 km parallel to Wadi Al-Natroun/ El-Alamein road, and includes a branch to the city of Alexandria passing through Borg El-Arab city and airport with a length of 99 km.
- A water desalination plant with a capacity of 150 thousand meters 3 per day that is solar powered.
- The city contains an international medical center on an area of 44 feddans.
- The city has an international conference center equipped to receive international conferences.
- There are 8 separate platforms overlooking the sea, with each containing towers with a height of 35 meters. The towers consist of three commercial and administrative floors, a garage, as well as residential units.

Project Objectives:

- Accommodating more than three million people at the end of its early stages.
- Attracting citizens throughout the year, not only in the summer season, as is customary.
- Attracting many foreign investors.

What has been accomplished:

- Seven km of the tourist walkway were implemented, with average implementation reaching around 60 percent.
- Implementation of 4 pedestrian and motor vehicle bridges, at a cost of EGP 2 billion.

Sources: Egypt Map for Mega Projects; Property Finder website:

Executive Management

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Magda Awadallah - Deputy Executive Director for Finance and Administration

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Rama Said - Senior Economist (Consultant)

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