

Country Profile:

## Arab Republic of Egypt

جمهورية مصر العربية



### Egypt at a Glance

Capital:	Cairo
Official language:	Arabic
Population:	(2013 estimate) 84,550,000
Independence from UK:	28 February, 1922
National or Regional Currency:	Egyptian pound (EGP)
Area:	Total: 1,001,450 sq km Land: 995,450 sq km Water: 6,000 sq km

**Location:** Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Libya and the Gaza Strip, and the Red Sea north of Sudan, and includes the Asian Sinai Peninsula

Geographic coordinates: 27 00 N, 30 00 E

**Map references:** Africa

**Area: total:** 1,001,450 sq km land: 995,450 sq km water: 6,000 sq km

**Terrain:** vast desert plateau interrupted by Nile valley and delta

**Land boundaries:** total: 2,665 km border countries: Gaza Strip 11 km, Israel 266 km, Libya 1,115 km, Sudan 1,273 km

**Coastline:** 2,450 km

**Geography - note:** controls Sinai Peninsula, only land bridge between Africa and remainder of Eastern Hemisphere; controls Suez Canal, a sea link between Indian Ocean and Mediterranean Sea; size, and juxtaposition to Israel, establish its major role in Middle Eastern geopolitics; dependence on upstream neighbors; dominance of Nile basin issues; prone to influxes of refugees from Sudan and the Palestinian territories.<sup>1</sup>



## History

Egypt has endured as a unified state for more than 5,000 years, and archeological evidence indicates that a developed Egyptian society has existed for much longer. Egyptians take pride in their "pharaonic heritage" and in their descent from what they consider mankind's earliest civilization. The Arabic word for Egypt is Misr, which originally connoted "civilization" or "metropolis."

Archeological findings show that primitive tribes lived along the Nile long before the dynastic history of the pharaohs began. By 6000 B.C., organized agriculture had appeared. In about 3100 B.C., Egypt was united under a ruler known as Mena, or Menes, who inaugurated the 30 pharaonic dynasties into which Egypt's ancient history is divided--the Old and the Middle Kingdoms and the New Empire. The pyramids at Giza (near Cairo), which were built in the fourth dynasty, testify to the power of the pharaonic religion and state. The Great Pyramid, the tomb of Pharaoh Khufu (also known as Cheops), is the only surviving monument of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Ancient Egypt reached the peak of its power, wealth, and territorial extent in the period called the New Empire (1567-1085 B.C.).

The Ottoman Turks controlled Egypt from 1517 until 1882, except for a brief period of French rule under Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1805, Mohammed Ali, commander of an Albanian contingent of Ottoman troops, was appointed Pasha, founding the dynasty that ruled Egypt until his great-great grandson, Farouk I, was overthrown in 1952. Mohammed Ali the Great ruled Egypt until 1848, writing the first chapter in the modern history of Egypt. The growth of modern urban Cairo began in the reign of Ismail (1863-79). Eager to Westernize the capital, he ordered the construction of a European-style city to the west of the medieval core. The Suez Canal was completed in his reign in 1869, and its completion was celebrated

<sup>1</sup> - <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/Egypt/Geography/>

by many events, including the commissioning of Verdi's "Aida" for the new opera house and the building of great palaces such as the Omar Khayyam (originally constructed to entertain the French Empress Eugenie, which is now the central section of the Cairo Marriott Hotel).

In 1882, British expeditionary forces crushed a revolt against the Ottoman rulers, marking the beginning of British occupation and the virtual inclusion of Egypt within the British Empire. In deference to growing nationalism, the U.K. unilaterally declared Egyptian independence in 1922. British influence, however, continued to dominate Egypt's political life and fostered fiscal, administrative, and governmental reforms.<sup>2</sup>

## International Human Development Indicators<sup>3</sup>

**Human Development Index**      **Ranking: 112**

Year	Egypt	Medium human development	Arab States	World
2012	0.662	0.640	0.652	0.694
2011	0.661	0.636	0.650	0.692
2010	0.661	0.631	0.648	0.690
2009	0.653	0.624	0.643	0.685
2008	0.647	0.617	0.638	0.683
2007	0.640	0.609	0.633	0.678
2006	0.633	0.599	0.630	0.672

## Health

Indicator	Value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP) (%)	1.7
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)	22
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.5
Health index	0.843

## Education

Indicator	Value
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%)	3.8
Primary school teachers trained to teach (%)	n.a.
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort)	n.a.
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) (years)	12.1
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	72.0
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	6.4
Education index	0.587
Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%)	74.0

<sup>2</sup> - <http://www.africanexecutive.com/modules/magazine/articles.php?article=218>

<sup>3</sup> - <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/EGY.html>

## Income

Indicator	Value
GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international \$) (Constant 2005 international \$)	5,401

## Overview of Economy

### Egypt Economic Outlook

- Economic growth has softened, the fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits have deteriorated, and foreign exchange reserves have fallen to a critical minimum level.
- Two years after the Arab Spring uprising, Egyptians – many of whom are living below the poverty line – are still waiting to reap the full benefits of lasting social, political and economic change.
- Egypt has potential both for structural transformation towards a more productive economy and for optimal use of its immense resource wealth, provided that vital policy reforms are introduced.

After toppling Hosni Mubarak in February 2011, Egyptians celebrated the election of Muslim Brotherhood candidate Mohammed Morsi on 24 June 2012, as the country's first democratically elected president. A new constitution, drafted by an Islamist-dominated assembly and narrowly approved in mid-December 2012 by voters, has dramatically divided the country. A new parliament is expected to be in place later in 2013, following elections starting in April to replace the Islamist-dominated body that was dissolved by the Supreme Constitutional Court in June 2012.

As Egyptians wait to complete the transition to democratic government, they still face a number of challenges. The real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate fell to 2.2% in the fiscal year ending June 2012, down from 5.1% in 2009/10, before the revolution.

Continued political instability has undermined inflows from tourism and foreign direct investment (FDI). Economic growth is expected to remain depressed, at about 2% as of June 2013.

Delay in agreement about USD 4.8 billion in financing from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which would be subject to conditions to increase taxes and reform subsidies and public employment, has pushed Egypt to the verge of a full-blown currency crisis. By end-January 2013, the Egyptian pound (EGP) had depreciated by over 12.5% of its value since the uprising. The market expects the pound to depreciate further, to between EGP 7 and EGP 7.50 to the US dollar, and a black foreign exchange market is emerging. In June 2012, Egypt's domestic debt and fiscal deficit reached 80.3% and 10.8% of GDP respectively, narrowing the room for fiscal manoeuvre.










Poverty remains high, with 25.2% of the population living on less than USD 1.5 per day in 2010/11. The illiteracy rate is high at 27%, and there are wide income disparities. The Egyptian statistical agency reported that unemployment was 12.5% in the third quarter of 2012, although several sources indicate that the unemployment rate may actually be above 18%. Over 3.3 million Egyptians are unemployed, while the unemployment rate for 20- to 24-year-olds is 46.4%.

The government is working to address several of the structural and institutional problems that beset Egypt. It has developed a home-grown programme to reform the inefficient energy subsidy system and is promoting policies to fight corruption, foster societal inclusion and enhance equality of opportunity. However, the government's reluctance to accept the IMF conditions before the elections of April 2013 reflects the difficulty of implementing necessary but unpopular entitlement reforms in a heavily divided society.<sup>4</sup>

### Egypt | Economic Indicators

	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
<b>Markets</b>							
CURRENCY	6.89	6.99	5.80			2013-09-25	Monthly
STOCK MARKET	5680.65	5301.02	5336.23		Index points	2013-09-24	Monthly
<b>GDP</b>							
GDP PER CAPITA	1559.61	1551.40	815.22		USD	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	5794.56	5764.07	3900.67		USD	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP	257.29	236.00	54.82		USD Billion	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP CONSTANT PRICES	371312.10	385663.00	360148.52		EGP Million	2013-02-15	Quarterly
GDP GROWTH RATE	2.20	2.20	3.95		Percent	2013-03-31	Quarterly
GDP ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	2.20	2.20	3.95		Percent	2013-03-31	Quarterly
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	22720.00	-773.00	-1893.77		EGP Billion	2013-05-15	Monthly
<b>Labor</b>							
POPULATION	83.66	82.54	53.07		Million	2012-12-31	Yearly
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3618.00	3582.00	2557.60		Thousand Persons	2013-05-15	Quarterly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	13.30	13.20	10.33		Percent	2013-06-30	Quarterly
<b>Prices</b>							
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)	136.90	136.00	27.66		Index Points	2013-08-15	Monthly
INFLATION RATE	9.74	10.28	8.90		Percent	2013-08-15	Monthly
<b>Money</b>							
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES	18916.40	18882.00	24301.60		USD Million	2013-08-31	Monthly
INTEREST RATE	8.75	9.25	11.65		Percent	2013-09-19	Monthly
LOANS TO PRIVATE SECTOR	127881.00	127968.00	79421.03		EGP Million	2013-07-31	Monthly
MONEY SUPPLY M0	334549.00	325638.00	153107.10		EGP Million	2013-08-31	Monthly
MONEY SUPPLY M1	353888.00	343700.00	119569.79		EGP Million	2013-07-31	Monthly
MONEY SUPPLY M2	1316219.00	1295775.00	546405.41		EGP Million	2013-07-31	Monthly
<b>Trade</b>							
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	-3.10	-2.60	-0.76		Percent	2012-12-31	Yearly
BALANCE OF TRADE	-2991.00	-2870.60	-605.78		USD Million	2013-07-15	Monthly

<sup>4</sup> - <http://www.afdb.org/en/countries/north-africa/egypt/egypt-economic-outlook/>

CURRENT ACCOUNT	-842.70	-2765.10	-236.99		USD Million	2013-02-15	Quarterly
EXPORTS	2083.00	2509.00	465.52		USD Million	2013-07-15	Monthly
EXTERNAL DEBT	38385.00	38823.70	30583.26		USD Million	2013-03-31	Quarterly
IMPORTS	5074.00	5379.60	1069.81		USD Million	2013-07-15	Monthly
REMITTANCES	4671.20	4370.10	2138.21		USD Million	2013-02-15	Quarterly
<b>Government</b>	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	79.70	76.40	85.50		Percent	2012-12-31	Yearly
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	-10.80	-9.80	-8.90		Percent of GDP	2012-06-30	Yearly
GOVERNMENT EXTERNAL DEBT	38385.00	38823.70	30583.26		USD Million	2013-03-31	Quarterly
GOVERNMENT SPENDING	179000.00	157000.00	47281.47		EGP Million	2012-06-29	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	31.25						Monthly

Source: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/egypt/indicators>

## GDP<sup>5</sup>

### GDP Annual Growth Rate<sup>6</sup>



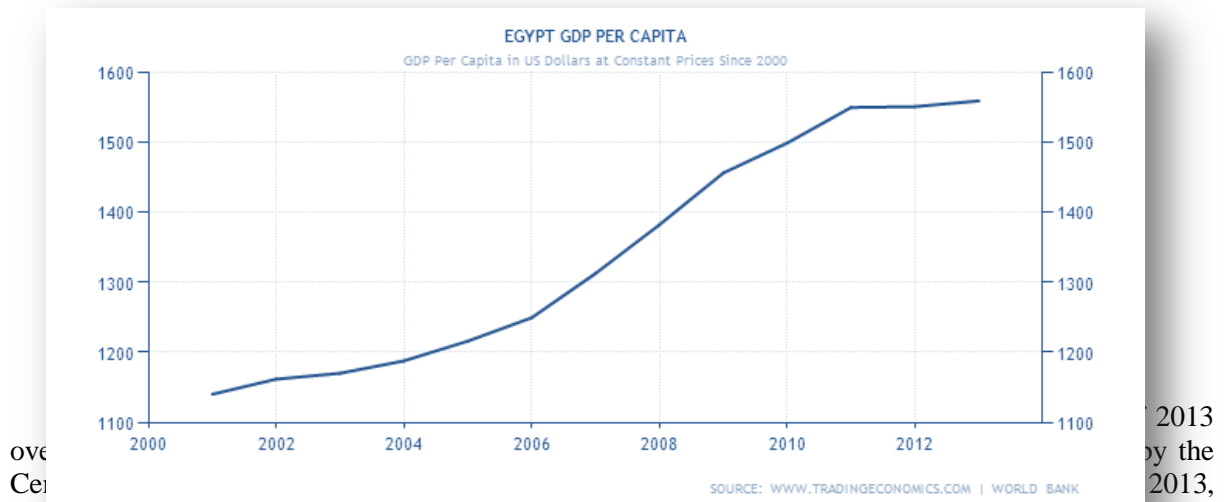
<sup>5</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/egypt/indicators>

<sup>6</sup> - GDP Annual Growth Rate | Notes

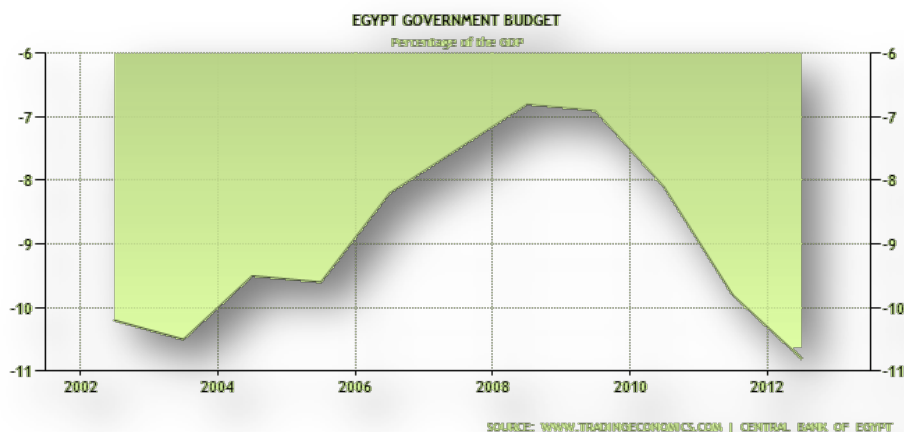
The annual growth rate in Gross Domestic Product measures the increase in value of the goods and services produced by an economy over the period of a year. Therefore, unlike the commonly used quarterly GDP growth rate the annual GDP growth rate takes into account a full year of economic activity, thus avoiding the need to make any type of seasonal adjustment.

## GDP per Capita<sup>7</sup>

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Egypt was last recorded at 1559.61 US dollars in 2012. The GDP per Capita in Egypt is equivalent to 13 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Egypt is reported by the World Bank. Egypt GDP per capita averaged 815.22 USD from 1960 until 2012, reaching an all time high of 1559.61 USD in December of 2012 and a record low of 323.94 USD in December of 1960. The GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the country's gross domestic product, adjusted by inflation, by the total population.



reaching an all time high of 7.30 Percent in March of 2008 and a record low of -4.30 Percent in March of 2011. Egypt is the second largest economy in the Arab world. Services are the most important sector of the economy and account for around 47.5 percent of total GDP. The most important **Government Budgets** are Wholesale and Retail Trade (10 percent of the output), Government (9 percent), Transportation and Communication (8 percent), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (8 percent) and Tourism (4 percent). Industry constitutes 30 percent of the output and the largest segments within this sector are Manufacturing (15.5 percent) and Extraction (13.5 percent). Agriculture accounts for 11.5 percent of output and Electricity, Water, Sanitation and Construction for around 7 percent.



<sup>7</sup> - GDP per capita | Notes

The GDP per capita given on this page shows the GDP at purchaser's prices in constant 2000 U.S. dollars divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2000 official exchange rates. The term Constant Prices refers to a metric for valuing the price of something over time, without that metric changing due to inflation or deflation.

<sup>8</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/egypt/government-budget>

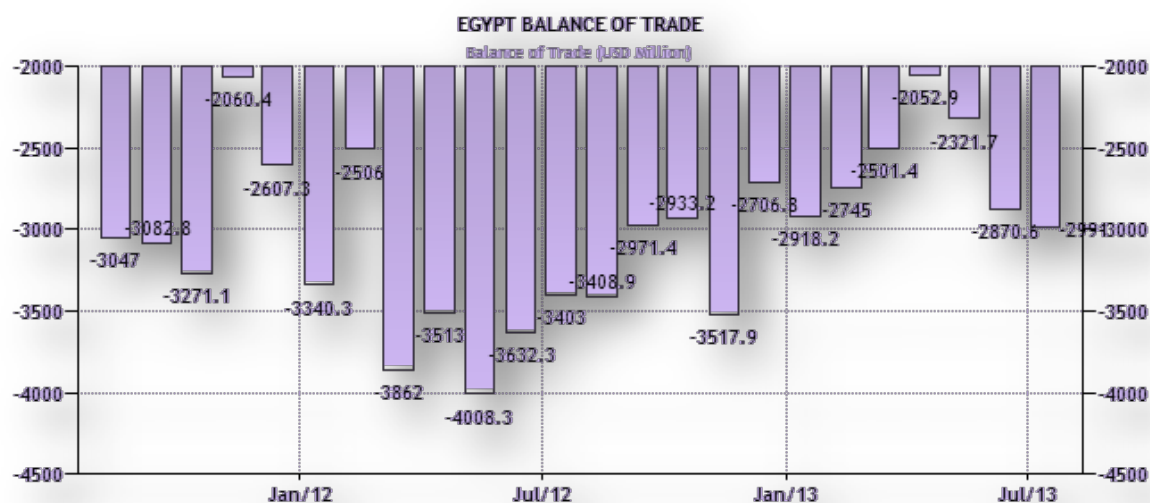
## Foreign Trade Evaluation

Trade	Last		Previous	Highest	Lowest	Forecast		Unit	Trend
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP</b>	-3.10	2012-12-31	-2.60	8.70	-8.50	-3.14	2013-12-31	Percent	
<b>BALANCE OF TRADE</b>	-2991.00	2013-07-15	-2870.60	235.50	-4805.13	-2761.86	2013-08-31	USD Million	
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	-842.70	2013-02-15	-2765.10	1538.90	-2765.10	-1613.78	2013-06-30	USD Million	
<b>EXPORTS</b>	2083.00	2013-07-15	2509.00	2991.20	12.63	2227.78	2013-08-31	USD Million	
<b>EXTERNAL DEBT</b>	38385.00	2013-03-31	38823.70	38823.70	26132.50	39877.54	2013-06-30	USD Million	
<b>IMPORTS</b>	5074.00	2013-07-15	5379.60	6497.80	33.05	5042.58	2013-08-31	USD Million	
<b>REMITTANCES</b>	4671.20	2013-02-15	4370.10	5054.70	655.20	4963.42	2013-06-30	USD Million	

### Balance of Trade<sup>9</sup>

Egypt recorded a trade deficit of 2991 USD Million in July of 2013. Balance of Trade in Egypt is reported by the Central Bank of Egypt. Egypt Balance of Trade averaged -605.78 USD Million from 1957 until 2013, reaching an all time high of 235.50 USD Million in January of 2004 and a record low of -4805.13 USD Million in December of 1987. Egypt has been recording trade deficits since 2004, as imports have grown at a faster rate than exports, mostly due to a rise in petroleum and wheat imports. The major exports are oil and other mineral products, chemicals, agricultural products, livestock and textiles. Egypt imports mineral and chemical products, agricultural products, livestock and foodstuff, machinery and electrical equipment and base metals. Main trading partners are the European countries (38 percent of total exports and 31 percent of total imports) and the Arab countries (28 percent of exports and 13.5 percent of imports). Others include: United States, China and India.

### Exports and Imports Exports and Imports



SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF EGYPT

### Exports and Imports<sup>10</sup>

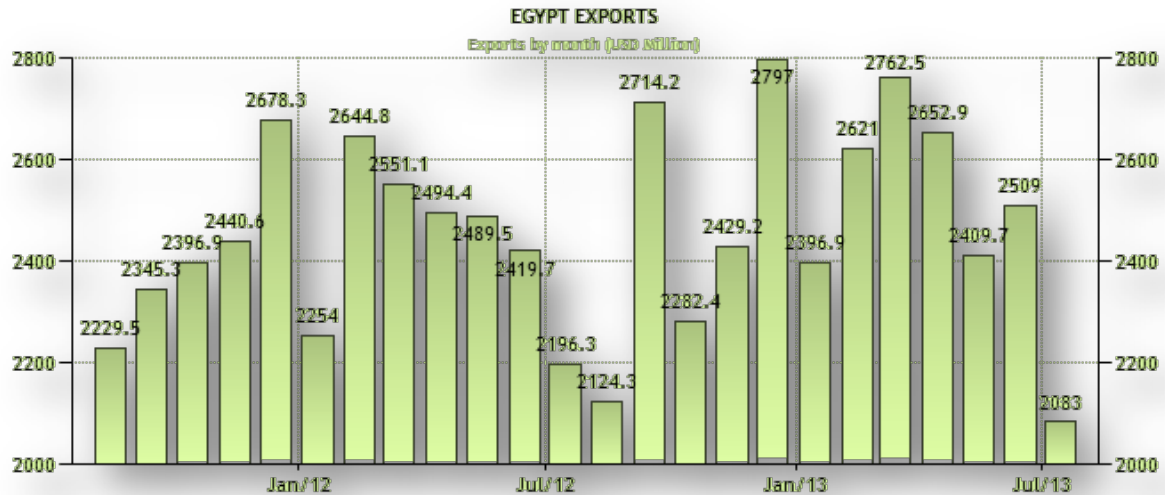
**Exports** in Egypt decreased to 2083 USD Million in July of 2013 from 2509 USD Million in June of 2013. Exports in Egypt are reported by the Central Bank of Egypt. From 1957 until 2013, Egypt Exports averaged 465.5 USD Million reaching an all time high of 2991.2 USD Million in June of 2008 and a record low of 12.6 USD Million in July of 1959. In Egypt, exports account for about a

<sup>9</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/egypt/balance-of-trade>

<sup>10</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/egypt/indicators>

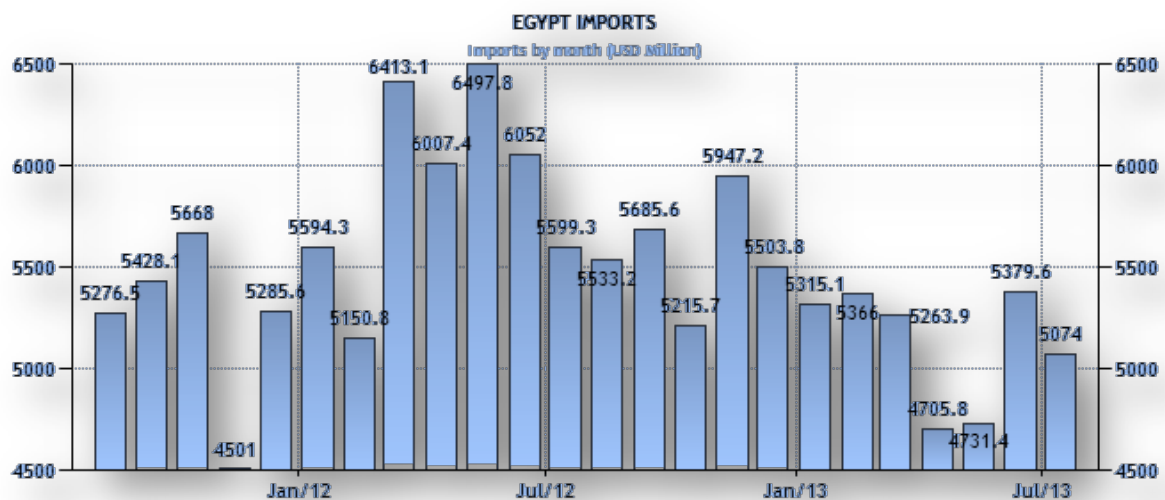


quarter of GDP. The major exports are oil and other mineral products (32 percent of total exports), chemical products (12 percent), agricultural products, livestock and others fats (11 percent) and textiles (10.5 percent, mainly cotton). Other exports include: base metals (5.5 percent), machinery and electrical appliances (4.5 percent) and foodstuff, beverages and tobacco (4 percent). Major export partners are Italy, Spain, France, Saudi Arabia, India and Turkey. Others include: United States, Brazil and Argentina.



SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF EGYPT

**Imports** in Egypt decreased to 5074 USD Million in July of 2013 from 5379.60 USD Million in June of 2013. Imports in Egypt are reported by the Central Bank of Egypt. From 1957 until 2013, Egypt Imports averaged 1069.8 USD Million reaching an all time high of 6497.8 USD Million in May of 2012 and a record low of 33.1 USD Million in July of 1957. Egypt imports mainly mineral and chemical products (25 percent of total imports), agricultural products, livestock and foodstuff (24 percent, mainly wheat, maize and meat), machinery and electrical equipment (15 percent) and base metals (13 percent). Other imports include raw hides, wood, paper-making products, textiles and footwear (9.5 percent), artificial resins and rubber (6 percent) and vehicles and aircraft (5.5 percent). Main import partners are Germany, Italy, China, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Lebanon, United States and India.



SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF EGYPT

## Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

### Egypt

#### Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	1995
Simple average final bound		37.1	98.5	27.7	Binding coverage:	Total 99.4
Simple average MFN applied	2011	16.8	66.3	9.3		Non-Ag 99.3
Trade weighted average	2010	9.3	13.3	8.4	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	0
Imports in billion US\$	2010	45.4	7.7	37.7	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)	0

Frequency distribution		Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %
		Tariff lines and import values (in %)								
Agricultural products										
Final bound		0	10.4	18.9	2.1	17.0	24.8	23.6	2.8	1.5
MFN applied	2011	16.1	48.7	8.7	0.1	13.1	10.8	0.3	2.2	1.3
Imports	2010	70.6	19.9	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.8	0.7	0.3	3.2
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound		2.8	11.8	8.9	4.1	23.2	35.6	12.9	0.1	0
MFN applied	2011	10.2	51.5	20.2	0	3.0	14.9	0	0.1	0
Imports	2010	26.7	46.3	13.7	0	2.0	11.1	0	0.1	0

#### Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	45.0	0	80	100	15.5	21.7	30	1.4	73.5
Dairy products	23.3	0	60	100	6.0	31.0	20	1.0	80.0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	36.6	0	80	100	8.9	5.4	30	1.5	39.3
Coffee, tea	36.9	0	60	100	10.5	20.8	30	0.8	16.7
Cereals & preparations	41.8	0	> 1000	100	15.3	16.6	> 1000	5.8	94.1
Oilseeds, fats & oils	19.4	0	60	100	3.7	28.8	30	3.9	89.7
Sugars and confectionery	37.5	0	60	100	9.7	0	30	0.7	0
Beverages & tobacco	1024.0	0	> 1000	100	838.7	0	> 1000	0.7	0
Cotton	5.0	0	5	100	4.0	20.0	5	0.3	95.9
Other agricultural products	20.5	0	60	100	2.4	24.6	30	1.0	18.8
Fish & fish products	26.4	0	60	100	5.4	31.0	30	1.1	61.3
Minerals & metals	31.0	0.1	60	99.7	7.9	8.3	30	22.6	35.9
Petroleum	20.0	0	20	100	2.8	20.0	5	6.6	36.3
Chemicals	18.8	0.1	80	100	5.7	9.2	> 1000	12.1	36.2
Wood, paper, etc.	37.4	0	60	100	11.4	6.1	30	5.2	34.7
Textiles	27.9	0	60	100	10.9	3.9	30	4.5	11.0
Clothing	40.0	0	40	100	28.8	0	30	0.9	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	42.2	0	60	91.5	12.2	1.3	30	1.3	1.4
Non-electrical machinery	18.1	6.3	80	99.2	4.9	21.7	30	13.1	14.8
Electrical machinery	26.4	22.2	60	98.0	7.9	21.9	30	6.3	31.8
Transport equipment	35.0	0	160	94.3	13.0	5.6	135	7.2	0.1
Manufactures, n.e.s.	30.9	8.4	70	100	11.7	9.8	30	2.2	16.7

## Part B

## Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
	in million		95% trade in no. of		traded TL			TL in %	Value in %
	US\$		HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted		
<b>Agricultural products</b>									
1. European Union	2010	838	18	58	12.8	7.3	5.9	91.3	89.7
2. Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2010	611	18	69	6.9	5.5	5.5	100.0	100.0
3. Russian Federation	2010	232	3	6	12.4	8.0	2.0	3.2	3.8
4. Jordan	2009	166	15	58	19.0	19.1	19.1	100.0	100.0
5. Kuwait	2009	157	18	94	5.8	7.7	7.7	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-agricultural products</b>									
1. European Union	2010	8,224	41	188	4.5	2.8	2.8	100.0	100.0
2. United States	2010	2,098	15	69	6.0	7.8	0.1	59.1	44.8
3. India	2010	1,293	10	17	8.2	5.3	0.0	5.6	0.2
4. Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2010	985	40	224	4.8	4.7	4.7	100.0	100.0
5. Korea, Republic of	2010	921	2	3	8.5	1.5	0.0	8.4	52.6

Source: WTO, ITC, UNCTAD, "World Tariff Profiles 2012", Printed in Switzerland, Page: 73.

## Trade Profile 2012

### Egypt

#### BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2011)	82 537	<b>Rank in world trade, 2011</b>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
GDP (million current US\$, 2011)	229 531	Merchandise	64	49
GDP (million current PPP US\$, 2011)	521 964	excluding intra-EU trade	45	31
Current account balance (million US\$, 2010)	- 4 504	Commercial services	39	51
Trade per capita (US\$, 2009-2011)	1 274	excluding intra-EU trade	22	34
Trade to GDP ratio (2009-2011)	48.6			
			<i>Annual percentage change</i>	
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Real GDP (2005=100)	137	5	5	2
Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	164	9	-3	3
Imports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	169	9	-3	7

#### TRADE POLICY

<b>WTO accession</b>	30 June 1995	<b>Contribution to WTO budget (%) (2012)</b>	0.298
<b>Trade Policy Review</b>	26, 28 July 2005	<b>Import duties collected (%) (2008-2010)</b>	
<b>GPA accession</b>	-	in total tax revenue	8.6
<b>Tariffs and duty free imports</b>		to total imports	4.2
Tariff binding coverage (%)	99.4	<b>Number of notifications to WTO and measures in force</b>	
MFN tariffs	<u>Final bound</u> <u>Applied 2011</u>	Outstanding notifications in WTO Central Registry	40
Simple average of import duties		Goods RTAs - services EIAs notified to WTO	7 - 0
All goods	37.1    16.8	Anti-dumping (30 June 2011)	15
Agricultural goods (AOA)	98.5    66.3	Countervailing duties (30 June 2011)	...
Non-agricultural goods	27.7    9.3	Safeguards (26 October 2011)	0
Non <i>ad-valorem</i> duties (% total tariff lines)	0.2    0.2	<b>Number of disputes (complainant - defendant)</b>	
MFN duty free imports (% (2010)		Requests for consultation	0 - 4
in agricultural goods (AOA)		Original panel / Appellate Body (AB) reports	0 - 1
in non-agricultural goods		Compliance panel / AB reports (Article 21.5 DSU)	0 - 0
<b>Services sectors with GATS commitments</b>	44	Arbitration awards (Article 22.6 DSU)	0 - 0

**MERCHANDISE TRADE**

	Value		Annual percentage change		
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011	
Merchandise exports, f.o.b. (million US\$)	30 528	15	15	15	
Merchandise imports, c.i.f. (million US\$)	58 903	17	18	11	
	<u>2011</u>			<u>2011</u>	
<b>Share in world total exports</b>	0.17			<b>Share in world total imports</b>	
<b>Breakdown in economy's total exports</b>				<b>Breakdown in economy's total imports</b>	
By main commodity group (ITS)				By main commodity group (ITS)	
Agricultural products	16.9			Agricultural products	26.1
Fuels and mining products	35.9			Fuels and mining products	21.5
Manufactures	42.3			Manufactures	52.4
By main destination				By main origin	
1. European Union (27)	31.3			1. European Union (27)	29.4
2. India	7.3			2. United States	10.7
3. Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6.1			3. China	9.1
4. United States	5.2			4. Kuwait	4.7
5. Turkey	4.9			5. Turkey	4.4

**COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE**

	Value		Annual percentage change		
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011	
Commercial services exports (million US\$)	19 031	5	11	-19	
Commercial services imports (million US\$)	13 022	5	2	0	
	<u>2011</u>			<u>2011</u>	
<b>Share in world total exports</b>	0.46			<b>Share in world total imports</b>	
<b>Breakdown in economy's total exports</b>				<b>Breakdown in economy's total imports</b>	
By principal services item				By principal services item	
Transportation	43.1			Transportation	49.1
Travel	45.8			Travel	16.9
Other commercial services	11.2			Other commercial services	34.0

**INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY**

Patent grants by patent office, 2010			Trademark registrations by office, 2010			
Residents	Non-residents	Total	Direct residents	Direct non-residents	Madrid	Total
38	283	321	...	...	3 840	3 840

Extracted from: World Trade Organization (WTO), "Trade Profiles 2012", page 57.

**Egypt - Foreign direct investment<sup>11</sup>****Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)**

Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP) in Egypt was 0.27 as of 2011. Its highest value over the past 6 years was 1.18 in 2008, while its lowest value was 0.10 in 2005.

**Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$)**

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$) in Egypt was \$1,108,200,000.00 as of 2011. Over the past 6 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between \$1,108,200,000.00 in 2011 and (\$10,913,300,000.00) in 2007.

**Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$)**

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$) in Egypt was (\$482,700,000.00) as of 2011. Over the past 34 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between \$11,578,100,000.00 in 2007 and (\$482,700,000.00) in 2011.

**Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)**

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) in Egypt was -0.21 as of 2011. Its highest value over the past 34 years was 9.34 in 2006, while its lowest value was -0.21 in 2011.

<sup>11</sup> - <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/egypt/foreign-direct-investment>

## Federation of Egyptian Chambers of Commerce



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### Trade Contacts

**Ministries**

**Banks**

**Investments**

**Transport of Funds**

**Importation & Export**

**Commercial Representation**

**International Transport**

**General Trade**

**Insurances**

**Research Centers**