



## Africa :: Egypt

### Introduction :: Egypt

#### Background:

The regularity and richness of the annual Nile River flood, coupled with semi-isolation provided by deserts to the east and west, allowed for the development of one of the world's great civilizations. A unified kingdom arose circa 3200 B.C., and a series of dynasties ruled in Egypt for the next three millennia. The last native dynasty fell to the Persians in 341 B.C., who in turn were replaced by the Greeks, Romans, and Byzantines. It was the Arabs who introduced Islam and the Arabic language in the 7th century and who ruled for the next six centuries. A local military caste, the Mamluks took control about 1250 and continued to govern after the conquest of Egypt by the Ottoman Turks in 1517. Completion of the Suez Canal in 1869 elevated Egypt as an important world transportation hub. Ostensibly to protect its investments, Britain seized control of Egypt's government in 1882, but nominal allegiance to the Ottoman Empire continued until 1914. Partially independent from the UK in 1922, Egypt acquired full sovereignty from Britain in 1952. The completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1971 and the resultant Lake Nasser have altered the time-honored place of the Nile River in the agriculture and ecology of Egypt. A rapidly growing population (the largest in the Arab world), limited arable land, and dependence on the Nile all continue to overtax resources and stress society. The government has struggled to meet the demands of Egypt's population through economic reform and massive investment in communications and physical infrastructure. Inspired by the 2010 Tunisian revolution, Egyptian opposition groups led demonstrations and labor strikes countrywide, culminating in President Hosni MUBARAK's ouster. Egypt's military assumed national leadership until a new parliament was in place in early 2012; later that same year, Mohammed MURSI won the presidential election. Following often violent protests throughout the spring of 2013 against MORSI's government and the Muslim Brotherhood (MB), and massive anti-government demonstrations, the Egyptian Armed Forces (EAF) intervened and removed MORSI from power in mid-July 2013 and replaced him with interim president Adly MANSOUR. In mid-January 2014, voters approved a new constitution by referendum. Presidential elections to replace MANSOUR are scheduled for late May 2014. According to the constitution and the government's transitional road map, preparations for parliamentary elections will begin by mid-July 2014.

### Geography :: Egypt

#### 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

**country comparison to the world:** 30

**land:** 995,450 sq km

**water:** 6,000 sq km

#### Area - comparative:

more than eight times the size of Ohio; slightly more than three times the size of New Mexico

**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

**Maritime claims:**

**territorial sea:** 12 nm

**contiguous zone:** 24 nm

**exclusive economic zone:** 200 nm

**continental shelf:** 200 m depth or to the depth of exploitation

**Climate:**

desert; hot, dry summers with moderate winters

**Terrain:**

vast desert plateau interrupted by Nile valley and delta

**Elevation extremes:**

**lowest point:** Qattara Depression -133 m

**highest point:** Mount Catherine 2,629 m

**Natural resources:**

petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, rare earth elements, zinc

**Land use:**

**arable land:** 2.87%

**permanent crops:** 0.79%

**other:** 96.34% (2011)

**Irrigated land:**

34,220 sq km (2003)

**Total renewable water resources:**

57.3 cu km (2011)

**Freshwater withdrawal (domestic/industrial/agricultural):**

**total:** 68.3 cu km/yr (8%/6%/86%)

**per capita:** 973.3 cu m/yr (2000)

**Natural hazards:**

periodic droughts; frequent earthquakes; flash floods; landslides; hot, driving windstorms called khamsin occur in spring; dust storms; sandstorms

**Environment - current issues:**

agricultural land being lost to urbanization and windblown sands; increasing soil salination below Aswan High Dam; desertification; oil pollution threatening coral reefs, beaches, and marine habitats; other water pollution from agricultural pesticides, raw sewage, and industrial effluents; limited natural freshwater resources away from the Nile, which is the only perennial water source; rapid growth in population overstraining the Nile and natural resources

**Environment - international agreements:**

**party to:** Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

**signed, but not ratified:** none of the selected agreements

**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

**People and Society :: Egypt**

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**Nationality:**

**noun:** Egyptian(s)

**adjective:** Egyptian

**Ethnic groups:**

Egyptian 99.6%, other 0.4% (2006 census)

**Languages:**

Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes

#### **Religions:**

Muslim (predominantly Sunni) 90%, Christian (majority Coptic Orthodox, other Christians include Armenian Apostolic, Catholic, Maronite, Orthodox, and Anglican) 10% (2012 est.)

#### **Population:**

86,895,099 (July 2014 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 16

#### **Age structure:**

**0-14 years:** 32.1% (male 14,272,494/female 13,639,550)

**15-24 years:** 17.8% (male 7,913,351/female 7,536,925)

**25-54 years:** 38.4% (male 16,942,145/female 16,398,524)

**55-64 years:** 5% (male 2,888,193/female 2,973,531)

**65 years and over:** 4.8% (male 1,949,145/female 2,381,241) (2014 est.)

#### **Dependency ratios:**

**total dependency ratio:** 58.5 %

**youth dependency ratio:** 49.4 %

**elderly dependency ratio:** 9.1 %

**potential support ratio:** 10.9 (2013)

#### **Median age:**

**total:** 25.1 years

**male:** 24.7 years

**female:** 25.4 years (2014 est.)

#### **Population growth rate:**

1.84% (2014 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 64

#### **Birth rate:**

23.35 births/1,000 population (2014 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 68

#### **Death rate:**

4.77 deaths/1,000 population (2014 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 197

#### **Net migration rate:**

-0.19 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2014 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 119

#### **Urbanization:**

**urban population:** 43.5% of total population (2011)

**rate of urbanization:** 2.04% annual rate of change (2010-15 est.)

#### **Major urban areas - population:**

CAIRO (capital) 11.169 million; Alexandria 4.387 million (2011)

#### **Sex ratio:**

**at birth:** 1.05 male(s)/female

**0-14 years:** 1.05 male(s)/female

**15-24 years:** 1.05 male(s)/female

**25-54 years:** 1.03 male(s)/female

**55-64 years:** 1.02 male(s)/female

**65 years and over:** 0.82 male(s)/female

**total population:** 1.03 male(s)/female (2014 est.)

#### **Mother's mean age at first birth:**

22.9 (2008 est.)

#### **Maternal mortality rate:**

66 deaths/100,000 live births (2010)

**country comparison to the world:** 92

#### **Infant mortality rate:**

**total:** 22.41 deaths/1,000 live births

**country comparison to the world:** 80

**male:** 23.9 deaths/1,000 live births

**female:** 20.84 deaths/1,000 live births (2014 est.)

#### **Life expectancy at birth:**

**total population:** 73.45 years  
**country comparison to the world:** 122  
**male:** 70.82 years  
**female:** 76.2 years (2014 est.)

**Total fertility rate:**

2.87 children born/woman (2014 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 62

**Contraceptive prevalence rate:**

60.3% (2008)

**Health expenditures:**

4.9% of GDP (2011)  
**country comparison to the world:** 143

**Physicians density:**

2.83 physicians/1,000 population (2009)

**Hospital bed density:**

1.7 beds/1,000 population (2010)

**Drinking water source:**

**improved:**

urban: 100% of population  
rural: 98.8% of population  
total: 99.3% of population

**unimproved:**

urban: 0% of population  
rural: 1.2% of population  
total: 0.7% of population (2011 est.)

**Sanitation facility access:**

**improved:**

urban: 96.9% of population  
rural: 93.5% of population  
total: 95% of population

**unimproved:**

urban: 3.1% of population  
rural: 6.5% of population  
total: 5% of population (2011 est.)

**HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:**

0.1% (2012 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 136

**HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:**

6,500 (2012 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 120

**HIV/AIDS - deaths:**

300 (2012 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 103

**Major infectious diseases:**

**degree of risk:** intermediate

**food or waterborne diseases:** bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

**water contact disease:** schistosomiasis

**note:** highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza has been identified in this country; it poses a negligible risk with extremely rare cases possible among US citizens who have close contact with birds (2013)

**Obesity - adult prevalence rate:**

33.1% (2008)  
**country comparison to the world:** 17

**Children under the age of 5 years underweight:**

6.8% (2008)  
**country comparison to the world:** 77

**Education expenditures:**

3.8% of GDP (2008)

**country comparison to the world:** 117

#### Literacy:

**definition:** age 15 and over can read and write

**total population:** 73.9%

**male:** 81.7%

**female:** 65.8% (2012 est.)

#### School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education):

**total:** 13 years

**male:** 13 years

**female:** 13 years (2011)

#### Child labor - children ages 5-14:

**total number:** 1,066,526

**percentage:** 7 % (2005 est.)

#### Unemployment, youth ages 15-24:

**total:** 24.8%

**country comparison to the world:** 41

**male:** 14.7%

**female:** 54.1% (2010)

### Government :: Egypt

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#### Country name:

**conventional long form:** Arab Republic of Egypt

**conventional short form:** Egypt

**local long form:** Jumhuriyat Misr al-Arabiyyah

**local short form:** Misr

**former:** United Arab Republic (with Syria)

#### Government type:

republic

#### Capital:

**name:** Cairo

**geographic coordinates:** 30 03 N, 31 15 E

**time difference:** UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

#### Administrative divisions:

27 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazat); Ad Daqahliyah, Al Bahr al Ahmar (Red Sea), Al Buhayrah, Al Fayyum, Al Gharbiyah, Al Iskandariyah (Alexandria), Al Isma'iliyah (Ismailia), Al Jizah (Giza), Al Minufiyah, Al Minya, Al Qahirah (Cairo), Al Qalyubiyah, Al Uqsar (Luxor), Al Wadi al Jadid (New Valley), As Suways (Suez), Ash Sharqiyah, Aswan, Asyut, Bani Suwayf, Bur Sa'id (Port Said), Dumyat (Damietta), Janub Sina' (South Sinai), Kafr ash Shaykh, Matruh, Qina, Shamal Sina' (North Sinai), Suhaj

#### Independence:

28 February 1922 (from UK protectorate status; the revolution that began on 23 July 1952 led to a republic being declared on 18 June 1953 and all British troops withdrawn on 18 June 1956); note - it was ca. 3200 B.C. that the Two Lands of Upper (southern) and Lower (northern) Egypt were first united politically

#### National holiday:

National Day, 23 July (1952)

#### Constitution:

several previous; latest approved by a constitutional committee in December 2013, approved by referendum held on 14-15 January 2014, ratified by interim president on 19 January 2014 (2012)

#### Legal system:

mixed legal system based on Napoleonic civil and penal law, Islamic religious law, and vestiges of colonial-era laws; judicial review of the constitutionality of laws by the Supreme Constitutional Court

#### International law organization participation:

accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations; non-party state to the ICCT

#### Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

#### Executive branch:

**chief of state:** Interim President Adly MANSOUR (since 1 July 2013)

**head of government:** Interim Prime Minister Ibrahim MEHLAB (since 1 March 2014)

**cabinet:** interim cabinet sworn in 1 March 2014

(For more information visit the **World Leaders website** ■)

**elections:** last presidential election (first round held on 23-24 May 2012; runoff held on 16-17 June 2012 (next election expected 26-27 May 2014)

**election results:** percent of vote (first round) - Mohammed MURSI 24.3%, Ahmed SHAFIQ 23.3%, Hamdeen SABAH 20.4%, Abdel Moneim Aboul FOTOUH 17.2%, Amre MOUSSA 11.1%, other 3.7%; (runoff) - Mohammed MURSI 51.7%, Ahmed SHAFIQ 48.3%

#### **Legislative branch:**

**note:** the previous bicameral legislature was dissolved in July 2013 and under the 2014 constitution was changed to the unicameral House of Representatives (minimum of 450 seats with up to 5 percent appointed by the president; members to serve 5-year terms); the process for elected members as stated in Article 102 of the 2014 constitution may be majoritarian, proportional list, or a mixed system; the previous bicameral parliament consisted of the Shura Council (at least 150 seats with up to one-tenth of body appointed by the president to serve six-year terms) and the House of Representatives (at least 350 seats); members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

**elections (for new House of Representatives):** unscheduled but expected in mid- to late-2014

**election results (for previous legislature):** Advisory Council (held 29 January and 14 February 2012) - percent of vote by party - Democratic Alliance for Egypt 45%, Alliance for Egypt (Islamic Bloc) 28.6%, New Wafd Party 8.5%, Egyptian Bloc 5.4%, other 12.5%; seats by party - Democratic Alliance for Egypt 105, Alliance for Egypt (Islamic Bloc) 45, New Wafd Party 14, Egyptian Bloc 8, other 4, independents 4, presidential appointees 90; People's Assembly (held in three stages 28 November 2011 to 11 January 2012) - percent of vote by party - Democratic Alliance for Egypt 37.5%, Alliance for Egypt (Islamic Bloc) 27.8%, New Wafd Party 9.2%, Egyptian Bloc 8.9%, Al-Wasat Party 3.7%, The Revolution Continues Alliance 2.8%, Reform and Development Party 2.2%, National Party of Egypt 1.6%, Freedom Party 1.9%, Egyptian Citizen Party 0.9%, other 3.5%; seats by party - Democratic Alliance of Egypt 235, Alliance for Egypt (Islamic Bloc) 123, New Wafd Party 38, Egyptian Bloc 35, Al-Wasat 10, Reform and Development Party 9, The Revolution Continues Alliance 8, National Party of Egypt 5, Egyptian Citizen Party 4, Freedom Party 4, independents 21, other 6, SCAF appointees 10

#### **Judicial branch:**

**highest court(s):** Court of Cassation (consists of the court president and 550 judges organized in circuits with cases heard by panels of 5 judges); Supreme Constitutional Court or SCC (consists of the court president and 10 justices); Supreme Administrative Court - the highest court of the State Council (consists of the court president and organized in circuits with cases heard by panels of 5 judges)

**judge selection and term of office:** under the 2014 constitution, all judges and justices selected by the Supreme Judiciary Council and appointed by the president of the Republic; tenure NA

**subordinate courts:** Courts of Appeal; Courts of First Instance; courts of limited jurisdiction; Family Court (established in 2004)

#### **Political parties and leaders:**

Al-Asala [Ehab SHIHA]

Al-Nour [Yunis MAKHYUN]

Al-Wasat Party [Abou Elela MADY]

Al-Watan [Imad Abd al-GHAFUR]

Building and Development Party or BDP [Nasr Abdul-SALAM]

Doustour (Constitution) Party [Hala SHUKRALLAH]

Egyptian Current Party

Egypt of Freedom Party [Amr HAMZAWY]

El Tagamu'u Party [Sayed Abdel AAL]

Freedom and Justice Party [Muhammad Saad al-KATATNI]

Free Egyptians Party [Ahmad SAID]

New Wafd Party [Sayed al-BADADWI]

Reform and Development Party [Muhammad Anwar al-SADAT]

Strong Egypt Party [Abdel Aboul FOTOUH]

The Conference Party [Ambassador Mohamed ORABI]

The Egyptian Social Democratic Party [Mohamed Aboul GHAR]

The Popular Current Party [Hamdeen SABAH]

The Popular Socialist Alliance Party [Abdel Ghafar SHOUKR]

#### **Political pressure groups and leaders:**

NA

#### **International organization participation:**

ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AU, BSEC (observer), CAEU, CD, CICA, COMESA, D-8, EBRD, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUSCO, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer), OIC, OIF, OSCE (partner), PCA, UN, UNAMID, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNISFA, UNMIL, UNMISS, UNOCI, UNRWA, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

#### **Diplomatic representation in the US:**

**chief of mission:** Ambassador Mohamed M. TAWFIK (since 7 September 2012)

**chancery:** 3521 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008

**telephone:** [1] (202) 895-5400

**FAX:** [1] (202) 244-5131

**consulate(s) general:** Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York

#### **Diplomatic representation from the US:**

**chief of mission:** Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Marc J. SIEVERS (since 21 January 2014)

**embassy:** 5 Tawfik Diab St., Garden City, Cairo

**mailing address:** Unit 64900, Box 15, APO AE 09839-4900; 5 Tawfik Diab Street, Garden City, Cairo

**telephone:** [20] (2) 2797-3300

**FAX:** [20] (2) 2797-3200

#### **Flag description:**

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black; the national emblem (a gold Eagle of Saladin facing the hoist side with a shield superimposed on its chest above a scroll bearing the name of the country in Arabic) centered in the white band; the band colors derive from the Arab Liberation flag and represent oppression (black), overcome through bloody struggle (red), to be replaced by a bright future (white)

**note:** similar to the flag of Syria, which has two green stars in the white band, Iraq, which has an Arabic inscription centered in the white band, and Yemen, which has a plain white band

#### **National symbol(s):**

golden eagle

#### **National anthem:**

**name:** "Bilady, Bilady, Bilady" (My Homeland, My Homeland, My Homeland)

**lyrics/music:** Younis-al QADI/Sayed DARWISH

**note:** adopted 1979; after the signing of the 1979 peace with Israel, Egypt sought to create an anthem less militaristic than its previous one; Sayed DARWISH, commonly considered the father of modern Egyptian music, composed the anthem

## **Economy :: Egypt**

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#### **Economy - overview:**

Occupying the northeast corner of the African continent, Egypt is bisected by the highly fertile Nile valley, where most economic activity takes place. Egypt's economy was highly centralized during the rule of former President Gamal Abdel NASSER but opened up considerably under former Presidents Anwar EL-SADAT and Mohamed Hosni MUBARAK. Cairo from 2004 to 2008 aggressively pursued economic reforms to attract foreign investment and facilitate growth. Poor living conditions combined with limited job opportunities for the average Egyptian contribute to public discontent. After unrest erupted in January 2011, the Egyptian Government backtracked on economic reforms, drastically increasing social spending to address public dissatisfaction, but political uncertainty at the same time caused economic growth to slow significantly, reducing the government's revenues. Tourism, manufacturing, and construction were among the hardest hit sectors of the Egyptian economy, pushing up unemployment levels, and economic growth remains slow amid political uncertainty, government transitions, unrest, and cycles of violence. Cairo since 2011 has drawn down foreign exchange reserves and depended on foreign assistance, particularly from Gulf countries, to finance imports and energy products and prevent further devaluation of the Egyptian pound, fearing higher inflation from a weaker currency.

#### **GDP (purchasing power parity):**

\$551.4 billion (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 28

\$541.5 billion (2012 est.)

\$529.7 billion (2011 est.)

**note:** data are in 2013 US dollars

#### **GDP (official exchange rate):**

\$262 billion (2013 est.)

#### **GDP - real growth rate:**

1.8% (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 147

2.2% (2012 est.)

1.8% (2011 est.)

#### **GDP - per capita (PPP):**

\$6,600 (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 144

\$6,600 (2012 est.)

\$6,600 (2011 est.)

*note:* data are in 2013 US dollars

#### **Gross national saving:**

12.3% of GDP (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 126

13.1% of GDP (2012 est.)

13.8% of GDP (2011 est.)

#### **GDP - composition, by end use:**

**household consumption:** 78.6%

**government consumption:** 11.8%

**investment in fixed capital:** 14.3%

**investment in inventories:** 0.4%

**exports of goods and services:** 18%

**imports of goods and services:** -23.2%

(2013 est.)

#### **GDP - composition, by sector of origin:**

**agriculture:** 14.5%

**industry:** 37.5%

**services:** 48% (2013 est.)

#### **Agriculture - products:**

cotton, rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruits, vegetables; cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats

#### **Industries:**

textiles, food processing, tourism, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hydrocarbons, construction, cement, metals, light manufactures

#### **Industrial production growth rate:**

1.4% (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 140

#### **Labor force:**

27.69 million (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 24

#### **Labor force - by occupation:**

**agriculture:** 29%

**industry:** 24%

**services:** 47% (2011 est.)

#### **Unemployment rate:**

13.4% (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 131

12.7% (2012 est.)

#### **Population below poverty line:**

22% (2008 est.)

#### **Household income or consumption by percentage share:**

**lowest 10%:** 4%

**highest 10%:** 26.6% (2008)

#### **Distribution of family income - Gini index:**

30.8 (2008)

**country comparison to the world:** 116

32.1 (2005)

#### **Budget:**

**revenues:** \$45.57 billion

**expenditures:** \$80.42 billion (2013 est.)

#### **Taxes and other revenues:**

17.4% of GDP (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 180

#### **Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-):**



-13.3% of GDP (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 213

**Public debt:**

92.2% of GDP (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 19

88% of GDP (2012 est.)

*note:* data cover central government debt, and includes debt instruments issued (or owned) by government entities other than the treasury; the data include treasury debt held by foreign entities; the data include debt issued by subnational entities, as well as intra-governmental debt; intra-governmental debt consists of treasury borrowings from surpluses in the social funds, such as for retirement, medical care, and unemployment; debt instruments for the social funds are sold at public auctions

**Fiscal year:**

1 July - 30 June

**Inflation rate (consumer prices):**

9% (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 204

7.1% (2012 est.)

**Central bank discount rate:**

8.75% (5 December 2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 31

8.68% (31 December 2010 est.)

**Commercial bank prime lending rate:**

11% (31 December 2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 69

12% (31 December 2012 est.)

**Stock of narrow money:**

\$47.8 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 47

\$45.33 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

**Stock of broad money:**

\$191.2 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 38

\$183.6 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

**Stock of domestic credit:**

\$163.6 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 45

\$192.5 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

**Market value of publicly traded shares:**

\$63.49 billion (23 January 2014 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 50

\$58.01 billion (31 December 2012)

\$48.68 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

**Current account balance:**

-\$6.035 billion (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 172

-\$9.136 billion (2012 est.)

**Exports:**

\$24.81 billion (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 71

\$24.93 billion (2012 est.)

**Exports - commodities:**

crude oil and petroleum products, cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals, processed food

**Exports - partners:**

Italy 7.9%, India 6.9%, US 6.8%, Saudi Arabia 6.2%, Turkey 5.3%, Libya 4.9% (2012)

**Imports:**

\$59.22 billion (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 50**

\$60.26 billion (2012 est.)

#### **Imports - commodities:**

machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, wood products, fuels

#### **Imports - partners:**

China 9.5%, US 7.6%, Germany 6.7%, Russia 5.3%, Ukraine 5.3%, Turkey 5.1%, Italy 5% (2012)

#### **Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:**

\$17.03 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 63**

\$14.93 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

#### **Debt - external:**

\$48.76 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 63**

\$38.69 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

#### **Stock of direct foreign investment - at home:**

\$76.76 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 48**

\$75.41 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

#### **Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad:**

\$6.475 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 61**

\$6.285 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

#### **Exchange rates:**

Egyptian pounds (EGP) per US dollar -

6.91 (2013 est.)

6.0608 (2012 est.)

5.6219 (2010 est.)

5.545 (2009)

5.4 (2008)

### **Energy :: Egypt**

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#### **Electricity - production:**

138.7 billion kWh (2011 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 27**

#### **Electricity - consumption:**

122.4 billion kWh (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 27**

#### **Electricity - exports:**

1.595 billion kWh (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 47**

#### **Electricity - imports:**

156 million kWh (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 90**

#### **Electricity - installed generating capacity:**

26.91 million kW (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 30**

#### **Electricity - from fossil fuels:**

87.6% of total installed capacity (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 83**

#### **Electricity - from nuclear fuels:**

0% of total installed capacity (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 80**

#### **Electricity - from hydroelectric plants:**

10.4% of total installed capacity (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 113**

**Electricity - from other renewable sources:**

2% of total installed capacity (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 68**

**Crude oil - production:**

720,000 bbl/day (2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 28**

**Crude oil - exports:**

85,000 bbl/day (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 40**

**Crude oil - imports:**

48,740 bbl/day (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 58**

**Crude oil - proved reserves:**

4.4 billion bbl (1 January 2013 es)

**country comparison to the world: 25**

**Refined petroleum products - production:**

602,600 bbl/day (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 28**

**Refined petroleum products - consumption:**

816,300 bbl/day (2011 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 23**

**Refined petroleum products - exports:**

90,050 bbl/day (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 47**

**Refined petroleum products - imports:**

164,200 bbl/day (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 35**

**Natural gas - production:**

61.26 billion cu m (2011 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 16**

**Natural gas - consumption:**

46.17 billion cu m (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 20**

**Natural gas - exports:**

10.51 billion cu m (2011 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 24**

**Natural gas - imports:**

0 cu m (2011 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 186**

**Natural gas - proved reserves:**

2.186 trillion cu m (1 January 2013 es)

**country comparison to the world: 16**

**Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:**

201.7 million Mt (2011 est.)

**country comparison to the world: 29**

**Communications :: Egypt**

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**Telephones - main lines in use:**

8.557 million (2012)

**country comparison to the world: 23**

**Telephones - mobile cellular:**

96.8 million (2012)

**country comparison to the world:** 16

#### Telephone system:

**general assessment:** underwent extensive upgrading during 1990s; principal centers at Alexandria, Cairo, Al Mansurah, Ismailia, Suez, and Tanta are connected by coaxial cable and microwave radio relay

**domestic:** largest fixed-line system in the region; as of 2011 there were multiple mobile-cellular networks with a total of roughly 83 million subscribers

**international:** country code - 20; landing point for Aletar, the SEA-ME-WE-3 and SEA-ME-WE-4 submarine cable networks, Link Around the Globe (FLAG) Falcon and FLAG FEA; satellite earth stations - 4 (2 Intelsat - Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean, 1 Arabsat, and 1 Inmarsat); tropospheric scatter to Sudan; microwave radio relay to Israel; a participant in Medarabtel (2011)

#### Broadcast media:

mix of state-run and private broadcast media; state-run TV operates 2 national and 6 regional terrestrial networks as well as a few satellite channels; about 20 private satellite channels and a large number of Arabic satellite channels are available via subscription; state-run radio operates about 70 stations belonging to 8 networks; 2 privately owned radio stations operational (2008)

#### Internet country code:

.eg

#### Internet hosts:

200,430 (2012)

**country comparison to the world:** 71

#### Internet users:

20.136 million (2009)

**country comparison to the world:** 21

### Transportation :: Egypt

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#### Airports:

83 (2013)

**country comparison to the world:** 65

#### Airports - with paved runways:

**total:** 72

**over 3,047 m:** 15

**2,438 to 3,047 m:** 36

**1,524 to 2,437 m:** 15

**under 914 m:** 6 (2013)

#### Airports - with unpaved runways:

**total:** 11

**2,438 to 3,047 m:** 1

**1,524 to 2,437 m:** 3

**914 to 1,523 m:** 4

**under 914 m:**

3 (2013)

#### Heliports:

7 (2013)

#### Pipelines:

condensate 486 km; condensate/gas 74 km; gas 7,986 km; liquid petroleum gas 957 km; oil 5,225 km; oil/gas/water 37 km; refined products 895 km; water 65 km (2013)

#### Railways:

**total:** 5,083 km

**country comparison to the world:** 34

**standard gauge:** 5,083 km 1.435-m gauge (62 km electrified) (2009)

#### Roadways:

**total:** 137,430 km

**country comparison to the world:** 37

**paved:** 126,742 km (includes 838 km of expressways)

**unpaved:** 10,688 km (2010)

#### Waterways:

3,500 km (includes the Nile River, Lake Nasser, Alexandria-Cairo Waterway, and numerous smaller canals in Nile Delta; the Suez Canal (193.5 km including approaches) is navigable by oceangoing vessels drawing up to 17.68 m) (2011)

**country comparison to the world:** 30

## Merchant marine:

**total:** 67

**country comparison to the world:** 62

**by type:** bulk carrier 16, cargo 20, container 3, passenger/cargo 7, petroleum tanker 12, roll on/roll off 9

**foreign-owned:** 13 (Denmark 1, France 1, Greece 8, Jordan 2, Lebanon 1)

**registered in other countries:** 42 (Cambodia 4, Georgia 7, Honduras 2, Liberia 3, Malta 1, Marshall Islands 1, Moldova 5, Panama 11, Saint Kitts and Nevis 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 2, Saudi Arabia 1, Sierra Leone 3, unknown 1) (2010)

## Ports and terminals:

**major seaport(s):** Mediterranean Sea - Alexandria, Damietta, El Dekheila, Port Said; Gulf of Suez - Suez

**oil/gas terminal(s):** Ain Sukhna terminal, Sidi Kerir terminal

**container port(s) (TEUs):** Alexandria (1,108,826), Port Said(East) (2,617,043), Port Said(West) (1,138,753)

## Military :: Egypt

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### Military branches:

Army, Navy, Egyptian Air Force (Al-Quwwat al-Jawwiya il-Misriya), Egyptian Air Defense Command (2013)

### Military service age and obligation:

18-30 years of age for male conscript military service; service obligation - 18-36 months, followed by a 9-year reserve obligation; voluntary enlistment possible from age 16 (2012)

### Manpower available for military service:

**males age 16-49:** 21,012,199

**females age 16-49:** 20,145,021 (2010 est.)

### Manpower fit for military service:

**males age 16-49:** 18,060,543

**females age 16-49:** 17,244,838 (2010 est.)

### Manpower reaching militarily significant age annually:

**male:** 783,405

**female:** 748,647 (2010 est.)

### Military expenditures:

1.72% of GDP (2012)

**country comparison to the world:** 49

1.86% of GDP (2011)

1.72% of GDP (2010)

## Transnational Issues :: Egypt

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### Disputes - international:

Sudan claims but Egypt de facto administers security and economic development of Halaib region north of the 22nd parallel boundary; Egypt no longer shows its administration of the Bir Tawil trapezoid in Sudan on its maps; Gazan breaches in the security wall with Egypt in January 2008 highlight difficulties in monitoring the Sinai border; Saudi Arabia claims Egyptian-administered islands of Tiran and Sanafir

### Refugees and internally displaced persons:

**refugees (country of origin):** 70,028 (West Bank and Gaza Strip); 12,124 (Sudan); 5,703 (Iraq) (2012); 7,957 (Somalia) (2013); 136,512 (Syria) (2014)

**stateless persons:** 60 (2012)

### Illicit drugs:

transit point for cannabis, heroin, and opium moving to Europe, Israel, and North Africa; transit stop for Nigerian drug couriers; concern as money laundering site due to lax enforcement of financial regulations