



## Overall performance

Egypt has undergone significant economic reforms aimed at attracting investment and encouraging private-sector led growth. Egypt has a strong PPP procurement process in place that supports a fair and competitive market. Despite improvements in the planning of projects, there is scope to provide more guidance around national infrastructure projects.

Drivers	Rank (1/6)	Rank change (2017-20)	Score (1/100)	Emerging	Aspiring	Contender	Top performer	Global leader
Governance	45	↑ 3	51					
Regulatory frameworks	61	↑ 6	50					
Permits	62	↓ 3	48					
Planning	61	↓ 1	41					
Procurement	42	↓ 7	74					
Activity	51	↓ 2	27					
Funding capacity	67	—	20					
Financial markets	58	↑ 3	26					

## Egypt at a glance



**\$3,047**  
GDP per capita  
(USD, 2019)



**99.2 million**  
Population  
(2019)



**3.8% of GDP**  
Infrastructure investment  
(2019 estimate)



**1.8% of GDP**  
Infrastructure gap  
(2019 estimate)



**73.1**  
Infrastructure quality  
(0-100, 100 is best, 2019)



**\$354 million**  
Private infrastructure investment  
(5-year average, USD, 2019)

## Top performing metrics



84.4/100

### Financial stability

Egypt's economic reforms have helped strengthen economic growth and reduce public debt. These reforms also helped to increase foreign reserves which can provide a stable base to attract investment in infrastructure. The long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are to be determined.



72.4/100

### Time required to start a business

According to the World Bank, the time required to start a business in Egypt is now 12.5 days following Egypt reviewing and simplifying the procedures to establish a business in 2018. Shorter times to set up businesses can ease businesses entry, including for new infrastructure entities.



72/100

### Procurement of PPPs

Egypt has a competitive selection process in place for the procurement of PPPs which is overseen by the Supreme Committee for Public Private Partnership Affairs. This is designed to ensure the process is fair and transparent which can help drive value for money.

## Opportunities to grow



No

### Published project pipeline

Egypt does not currently have an infrastructure pipeline of projects. The addition of an infrastructure pipeline could help provide infrastructure participants with a clear indication of prospective and confirmed infrastructure activity.



No

### Published infrastructure plan

Egypt does not have a national or sub-national infrastructure plan. The addition of an infrastructure plan could highlight infrastructure challenges and opportunities for investment, as well as detail the government's planned responses.



5.2/100

### Stocks traded

At 6% of GDP, Egypt's value of stocks traded is lower than the Lower Middle Income Countries' average of 15% of GDP. As this indicator measures the liquidity of equities, it is important to infrastructure investors to know they can exit investments at appropriate points.

For guidance on how to improve these metrics, please see the [Egypt Country Page](#) on the InfraCompass website.



## ECONOMY OVERVIEW

GDP (\$US billion, 2019)	302.3	Population (million, 2019)	99.2	Unemployment rate (2019)	11.3%
GDP per capita (\$US, 2019)	3,047	Urbanisation ratio (2018)	43.0%	Inflation rate (2019)	13.9%
GDP growth rate (annual, 2019)	5.5%	Gross Government Debt (% of GDP, 2019)	85.0%	Digital Adoption Index (0-1 best, 2016)	0.53
GDP per capita growth rate (annual, 2019)	18.4%	Sovereign risk rating (2019)	30	Gini coefficient (0-100 worst, 2015)	31.8

## METRIC SCORES

The below metrics are normalised so that they all range from 0 to 100. For original metrics and data sources, please see <https://infracompass.github.org/>

GOVERNANCE		REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS		PERMITS	
Post-completion reviews?	Yes -	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	44.9 ↑	Cost to start a business	59.2 ↑
Infrastructure or PPP unit/agency?	Yes -	Prevalence of foreign ownership	45.4 ↑	Dealing with construction permits	45.2 ↓
Recovery rate	23.3 ↓	Product market regulation, network sectors	54.2 <sup>^</sup> -	Quality of land administration	30 ↑
Rule of law	41.8 ↑	Regulatory (including competition) quality	32.7 ↑	Registering property	32.1 -
Shareholder governance	60 ↑	Strength of insolvency framework	59.4 ↑	Time required to start a business	72.4 ↑
Political stability and absence of violence	30.6 ↑	Investment promotion agency?	Yes -		
PLANNING		PROCUREMENT		ACTIVITY	
Published project pipeline?	No -	Average procurement duration – transaction RFP	60.4 <sup>^</sup> ↑	Infrastructure investment	66.3 ↑
Published infrastructure plan?	No -	Degree of transparency in public procurement	50 -	Private infrastructure investment	10.7 ↑
Preparation of PPPs	71 ↑	Published procurement guidelines?	Yes -	Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals	22.4 ↓
Economic analysis assessment?	Yes -	Procurement of PPPs	72 -	Value of closed infrastructure deals with foreign equity sponsorship	10.5 ↓
Market sounding and/or assessment?	Yes -	PPP contract management	71 -		
Environmental impact analysis?	Yes -				

## FUNDING CAPACITY

## FINANCIAL MARKETS

GDP per capita	3.9 ↓	Domestic credit to private sector	12.3 ↓
Gross government debt	33.5 ↑	Financing through local equity market	54.9 ↑
Long term GDP growth trend	36.1 ↓	Stocks traded	5.2 ↑
Summary credit rating	30 ↑	Financial depth	26.5 ↓
		Financial stability	84.4 ↓

**Drawing on data from:** International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, World Economic Forum, IJ Global, CEPII, Oxford Economics, Trading Economics, and Deloitte.

## Metric key:

↑ Increase from InfraCompass 2017   ↓ Decrease from InfraCompass 2017   - No change from InfraCompass 2017

## Note:

'Top performing metrics' are the metrics with the highest score out of 100.

'Opportunities to grow' are generally the metrics with the lowest weighted score out of 100.

<sup>^</sup>Denotes interpolated metric data. See Technical Appendix for further explanation on the interpolation techniques.