



EGYPT'S GDP GROWTH RATE DURING Q3 OF FY 2024/2025

- The Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation announced that the Egyptian economy continued its robust recovery, with real gross domestic product (GDP) growth accelerating to 4.77% in the third quarter of FY2024/2025 — the highest quarterly rate in three years — up from 2.2% in the same quarter last year. This pushed average growth for the first nine months of the fiscal year to 4.2%, compared to 2.4% during the same period a year earlier. This robust performance signals a sustained recovery and growing resilience of the economy amid global uncertainties. The strong outturn reflects the continued implementation of the reform agenda, under the National Structural Reform Program, which is instrumental in maintaining macroeconomic stability, improving the governance of public investment, enhancing economic competitiveness, and expanding private sector participation.
- Economic growth in the third quarter of FY2024/2025 was underpinned by a solid expansion across several key sectors. Notably, non-oil manufacturing, tourism, and telecommunications sector maintained their upward trajectory. Nonetheless, certain sectors continued to face headwinds—most prominently the Suez Canal, which remained under pressure due to persistent geopolitical tensions, and the extractives sector.
- Amid continued efforts to boost productivity and drive export-led growth, sectoral growth showed strong performance across key tradable sectors, with notable accelerations in tourism (23%), non-oil manufacturing (16.03%), and telecommunications (14.7%). This momentum was supported by solid expansion in financial intermediation, insurance, electricity, wholesale and retail trade, and construction sectors.
- The non-oil manufacturing sector continued its recovery, recording positive growth for the fourth consecutive quarter, reaching 16% during Q3 FY 2024/2025, marking a clear rebound from the contraction of around 4% recorded in the same period of the previous fiscal year. This sector was the largest contributor to GDP growth during the quarter, adding 1.9 percentage points to the overall rate. The strong performance aligns with ongoing efforts to boost investment in the industrial sector and provide targeted incentives to support industrial activity.



- **The manufacturing sector growth was also associated with a notable improvement in export performance, as exports of finished goods recorded an annual increase of 12.7% during the third quarter, reinforcing the role of the industrial sector as a key driver of growth. The ready-made garments sector stands out as a prime example, having achieved annual growth exceeding 23% during the same period, benefiting from shifts in the global trade landscape. This reflects the resilience of the ready-made garments sector and its ability to respond swiftly to global demand.**
- **On the other hand, some economic activities continued to decline in the Q3 FY 2024/2025. Suez Canal activity declined by 23.1% during the quarter, although at a slower pace compared to the same quarter of the previous year, which witnessed a sharper contraction of 51.6%. This earlier decline was triggered by the onset of reduced vessel traffic due to escalating geopolitical tensions. These disruptions have continued to weigh on canal revenues to date.**
- **Similarly, the extractives sector continued to decline, recording a 10.38% decline due to a slowdown in the oil and natural gas sub-sectors. However, investment in new discoveries and field development is expected to gain traction in the coming period, supporting future production capacity and mitigating the sector's downturn.**
- **On the expenditure side, growth was notably supported by net exports, which contributed approximately 2.7 percentage points to overall GDP growth. This positive contribution was driven by strong expansion in both goods and services exports, with total exports rising by 54.4%—significantly outpacing the 18.7% increase in imports.**
- **Moreover, private investment accelerated at constant prices by 24.2% year-on-year during the third quarter of FY2024/2025, exceeding public investment for the third consecutive quarter and accounting for 62.8% of total implemented investments (excluding inventory). However, this increase was not sufficient to offset the sharp decline in public investment, which contracted by 45.6% year-on-year at constant prices. As a result, the overall contribution of investment to GDP growth was negative, reducing the overall growth rate by approximately 2.44 percentage points. Meanwhile, the share of public investment continued declining registering 37.2%, reflecting the government's strategic shift toward restructuring capital expenditure, enhancing the governance of public investment, and creating greater space for private sector participation.**



- **High-frequency indicators underscore a continued recovery of economic activity in Egypt during the third quarter. The industrial production index (excluding crude oil and petroleum products) grew by 16.03% in Q3 FY2024/2025, rebounding from an 11% contraction a year earlier. This recovery was led by strong output in key industries such as motor vehicles (93%), ready-made garments (58%), beverages (34%), paper (20%), and textiles (17%).**
- **Similarly, the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) points to a sustained recovery in private sector activity during the third quarter of fiscal year 2024/2025. At the beginning of 2025, the PMI recorded 50.7 points—its highest level in 50 months. In February, the index remained above the neutral threshold, registering 50.1 points, indicating continued improvement in the performance of Egypt's non-oil private sector. Although it declined slightly in March to 49.2 points, it remained close to the neutral level, reflecting relative stability and a continued recovery trend.**
- **Building on this momentum, and as part of the government's ongoing efforts to strengthen economic recovery and lay the foundation for sustainable growth, the Parliament approved the Economic and Social Development Plan for FY2025/2026 in June 2025, after its initial submission on April 15. The plan projects a real GDP growth of 4.5%, and maintains the ceiling for public investments, which is capped at EGP 1.154 trillion in FY2025/2026. This comes within the broader efforts to rationalize and strengthen the governance of public spending in a way that supports macroeconomic stability, while also expanding the role of the private sector and foreign direct investment in financing development projects. The plan also places strong emphasis on advancing human development sectors, with around 47% allocated to health, education, and social services of treasury-funded public investments. This focus reflects the government's deep commitment to investing in human capital as the cornerstone of achieving inclusive and sustainable development.**
- **Despite ongoing global uncertainties, preliminary data suggest that Egypt's real GDP growth in the fiscal year 2024/2025 is on track to surpass the initial target of 4%, supported by a rebound in private investments and a solid recovery in non-oil manufacturing activity. Average growth for the first nine months of the fiscal year reached 4.2%, pointing to stronger-than-expected momentum in the real economy.**

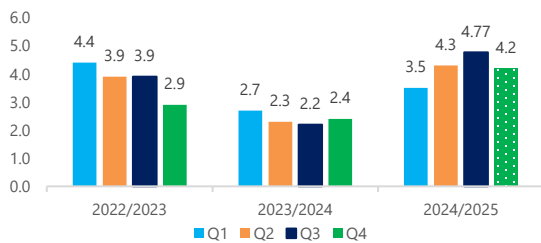


- **Although the outbreak of the war between Israel and Iran on June 13, 2025 initially raised concerns over regional spillovers and volatility in global markets, the actual impact on oil, commodity, and financial markets has so far been relatively contained. This has reinforced the government’s decision to maintain its FY2025/2026 growth projection of 4.5%, as outlined in the Economic and Social Development Plan, while remaining vigilant in monitoring geopolitical developments and reassessing risks as needed.**



Egypt’s GDP records a growth rate of 4.77% during the third quarter of fiscal year 2024/2025, compared to a growth rate of 2.2% in the corresponding quarter of fiscal year 2023/2024. This growth occurred in the context of the Egyptian government’s policies aimed at maintain macroeconomic stability, couples with enhanced governance of public investment. The ongoing implementation of the National Structural Reform Program has also been instrumental in diversifying economic growth drivers, enhancing competitiveness, strengthening the governance of public investment, and encouraging greater private sector engagement. These efforts have been reflected across several key economic sectors, most notably non-oil manufacturing, financial intermediation, insurance, telecommunications, and tourism.

Figure 1: Quarterly Growth Rates of GDP at Constant Prices (FY2022/2023 – 2024/2025)

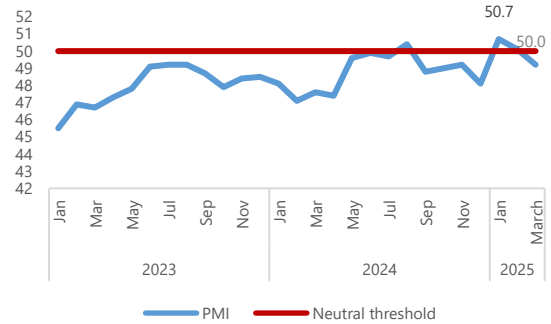


Source: Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation

As for high-frequency indicators, the Purchasing Managers’ Index (PMI) points to the continued recovery of private sector activity during the third quarter of fiscal year 2024/2025. At the beginning of 2025, the PMI recorded 50.7 points—its

highest level in 50 months—indicating a rebound in the performance of Egypt’s non-oil private sector, driven by improved domestic market conditions and easing cost pressures. In February, the index remained above the neutral threshold, registering 50.1 points, reflecting ongoing improvement supported by the upward trend observed in January 2025, during which firms reported a continued recovery in customer demand. However, in March, PMI witnessed a slight decline, though it remained close to the neutral level, recording 49.2 points (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Purchasing Managers Index (2023 – 2025)



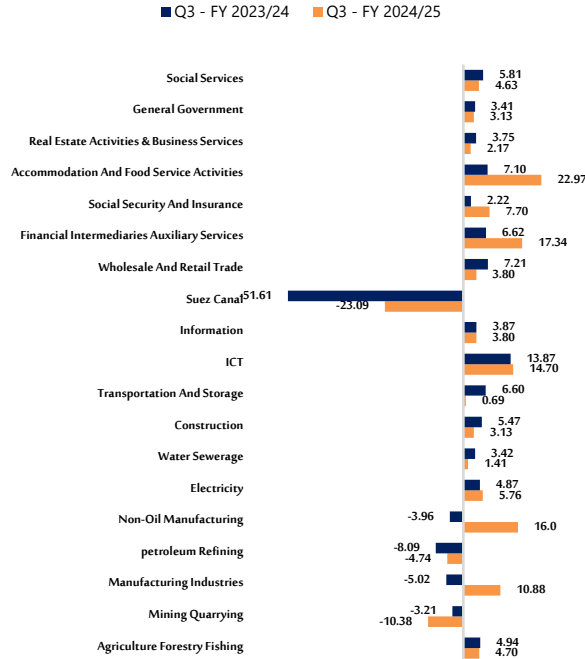
Source: S&P Global

Sectoral Growth Rate in Q3 of FY 2024/2025

In light of the reform policies adopted by the Egyptian government, several major economic activities witness an improvement in economic performance (Figure 3).

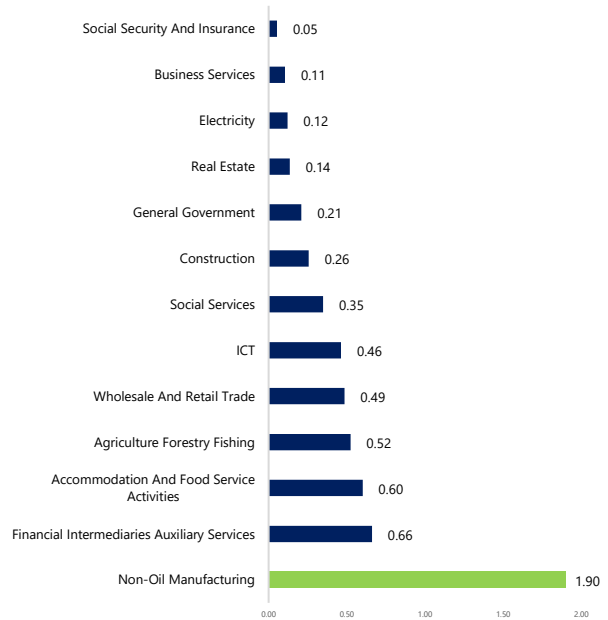


Figure 3: Quarterly Sectoral Growth Rate (%) (FY2023/2024 - 2024/2025)



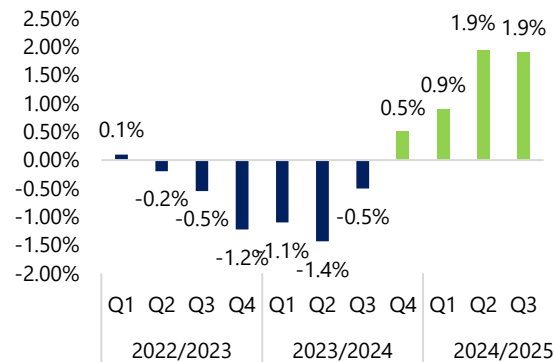
The growth observed in the third quarter was reflected in the continued recovery of **the non-oil manufacturing activity**, which recorded a growth rate of 16.03 % during the third quarter of fiscal year 2024/2025, compared to a contraction of 3.96% in the same period of the previous fiscal year. This recovery aligns with efforts to boost investment in the industrial sector and to provide greater facilitation for industrial activities, including customs clearance measures for raw materials and intermediate goods used in manufacturing, which have supported increased industrial output. The non-oil manufacturing sector was the largest contributor to GDP growth during the quarter, accounting for 1.9 percentage points out of a total growth rate of 4.77% (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Contribution to GDP Growth (pp) during Q3 FY2024/2025



Source: Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation

Figure 5: Contribution of the non-oil manufacturing sector to GDP Growth (pp)

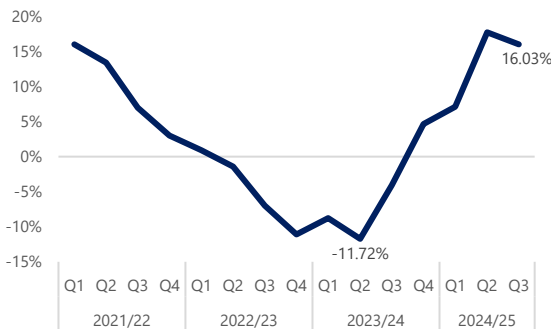


Source: Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation



The growth in manufacturing activity was driven by increased industrial production, as reflected in the notable rise of the Manufacturing Production Index (excluding crude oil and petroleum products), which recorded an average growth rate of 16.03% during the third quarter of fiscal year 2024/2025 (Figure 6). Significant growth was observed across several industries, including motor vehicles (93%), ready-made garments (58%), beverages (34%), paper manufacturing (20%), and textiles (17%).

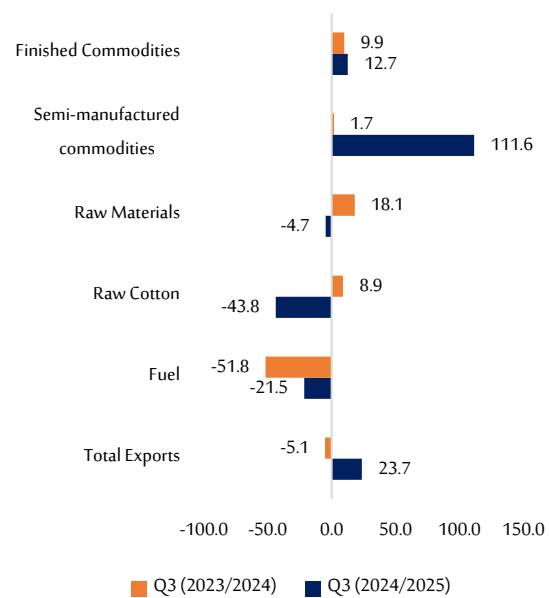
Figure 6 Industrial Production Index Quarterly Growth Rate (excluding crude oil and petroleum refining)



Source: CAPMAS

In addition to the above, Egypt's exports of semi-manufactured and finished goods recorded notable growth during the third quarter. Semi-finished exports—which accounted for 31.9% of total merchandise exports—increased by 111.6% during the third quarter of fiscal year 2024/2025 compared to the same quarter of the previous fiscal year. Finished goods exports—which represented 48.6% of total merchandise exports—also grew by 12.7%. This was driven by significant increases in several categories, including ready-made garments (23.7%), perfumes and cosmetics (21.9%), miscellaneous edible preparations (21.5%), cotton fabrics (9.6%), and pharmaceuticals (9.3%).

Figure 7 Egyptian exports by degree of manufacturing (percent change)

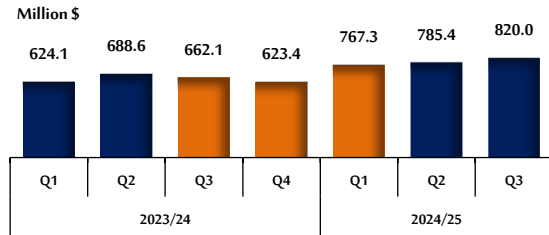


Source: CAPMAS

Egypt's export data for ready-made garments points to promising opportunities amid ongoing shifts in the global trade landscape. The sector witnessed a notable acceleration in export growth during the 2024/2025 fiscal year, recording an annual increase of over 23.7% in the third quarter compared to the same period of the previous year (Figure 8). This positive performance is attributed to Egypt's ability to capitalize on international trade tensions and the growing trend among importers to diversify their supply sources—underscoring the resilience of the ready-made garments sector and its capacity to respond swiftly to global demand.



Figure 8 Ready Made garments Exports



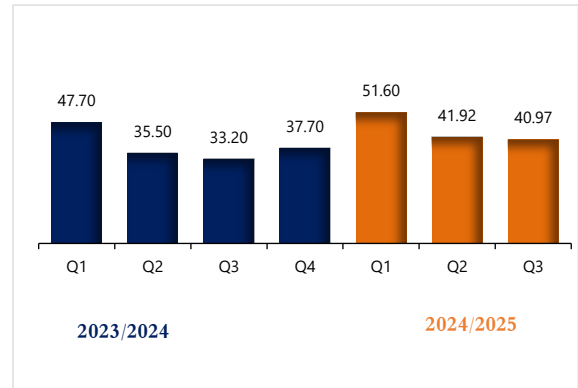
Source: CAPMAS

Several economic activities continued to achieve positive growth rates during the third quarter of fiscal year 2024/2025. In this context, the tourism (**restaurants and hotels**) activity recorded a growth rate of 23%, as the number of tourist arrivals rose to 3.94 million during the third quarter of the current fiscal year, compared to 3.79 million in the same quarter of the previous fiscal year. Additionally, the number of tourist nights increased to 40.97 million nights, up from 33.17 million nights in the corresponding quarter of the previous year (Figure 9).

This growth was supported by the contribution of new infrastructure projects, including the construction of modern roads and transportation hubs, and the expansion of the electric transport network—which have facilitated mobility across various tourist destinations and positively impacted the increase in overnight stays. Furthermore, plans are underway to expand hotel capacity by adding between 40,000 to 50,000 new

rooms this year, representing an estimated annual growth of 20%.

Figure 9 Tourist Nights (in million)



Source: CAPMAS

The **telecommunications and information technology sector** recorded a growth rate of 14.7% during the third quarter of fiscal year 2024/2025. This coincided with the launch of Wi-Fi Calling services in January 2025 to enhance communication quality in areas with weak coverage. Additionally, more than 3,000 mobile towers were constructed in 2024 as part of a broader plan to provide full coverage across highways and villages targeted under the "Decent Life" initiative by mid-year.

Digital financial services also witnessed significant expansion, with the number of mobile wallets increasing by 31% in Q3 of 2024/2025 compared to the same period in 2023/2024, reaching 43.7 million wallets. The number of financial transactions executed through these wallets rose by 61%, while the total value of transactions increased by 63%, amounting to EGP 859.2 billion.

Furthermore, the **insurance activity** recorded notable growth during the quarter, reaching 7.7%, compared to 2.2% during the



corresponding quarter of the 2023/2024 fiscal year. Total premiums for property and life insurance increased to EGP 30.33 billion, compared to EGP 22.05 billion in the corresponding quarter of the previous year—reflecting a growth rate of 37.6%. Additionally, the value of investments held by private insurance funds amounted to approximately EGP 6.5 billion during the third quarter, mainly in the form of investment certificates, deposits, and mutual fund units.

The **agriculture activity** recorded positive growth of 4.7% during the third quarter of fiscal year 2024/2025, supported by increased production in livestock, crops, and fisheries. In fiscal year 2023/2024, livestock production rose by 12.3% compared to the previous year, driven by programs aimed at improving cattle and buffalo breeds. These efforts contributed to higher production of meat and dairy products and helped narrow the import gap. Specifically, the production of slaughtered livestock increased by 7.1%, poultry meat by 10.9%, and dairy production saw a substantial rise of 15.7%.

In the third quarter of 2024/2025, agricultural exports also increased by 500,000 tons compared to the same period of the previous year. Egypt currently ranks first globally in the export of citrus fruits and frozen strawberries, and holds leading positions in the export of onions, garlic, potatoes, and tomatoes.

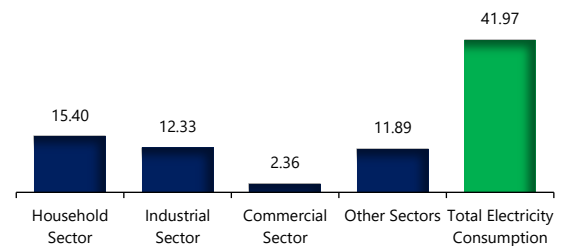
The **construction** activity also recorded a growth rate of 3.13%, reflecting the government's ongoing efforts to implement development projects, particularly in infrastructure, public utilities, and housing. In January 2025, Egypt's real estate market witnessed the launch of 12 new real estate projects in the newly developed cities in East and West Cairo, with New Cairo and the New Administrative Capital at the forefront. Regarding building materials, cement sales rose to 10.8

million tons, compared to 9.9 million tons during the same period of the previous fiscal year—achieving a growth rate of 8.6%.

The electricity activity recorded a significant growth rate of 5.76%, driven by an increase in electricity consumption, which reached 41.97 gigawatt/hour during the third quarter of fiscal year 2024/2025, compared to 39.67 gigawatt/hour in the same quarter of the previous fiscal year.

In this context, household electricity consumption rose from 14.2 to 15.4 gigawatt/hour, marking a growth rate of 8.1%. Industrial consumption increased from 11.7 to 12.3 gigawatt/hour, with a growth rate of 5%. Similarly, commercial consumption rose from 2 to 2.4 gigawatt/hour, reflecting a growth of 16.3%. As for other entities, electricity usage grew from 11.7 to 11.9 gigawatt/hour, achieving a growth rate of 2% (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Electricity Consumption (Gigawatt/hour) during Q3 of FY 2024/2025



Source: Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC)

In addition to the aforementioned activities, financial intermediation, social services, wholesale and retail trade, and general government activities all recorded positive growth rates of 17.34%, 4.63%, 3.8%, and 3.13%, respectively.



On the other hand, **some sectors recorded negative growth rates** during the third quarter of fiscal year 2024/2025. Among these was the Suez Canal activity, which contracted by 23.1%, compared to a contraction rate of 51.6% in the same quarter of the previous fiscal year, which marked the beginning of the downturn in vessel traffic due to escalating geopolitical tensions. These tensions have continued to exert downward pressure on canal revenues.

In this context, canal revenues declined by 19% to reach USD 0.90 billion in the current quarter, compared to approximately USD 1.1 billion in the same quarter of the previous fiscal year.

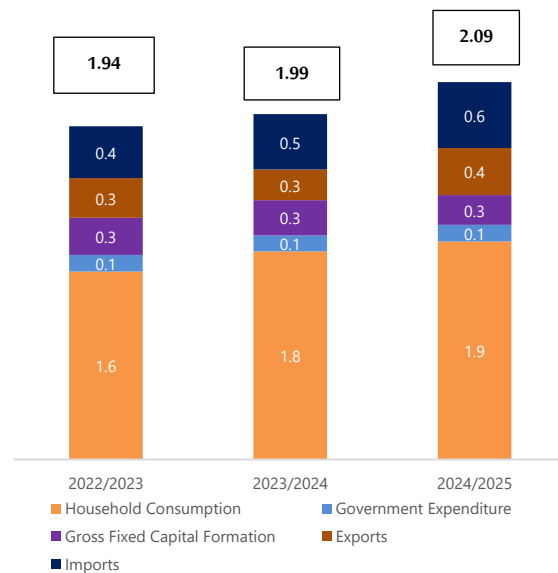
Furthermore, the total tonnage of vessels transiting the canal dropped by 23% during the third quarter, reaching 115.6 million tons compared to approximately 150.3 million tons in the same quarter of the previous fiscal year, according to data from the Suez Canal Authority.

The output of the **extractive activity** also continued to decline, contracting by 10.38% due to the downturn in both petroleum and natural gas activities during the third quarter of fiscal year 2024/2025. Petroleum activity declined by 9.52%, while natural gas activity contracted by 20.5%. Domestic production of crude oil, condensates, and butane dropped to 6.5 million tons during this quarter, compared to approximately 7.2 million tons in the corresponding quarter of fiscal year 2023/2024, reflecting a decline of 9.52%. Likewise, domestic natural gas production fell to approximately 8 million tons during the quarter, down from 10.1 million tons in the same quarter of the previous fiscal year, representing a decline of 20.5%. This decrease was primarily attributed to the reduced investment in field development, amidst ongoing payments of dues to foreign partners.

GDP by Expenditure Components

The gross domestic product (GDP) recorded 4.56 trillion EGP at current prices during the third quarter of the fiscal year 2024/25. In constant prices, the GDP stood at 2.09 trillion EGP during the same period (see Figure 11).

Figure 11; GDP components in Constant Prices for Q3 (Trillion EGP) (2022/23 – 2024/25)



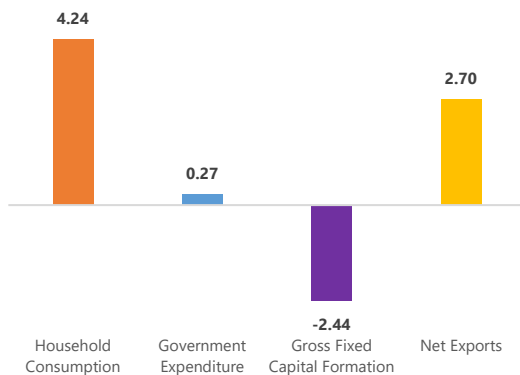
Source: Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation.

This growth was largely driven by net exports, reflecting an improved foreign trade performance compared to previous periods. **Exports** increased by 54.4%, outpacing the 18.7% rise in **imports**, resulting in a positive contribution of 2.7 percentage points to overall GDP growth. **Government Expenditure** contributed approximately 0.27 percentage points to growth. Conversely, **Investment** recorded the lowest contribution to growth, at -2.44 percentage points (Figure 12).



The decline in **investment contribution** is attributed to a significant drop in **public investment** at constant prices, which decreased by 45.6% compared to the same quarter of the previous fiscal year 2023/2024. The value of **private investment** increased by 24.2% at constant prices, however, this rise was insufficient to offset the fall in public investment, leading to a negative net contribution to overall growth.

Figure 12: Contribution to GDP Growth by Expenditure Components in Percentage Points (Q3 FY2024/25)



Source: Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation.

Foreign trade data for the third quarter of the fiscal year 2024/2025 reveal a significant increase in exports, achieving a growth rate of 32.7% compared to the same quarter of the previous fiscal year 2023/2024. This notable increase is primarily attributable to exports of Industrial supplies manufactured domestically which accounted for over half of total exports, achieving a substantial growth rate of 74.2%. Followed by the Capital goods category (excluding transportation equipment) with almost 34.6% growth rate. Also, exports of manufactured food goods for consumption increased by 19% in addition to Raw Food commodities (for either industry or consumption) with 15% growth rate. These figures collectively reflect the **growing competitiveness of the local industry** in foreign

markets. In contrast, exports of some commodities have decreased, such as fuel and oil (both crude and manufactured), declined by nearly 48%, and exports of transportation spare parts decreased by about 29.6%.

On the import side, the Egyptian imports of goods and services increased by 17.9%, primarily driven by a 48% increase in imports of capital goods (excluding transportation equipment), a 44% rise in manufactured fuels and oils, and a 19% increase in manufactured industrial supplies, all compared to the corresponding quarter in fiscal year 2023/2024. Conversely, it is noted that imports of industrial supplies preliminary decreased by 16%, and Raw food commodities for the industrial sector fell by 13%. This dual trend reflects a strategic move towards greater reliance on local production and intermediate goods as an alternative to imports, aiming to reduce the overall import bill.

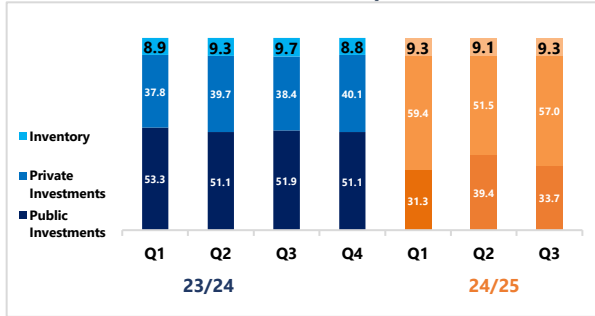
Regarding **total investments**, the recent data reveal notable shifts in Egypt's investment structure, particularly since the beginning of fiscal year 2024/2025. These changes reflect the government's efforts to restructure public investments and enhance the role of the private sector as a primary driver of economic activity. This trend is clearly demonstrated by the evolution of investment values and their distribution between the public and private sectors.

Total investment declined from EGP 299.2 billion at constant prices in the third quarter of fiscal year 2023/24 to EGP 250.5 billion in the third quarter of 2024/25. This decrease is due to a reduction in public investments, which fell from EGP 155.3 billion at constant prices in the third quarter of the fiscal year 2023/24 to EGP 84.5 billion in the third quarter of the current fiscal year, with public investments constituting approximately 33.7% of total investments in this quarter. On the other hand, private investments increase from EGP 115 billion to EGP 142.8 billion at constant prices,



accounting for approximately 57% of total investments.

Figure 13: Investments (%) (FY2023/24 - FY2024/25)

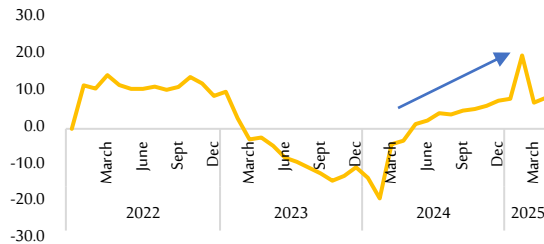


Source: Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation

This decline in public investment reflects the country's investment landscape shift, governance and rationalizing public investments, while simultaneously promoting private investment and stimulating the private sector's role in driving economic growth which aligns with ongoing economic reform policies (Figure 13).

The recovery in private investments also coincided with the continued rebound in real domestic credit growth directed to the private business sector, which averaged around 11.7% during the third quarter of the 2024/2025 fiscal year, before recording an annual growth rate of 8% by the end of April 2025 (Figure 14). Recent data also indicates that the industrial sector accounted for the largest share of credit granted to the private sector, at 43%. Credit growth to the private sector is expected to continue accelerating in the coming period, supported by the Central Bank's initiation of an easing cycle, which is set to enhance the private sector's ability to access the necessary financing for expansion and investment.

Figure 14: Real Growth Rate of Domestic Credit Directed to the Private Business Sector



Preliminary data suggest that Egypt's real GDP growth in FY2024/2025 is on track to surpass the initial target of 4%, supported by a rebound in private investments and a solid recovery in non-oil manufacturing activity. Average growth for the first nine months of the fiscal year reached 4.2%, pointing to stronger-than-expected momentum in the real economy.

While the outbreak of the war between Israel and Iran on June 13, 2025, initially raised concerns over regional spillovers and volatility in global markets, the actual impact on oil, commodity, and financial markets has so far been relatively contained. This has reinforced the government's decision to maintain its FY2025/2026 growth projection of 4.5%, as outlined in the Economic and Social Development Plan. Nevertheless, authorities remain attentive to evolving geopolitical risks and stand ready to reassess the outlook should external conditions deteriorate.



Table 1: GDP growth rate (at constant prices) (%)

Economic activities	2023/2024	2024/2025
	Q3	Q3
Agriculture Forestry Fishing	4.94	4.70
Mining Quarrying	-3.21	-10.38
A. Petroleum	-0.32	-9.52
B. Gas	-11.32	-20.50
c. Other Extraction	4.23	3.40
Manufacturing Industries	-5.02	10.88
petroleum Refining	-8.09	-4.74
Other Manufacturing	-3.96	16.03
Electricity	4.87	5.76
Water Sewerage	3.42	1.41
Construction	5.47	3.13
Transportation and Storage	6.60	0.7
Communication	13.87	14.70
Information	3.87	3.80
Suez Canal	-51.61	-23.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7.21	3.80
Financial Intermediaries Auxiliary Services	6.62	17.34
Social Security and Insurance	2.22	7.70
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	7.10	22.97
Real Estate Activities	3.75	2.17
A. Real Estate Ownership	3.44	1.74
B. Business Services	4.50	3.16
General Government	3.41	3.13
Social Services	5.81	4.63
A. Education	5.46	5.84
B. Health	6.06	3.99
C. Other Services	5.90	4.01
Total GDP (Total Gross Value Added)	2.13	4.75



Table 2: GDP at factor cost at current prices (EGP million)

Economic activities	2023/2024	2024/2025
	Q3	Q3
Agriculture Forestry Fishing	499,059.6	729,648.9
Mining Quarrying	270,613.3	291,489.3
A. Petroleum	125,158.9	120,720.9
B. Gas	85,584.9	78,741.1
c. Other Extraction	59,869.6	92,027.3
Manufacturing Industries	563,779.9	710,173.1
Petroleum Refining	126,217.2	172,618.8
Other Manufacturing	437,562.7	537,554.3
Electricity	57,918.6	75,457.1
Water Sewerage	16,652.7	16,963.7
Construction	343,280.0	455,877.6
Transportation and Storage	155,071.6	242,559.5
Communication	77,733.8	99,511.9
Information	11,786.1	13,654.7
Suez Canal	34,960.8	40,009.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	425,303.6	512,185.5
Financial Intermediaries Auxiliary Services	116,057.1	157,995.4
Social Security and Insurance	20,823.2	26,019.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	95,684.3	137,871.8
Real Estate Activities	277,045.7	307,524.6
A. Real Estate Ownership	183,996.0	206,413.4
B. Business Services	93,049.7	101,111.2
General Government	193,770.9	228,086.0
Social Services	230,189.3	288,786.0
A. Education	73,937.0	86,638.2
B. Health	94,715.2	128,670.0
C. Other Services	61,537.1	73,477.8
Total GDP (Total Gross Value Added)	3,389,730.6	4,333,814.0



Table 3: GDP by expenditure at current prices (EGP billion)

Component	Q3 23/24	Q3 24/25
Household Consumption	3196.3	4147.5
Government Expenditure	213.9	253.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	457.7	531.2
Exports	510.3	941.0
Imports	802.4	1315.1
GDP at market prices	3,575.8	4,558.4

Table 4: GDP by expenditure at constant prices (EGP billion)

Component	Q3 23/24	Q3 24/25
Household Consumption	1766.1	1850.6
Government Expenditure	137.1	142.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	299.2	250.5
Exports	260.0	401.5
Imports	469.5	557.3
GDP at market prices	1,992.9	2,088.0