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Egypt's GDP Growth Rate during Q3 FY 2025/26

- **The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development announced that Egypt's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 5.0% in the third quarter (Q3) of FY 2025/26, a notable increase from the 4.8% recorded in the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year. This expansion was primarily driven by robust performance across most economic sectors, as all sectors, with the exception of natural gas activity, recorded positive growth rates. This trend reflects a broadening growth base and the continued improvement in economic activity across sectors.**
- **This performance was achieved despite persistent regional geopolitical tensions, supply chain disruptions, volatility in oil and gas prices, and pressures associated with rising production costs, underscoring the effectiveness of ongoing structural and economic reforms.**
- **Several sectors recorded positive growth rates, including the Suez Canal (23.6%), Communications and Information Technology (20.3%), Insurance (9%), Restaurants and Hotels (8.3%), Banking (7.0%), Construction (5.2%), Transportation and Storage (4.6%), Non-oil Manufacturing (3.5%), Health (4.4%), and Education (4.0%). This performance highlights the diversity of Egypt's productive base and the multiplicity of its growth drivers, supporting the sustainability of economic growth.**
- **Manufacturing remained the largest contributor to GDP growth, contributing 1.0 percentage point (PP) to the overall 5.0% growth rate. It was followed by Communications and Information Technology, which contributed 0.7 percentage points, and Wholesale and Retail Trade, which also contributed 0.7 percentage points. This structure reflects the continued strength of the manufacturing sector as a key engine of growth, alongside the increasing role of service sectors in supporting economic performance.**
- **The Suez Canal recorded its third consecutive quarter of recovery at 23.6%, supported by the regular flow of maritime traffic, the uninterrupted provision of navigation services despite ongoing regional tensions, and the efforts of the Suez Canal Authority to encourage shipping through the Canal.**
- **The Communications and Information Technology activity recorded strong growth of 20.3% during the third quarter, driven by the expansion of telecommunications and digital services, as well as rising demand for internet and technology solutions, further strengthening its position as one of the key drivers of economic growth.**
- **Financial and insurance services continued to expand, supported by efforts to promote financial inclusion and the wider adoption of digital solutions. This was reflected in the**

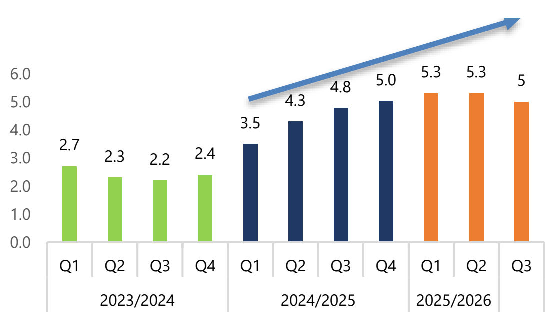
strong growth rates achieved by the banking and insurance sectors, which grew by 7.0% and 9%, respectively.

- The Restaurants and Hotels sector recorded positive growth of 8.3% during Q3 FY2025/26, supported by the government's continued efforts to promote tourism and enhance inbound air traffic to Egypt.
- On the other hand, the Extraction sector continued its contraction, albeit at a moderated pace of 0.9% during the third quarter of FY2025/26. However, the pace of contraction moderated significantly compared to previous quarters. While natural gas activity declined by 7.9% (a significant improvement from the 20.5% contraction in the corresponding quarter of the previous year). Meanwhile, petroleum activity expanded by 0.7%, marking its first growth since Q1 FY 2023/24, compared to a contraction of 9.5% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.
- This improvement reflects the intensification of drilling and exploration programs, which have contributed to increasing oil and gas production in recent months, in addition to the government's settlement of outstanding dues owed to foreign partners, which is expected to support petroleum investments during the coming quarters.
- Regarding the Nominal GDP, it reached approximately EGP 5.2 trillion in Q3 FY 2025/26, up from EGP 4.6 trillion in the corresponding period, reflecting improved domestic expenditure levels, supported by higher levels of consumption and investment.
- The Egyptian economy recorded real GDP growth of 5.0% at constant prices. Household consumption remained the dominant driver, contributing 6.1 pp to overall growth.
- Investment witnessed a marked improvement during the quarter, with total investment rising to EGP 637 billion, driven primarily by the growth of private investment, which recorded higher growth rates than public investment. This reflects the continued efforts to strengthen the role of the private sector in driving economic activity.
- Private investment continued to strengthen its position within the overall investment structure, accounting for approximately 65% of total investment during the quarter, while the share of public investment declined to 35%. This development indicates the growing role of the private sector in investment activity, in line with the government's efforts to enhance private sector participation and implement public investment governance policies.
- The External sector remained a drag on growth, with net exports contributing negatively by 5.1 pp. This was due to a 7.2% contraction in exports, while imports increased by 14.2%. This reflects stronger demand for imports associated with consumption and investment activities, alongside continued pressures on the export sector.

Egypt's GDP recorded a growth rate of 5.0% in the third quarter of FY2025/26, compared to 4.8% in the corresponding quarter of FY2024/25. This upward trajectory was underpinned by robust performance across most economic sectors, with all activities posting positive growth (except natural gas). Such broad-based gains reflect a structural improvement in the economy's productive capacity and a more resilient, diversified growth profile.

This performance was achieved against a backdrop of significant headwinds, including regional geopolitical instability, global supply chain disruptions, and heightened volatility in energy markets. Despite these external shocks and rising input costs, the economy's growth trajectory remained intact, bolstered by the ongoing implementation of structural reforms and targeted initiatives to enhance national competitiveness and stimulate investment.

Figure 1: Quarterly Growth Rates of GDP at Constant Prices (FY2023/2024 – 2025/2026)



Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

Manufacturing remained the primary driver of economic expansion, contributing 1.0 percentage point (pp) to the 5.0% growth rate. High-value service sectors also played a critical role, with Communications and Information Technology and Wholesale and Retail Trade each adding 0.7 pp to the total. This sectoral composition highlights a balanced growth model, where a strong industrial base is increasingly complemented by dynamic service activities, ensuring long-term economic sustainability.

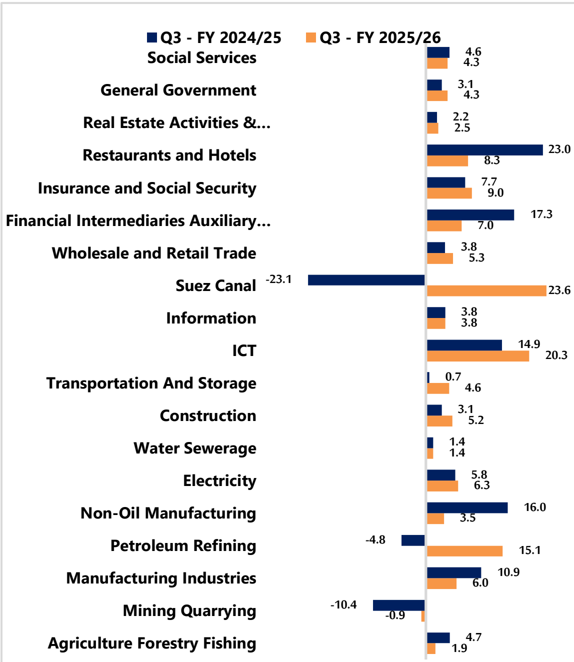
The financial and insurance services sector maintained its expansionary momentum, fueled by government-led financial inclusion initiatives and the accelerated adoption of digital solutions. This was evidenced by the robust performance of the banking and insurance segments, which posted growth rates of 7.0% and 9.0%, respectively.

The economic performance recorded during the third quarter was consistent with the decline in inflation rates, as average inflation fell to 13.5% during the third quarter of the current fiscal year, compared with 16.5% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This contributed to supporting households' purchasing power and improving domestic demand, which in turn had a positive impact on economic growth.

Sectoral Growth Rate in Q3 2025/26

The third quarter of FY 2025/26 was characterized by robust growth across several key economic activities. Both productive and service sectors recorded positive growth rates, collectively reinforcing the economy's overall expansion during the period (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Sectoral Growth Rate (%) (Q3_FY2024/25 - 2025/26)

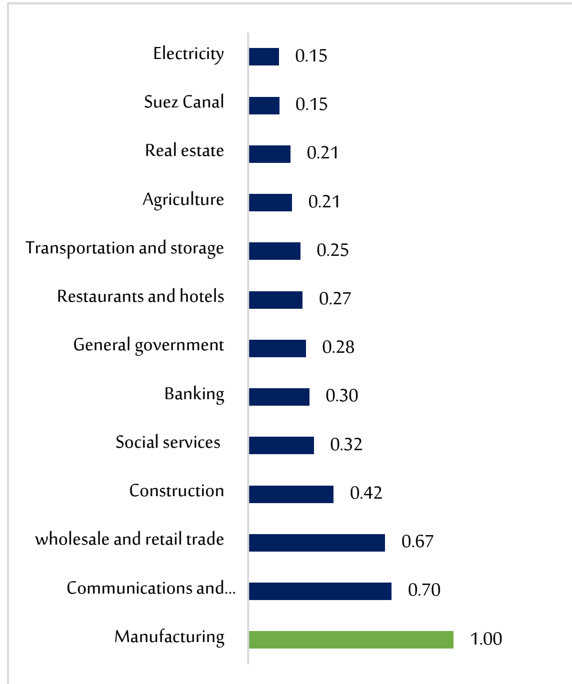


Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Manufacturing remains a cornerstone of Egypt's economic growth, serving as the largest single contributor to GDP during the quarter. The sector added 1.0 percentage point (pp) to the 5.0% growth rate (Figure 3). The sector recorded an overall growth rate of 6.0% in Q3 FY2025/26, driven by a 3.5% expansion in non-oil manufacturing and a significant 15.1% surge in petroleum refining activity.

This performance reflects a strategic structural shift in domestic production toward high-value added activities with enhanced export potential. The sector's resilience was supported by continued expansion in several key industries, higher industrial output, strengthening domestic demand, and a recovery in demand across several external markets.

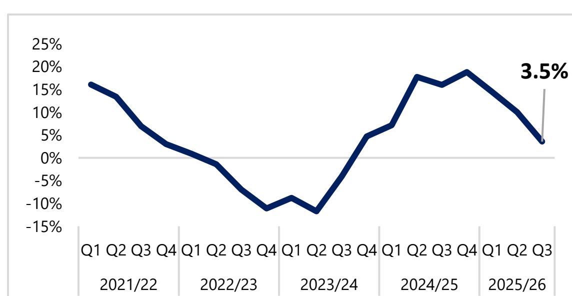
Figure 3: Contribution to GDP Growth (pp) during Q3 FY2025/26



Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

The growth in non-oil manufacturing was underpinned by a steady increase in industrial production. This is reflected in the Non-Oil Industrial Production Index, which posted an average growth rate of 3.5% during the third quarter. Notable industrial outperformance was observed in several industries, including: wood products (68%), motor vehicles (27%), chemical products (15%), pharmaceutical products (10%), food products (7%), and paper products (4%).

Figure 4: Industrial Production Index Growth Rate



Source: CAPMAS

The robust growth observed in the manufacturing sector particularly within the motor vehicles, chemicals, machinery, and equipment industries **is a direct result of strategic policies aimed at deepening local manufacturing and accelerating industrial localization**. Targeted incentives to stimulate domestic production, coupled with expanded financing facilities for industrial enterprises, have significantly enhanced national productive capacity and bolstered sectoral resilience.

Moreover, the expansion of technology-based industries, particularly the manufacturing and assembly of mobile phones and vehicle components, has strengthened domestic value chains and increased the contribution of the industrial sector to overall economic growth.

This industrial progress is increasingly reflected in the nation's export profile. **Ready-made garment exports** maintained their strong momentum with a **7.0%** growth rate in Q3 FY 2025/26, while **footwear exports** achieved a remarkable **50% surge** during the same period, indicating a growing competitive edge in labor-intensive manufacturing.

The Communications and Information Technology activity sustained its high growth trajectory, expanding by 20.3% during Q3 FY2025/26. This robust performance was underpinned by the continued expansion of core telecommunications services, particularly mobile and internet services, alongside the ongoing increase in data usage and consumption by both individuals and businesses. Growth was also supported by significant progress in the implementation of digital transformation initiatives and the wider adoption of technological solutions across economic and government sectors.

In a key regulatory move, the **National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA)** implemented a directive for mobile network operators to provide complimentary international calling minutes to subscribers. This intervention not only facilitated social connectivity within the region but also drove a significant increase in **cross-border telecommunications traffic** and international call volumes.

Furthermore, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and digital service exports played a pivotal role in sustaining sectoral expansion. Amidst rising global demand for cost-efficient offshore solutions, international firms have increasingly prioritized Egypt as a strategic service hub. This trend is reflected in the steady growth of digital exports, which has strengthened the sector's contribution to service-based foreign exchange receipts and the overall balance of payments.

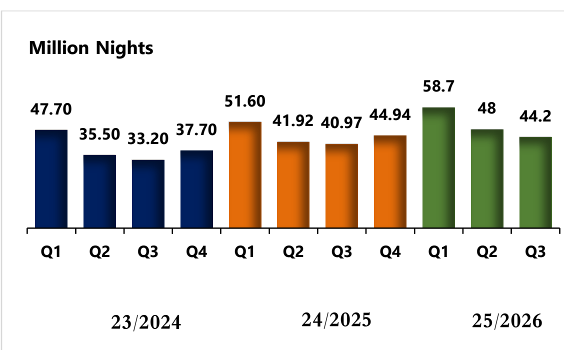
Several other economic activities also recorded positive growth rates during the third quarter of FY2025/26. In this context, the Restaurants and Hotels (**Tourism**) demonstrated strong momentum in Q3 FY2025/26, expanding by 8.3%, supported by the government's continued efforts to promote tourism and enhance inbound air traffic to Egypt through the uninterrupted operation of air transport services, the continued opening of airspace, and the modernization of aviation incentive programs, alongside the introduction of additional incentives to strengthen air connectivity with international markets.

Despite persistent regional geopolitical headwinds, the Egyptian aviation sector maintained **operational continuity**, with the national carrier and regional partners utilizing Egyptian airports as strategic hubs. This operational stability, combined with enhanced connectivity incentives, directly translated into a surge in inbound arrivals.

Growth was further bolstered by a robust recovery in **domestic demand**. Increased participation in recreational activities and a rise in domestic tourism provided a stable counterweight to external fluctuations, significantly improving the sector's overall performance during the quarter.

This positive momentum was reflected in key tourism indicators. For example, the number of **tourist nights** increased to 44.2 million nights during the third quarter of the current fiscal year, compared to 40.8 million nights during the same period of the previous fiscal year, representing growth of 8.3% (Figure 5). Similarly, the number of tourists rose to 4.6 million during the third quarter of the current fiscal year, compared to 3.9 million during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, recording a growth of 15.6%.

Figure 5: Number of tourist nights



Source: CAPMAS

The Suez Canal maintained its strong recovery trajectory, posting its third consecutive quarter of high positive growth at 23.6%. This performance was sustained by the consistent flow of maritime traffic through the Canal, the uninterrupted provision of navigation services despite ongoing regional tensions, and the efforts of the Suez Canal Authority to encourage shipping traffic through the Canal.

This recovery was reflected in key navigation indicators. The total **tonnage of vessels** transiting the Canal increased by 23.6% during the third quarter, reaching **142.9 million** tons compared to approximately 115.6 million tons in the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year (Figure 6).

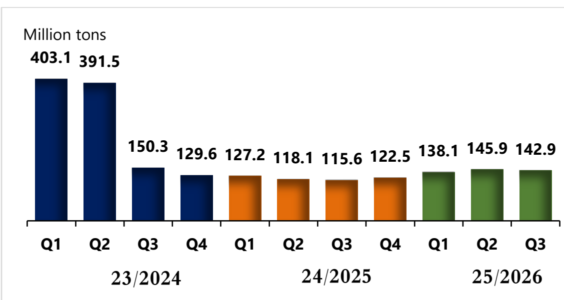
Similarly, Canal revenues also increased by 27.2%, reaching **USD 1.15 billion** in Q3 FY2025/26, compared to approximately USD 901.2 million during the same quarter of FY2024/25. In addition, the **number of vessels** transiting the Canal rose by 11.5% to **3,324 vessels**, compared to 2,981 vessels during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

During March, despite heightened tensions in the Middle East, **vessel tonnage** increased by **21.7%,** reaching 51.5 million tons compared to 42.3 million tons in March 2025. **Canal revenues** rose by **23.3%** to USD 410.2 million, compared to USD 332.8 million in March 2025, while the number of vessels increased by 11.0% to 1,191 vessels, compared to 1,071 vessels during the same month of the previous year.

In this context, the Suez Canal Authority actively sought to restore navigation traffic through the signing of a landmark agreement with Maersk for the return of its fleet to transit the Canal after more than two years of disruptions. Discussions have also progressed with CMA CGM and Hapag-Lloyd regarding the partial or full return of their fleets in the forthcoming period, which is anticipated to further accelerate the recovery in Canal traffic.

On the operational front, the Authority continued implementing a comprehensive package of incentive measures, including extending the 15% discount granted to container ships with a net tonnage exceeding 130,000 tons until March 2026. The Authority is also considering additional incentives linked to cargo volumes and the number of returning vessels. These measures are being implemented alongside a comprehensive development plan encompassing the expansion of the southern section of the Canal, the modernization of the navigation channel, and the enhancement of the Canal's fleet and logistics services. Collectively, these initiatives are expected to improve operational efficiency and reinforce the Canal's competitive position in the global maritime trade landscape.

Figure 6: Tonnage of vessels transiting in the Suez Canal



Source: Suez Canal Authority

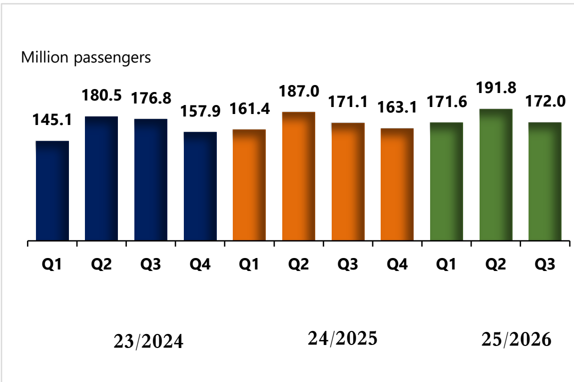
The insurance sector registered robust growth of approximately 9% during Q3 FY2025/26, compared to 7.7% in the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year. This performance was underpinned by the provision of a flexible and supportive regulatory environment that encourages the adoption of financial technology and digital solutions within the insurance sector. It was also supported by the issuance of a broad package of executive regulations and decisions under the Unified Insurance Law.

Furthermore, efforts to expand and diversify insurance distribution channels have been sustained, with products now being offered through post offices, banks, e-commerce platforms, and telecommunications companies, alongside traditional channels. Currently, around 11 insurance companies market their products through the branches of 30 banks across the country. Moreover, the Financial Regulatory Authority continues to strengthen the financial soundness of insurance companies, enhance the framework for technical provisions and reserves, implement IFRS 17 to improve transparency and disclosure and harmonize accounting practices, and introduce measures aimed at improving risk management within the sector.

Furthermore, the Transportation and Storage activity recorded positive growth of 4.6% during the third quarter of FY2025/26, driven by increased passenger and freight transportation activity. This growth was supported by improving economic activity, rising domestic and international trade flows, continued growth in tourism activity, and an increase in the number of travelers passing through Egyptian airports. Ongoing investments in transportation infrastructure and logistics services also contributed to enhancing the sector's efficiency and supporting its growth during the period.

As a result, several sector indicators showed positive performance. The number of railway passengers increased to 61.2 million during the third quarter of the current fiscal year, compared to 59.4 million during the same quarter of the previous fiscal year, representing a growth of 3.0%. Similarly, the number of metro passengers rose to 172 million, compared to 171.1 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year, recording growth of 0.5% (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Number of metro passengers



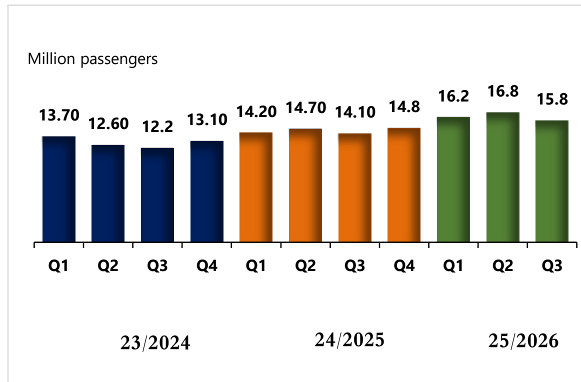
Source: Ministry of Transport.

With regard to maritime transport, cargo throughput at Egyptian ports increased by 2.3%, rising from 31.6 million tons to 30.9 million tons. This growth reflects the continued efforts to develop ports and enhance their operational efficiency. It was also supported by a 35% increase in transit trade activity during the period from January to March 2026 compared with the same period of the previous year, highlighting the growing attractiveness of Egyptian ports, improvements in operational performance, and increasing confidence among global shipping lines in Egypt's transport and logistics services.

As for the air transport sector, the third quarter witnessed a notable increase in both passenger traffic and aircraft movements. The number of air passengers rose to 15.8 million, compared to 14.1 million during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, representing growth of 12.1% (Figure 8). Aircraft movements also increased by 11.8%, reaching approximately 118 thousand flights compared to 105 thousand flights during the corresponding quarter.

This growth was supported by ongoing efforts to modernize the air navigation system through upgrades to technical and technological infrastructure and improvements in air traffic management systems. These developments enabled Egyptian airspace to efficiently accommodate the increase in air traffic density during the period.

Figure 8: Number of air passengers



Source: Ministry of Civil Aviation.

The Electricity activity recorded notable growth of approximately 6.3% during the third quarter of FY2025/26, reflecting rising demand for electrical energy in line with the improvement in economic activity across several various goods-producing and service sectors.

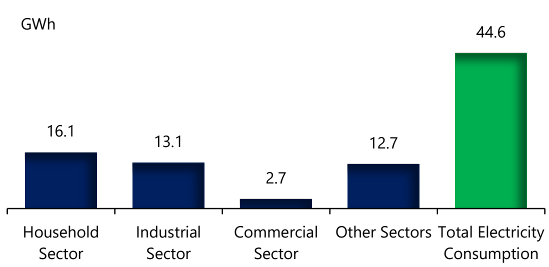
In this context, electricity consumption data by type of use indicate an increase in total consumption, which reached 44.6 GWh during the third quarter (Figure 9).

Commercial consumption recorded the highest growth rate at 12.5%, reaching 2.7 GWh, reflecting increased activity in the trade and services sectors and higher operating rates among commercial establishments. Consumption under the category of "other entities" also grew by 7.2% to reach 12.7 GWh, contributing to the overall increase in electricity demand during the period.

Meanwhile, electricity consumption in the industrial sector rose by 6.2% to 13.1 GWh, consistent with the positive performance of non-oil manufacturing activities during the same quarter and reflecting the continued expansion of production activity and higher factory utilization rates. Household electricity consumption also increased by 4.7%, reaching 16.1 GWh. However, this growth rate remained lower than those recorded in the goods-producing and service sectors, indicating that the growth of the electricity sector during the third quarter was driven primarily by the expansion of economic and productive activities rather than by household consumption.

This distribution confirms that the electricity sector continued to play a supportive role in economic growth, benefiting from the recovery of productive and commercial activities and the increasing demand for energy required to sustain economic expansion.

Figure 9: Electricity consumption during Q3 2025/26



Source: Egypt Electricity Holding Company.

In addition to the sectors discussed above, several other economic activities recorded positive growth rates during the third quarter of FY2025/26. Financial intermediation, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Public Administration, and Social Services grew by 7.0%, 5.3%, 4.3%, and 4.3%, respectively.

This performance highlights the continued diversification of the sources of economic growth, supported by the positive performance of both goods-producing and service sectors. It also reflects the resilience of the Egyptian economy and the broadening base of activities contributing to economic growth.

On the other hand, **the extraction activity continued to record negative growth, contracting by 0.9% during the third quarter of FY2025/26.** However, the pace of contraction moderated compared to previous quarters, as natural gas activity declined by 7.9%, compared to a contraction of 20.5% during the corresponding period of the previous year. In contrast, petroleum activity **recorded positive growth of 0.7%,** marking its first expansion since the first quarter of FY2023/24, compared to a contraction of 9.5% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

In this context, domestic natural gas production declined to approximately 7.4 million tons during the third quarter, compared to 8.04 million tons in the corresponding quarter of FY2024/25, representing a decrease of 7.9%. Meanwhile, domestic production of crude oil, condensates, and LPG increased to 6.36 million tons during the quarter, compared to 6.32 million tons in the corresponding quarter of FY2024/25, recording a growth rate of 0.7%.

The moderation in the pace of contraction within the extraction sector reflects the government's concerted efforts to restore investor confidence and stimulate capital inflows. A decisive milestone in this recovery was the full settlement of outstanding arrears owed to foreign partners totaling approximately USD 6.1 billion as of June 2024. This resolution has removed a significant barrier to investment and re-established Egypt as a reliable partner in the global energy market.

Simultaneously, intensified **drilling and exploration programs** have begun to yield tangible results. Recent months have seen the addition of **83 new oil and gas discoveries** and the integration of **363 wells** into the national production map. Looking ahead, the sector's growth strategy is underpinned by an ambitious exploration plan, including the drilling of **101 exploratory wells** in the current year with an estimated investment of **USD 1.3 billion**. This forms part of a broader long-term roadmap targeting the completion of **484 wells by 2030**.

These operational advancements are further supported by the launch of advanced **seismic survey programs** and an **international bidding round in the Red Sea**. Collectively, these initiatives are expected to drive higher production levels, expand national reserves, and significantly enhance the sector's attractiveness for future foreign direct investment (FDI).

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Components

At current prices, the value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased from approximately **EGP 4.6 trillion** in the third quarter of FY 2024/2025 to around **EGP 5.2 trillion** in the third quarter of FY 2025/2026, reflecting an improvement in domestic spending levels, supported by higher consumption and investment.

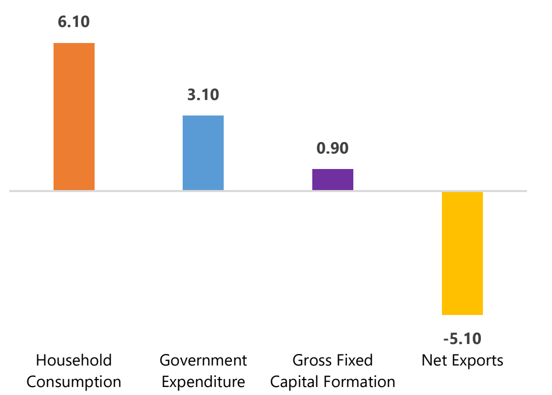
In this context, **household consumption** increased from approximately EGP 4.2 trillion to **EGP 4.9 trillion**, alongside a rise in **imports** from around EGP 1.3 trillion to **EGP 1.5 trillion**. **Investment and inventories** also grew from EGP 531.2 billion to **EGP 637 billion**, while **government current expenditure** increased from EGP 253.8 billion to **EGP 304.1 billion**. In addition, **exports** rose from EGP 911.8 billion to **EGP 943.4 billion.**

At constant prices, GDP increased from approximately EGP 2.09 trillion to around EGP 2.19 trillion during the comparison period, recording a real growth rate of 5%. This real growth was driven primarily by domestic demand, particularly household consumption, which remained the main engine of economic activity. Household consumption contributed about **6.1 percentage points** to overall growth, reflecting the continued strength of domestic demand (Figure 10).

Government consumption demonstrated a significantly enhanced role in supporting macroeconomic stability, with its contribution to GDP growth rising to **3.1 percentage points (pp)**, up from a marginal **0.3 pp** in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This shift reflects a more proactive fiscal stance aimed at sustaining essential services and supporting the broader economic recovery.

Simultaneously, **Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) and changes in inventories** posted a substantial turnaround. This component contributed **0.9 pp** to overall growth, a stark improvement from the **2.4 pp negative contribution** recorded during the same period last year. This pivot from contraction to expansion is a critical indicator of **recovering investment activity** and strengthening business confidence within the Egyptian market. The return to positive investment contribution suggests that both public and private entities are increasingly committing capital to productive assets, laying the groundwork for sustained long-term growth.

Figure 10: Contribution to GDP Growth by Expenditure Components in Percentage Points (Q3 FY25/2026)



Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

On the other hand, **net exports** recorded a negative contribution of approximately **5.1 percentage points**, indicating that they continued to exert downward pressure on economic growth as imports grew faster than exports at constant prices.

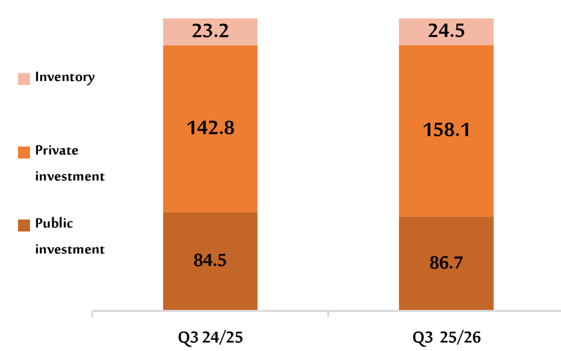
With regard to total investment, the data indicate a continued improvement in investment activity during the third quarter of FY 2025/2026. The private sector played an increasingly important role in driving investment activity, reflecting its growing contribution to economic growth and reinforcing its position as a key engine of economic expansion.

Total investment at current prices increased to approximately **EGP 637 billion**, compared with about EGP 531.2 billion in the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year. At constant prices, total investment reached **EGP 269.4 billion**, up from EGP 250.5 billion, recording a growth rate **of 7.5% compared to the same quarter last year**.

With regard to the composition of investment, the data indicate that the growth in total investment during the third quarter was driven primarily **by the expansion of private investment**, which recorded a growth rate of **10.7%** compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. In contrast, **public investment increased at a more modest rate of 2.7%** (Figure 11).

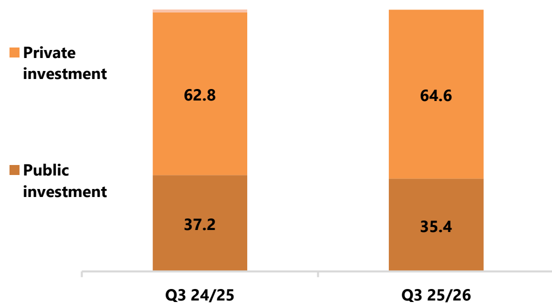
The upward trend in the share of **private investment** in total investment continued, with its contribution rising to **65% of total investment** in the third quarter of FY 2025/2026. However, the share of public investment declined relatively, accounting for 35% of total investment during the same quarter (Figure 12).

Figure 11: Total investments at constant prices (billion pounds)



Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Figure 12: Investments implemented (%)



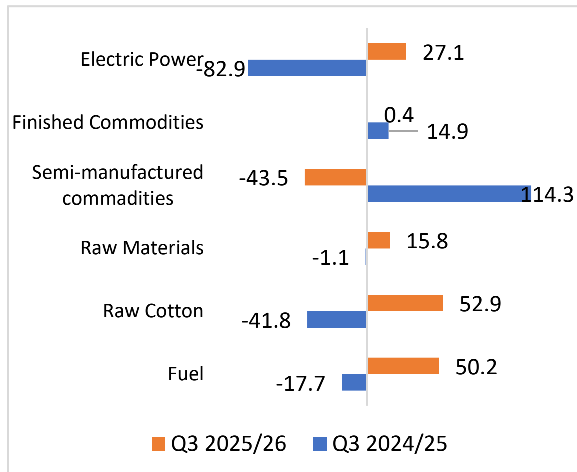
Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Overall, these developments reflect a strengthening investment environment and an increasing share of productive investments, enhancing the economy's productive capacity and supporting sustainable economic growth over the medium term.

As for the **external sector**, the data indicate a widening gap between exports and imports during the third quarter of FY 2025/2026. At constant prices, **exports of goods and services** contracted, recording **a negative growth rate of 7.2%**, while **imports of goods and services increased by 14.2%**. This trend reflects stronger demand for imports associated with consumption and investment activities, alongside the persistent challenges facing the export sector. This led to a negative contribution from net exports to overall GDP growth.

On the export side, the decline in total exports was primarily attributable to the marked contraction in Semi-Manufactured goods, which recorded a decrease of 43.5% in Q3 FY 2025/26, compared to a notable growth of 114.3% in the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year. This downturn was driven by a decrease in exports of key commodity groups within this category, most notably Ferro-Silicon (61.4%), Sodium Soda (11.2%), and Plastics in Primary Forms (7.6%), which together account for approximately 15.0% of the total category. Conversely, several export groups registered notable growth during the same period, including Raw Cotton (52.9%), Fuel (50.2%), Electricity (27.1%), and Raw Materials (15.8%), as shown in (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Growth Rates of Export by Manufacturing Degree



Source: CAPMAS

On the import side, all major end-use categories recorded positive growth during Q3 FY 2025/26, as follows: Intermediate Commodities (32.7%), Fuel (15.9%), Investment Commodities (14.5%), and Durable Consumer Commodities (13.8%), as shown in (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Growth Rates of Imports by Usage Degree

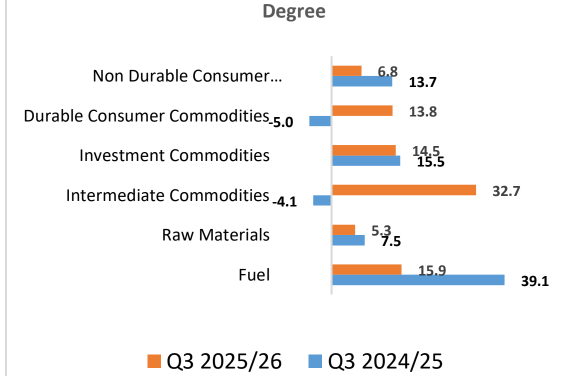


Table 1: GDP growth rate (at constant prices) (%)

Economic activities	Q3 2025/2026	Q3 2024/2025
Agriculture Forestry Fishing	1.85	4.7
Mining Quarrying	-0.90	-10.38
A. Petroleum	0.67	-9.52
B. Gas	-7.86	-20.5
c. Other Extraction	4.08	3.4
Manufacturing Industries	6.00	10.87
petroleum Refining	15.07	-4.78
Other Manufacturing	3.55	16.03
Electricity	6.31	5.76
Water Sewerage	1.41	1.41
Construction	5.17	3.13
Transportation and Storage	4.55	0.69
Communication	20.28	14.9
Information	3.80	3.80
Suez Canal	23.62	-23.09
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5.30	3.76
Financial Intermediaries Auxiliary Services	7.00	17.34
Social Security and Insurance	9.00	7.70
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	8.29	22.97
Real Estate Activities	2.46	2.17
A. Real Estate Ownership	2.01	1.74
B. Business Services	3.49	3.16
General Government	4.27	3.13
Social Services	4.26	4.63
A. Education	3.95	5.84
B. Health	4.37	3.99
C. Other Services	4.52	4.01
Total GDP (Total Gross Value Added)	4.95	4.75
Net indirect taxes	124.86	118.22
GDP growth rate	4.99	4.77

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وزارة التخطيط والتنمية الاقتصادية

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

Economic activities	Q3 2025/2026	Q3 2024/2025
Agriculture Forestry Fishing	835,938.9	729,648.9
Mining Quarrying	296,774.2	291,489.3
A. Petroleum	124,923.3	120,720.9
B. Gas	70,334.5	78,741.1
c. Other Extraction	101,516.4	92,027.3
Manufacturing Industries	860,710.2	710,099.1
petroleum Refining	265,202.5	172,544.8
Other Manufacturing	595,507.8	537,554.3
Electricity	89,037.0	75,457.1
Water Sewerage	17,349.9	16,963.7
Construction	547,833.4	455,877.6
Transportation and Storage	273,590.1	242,559.5
Communication	120,538.4	99,685.4
Information	14,248.8	13,654.7
Suez Canal	49,099.6	40,009.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	602,281.9	512,003.7
Financial Intermediaries Auxiliary Services	188,863.5	157,995.4
Social Security and Insurance	31,683.0	26,019.7
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	168,192.7	137,871.8
Real Estate Activities	374,276.2	307,524.6
A. Real Estate Ownership	266,617.3	206,413.4
B. Business Services	107,658.9	101,111.2
General Government	196,149.1	228,086.0
Social Services	350,529.0	288,786.0
A. Education	105,303.7	86,638.2
B. Health	158,997.8	128,670.0
C. Other Services	86,227.5	73,477.8
Total GDP (Total Gross Value Added)	5,017,095.7	4,333,731.7

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

Component	Q3 2025/2026
Household Consumption	**4,899.4**
Government Expenditure	**304.1**
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**637.0**
Exports	**943.4**
Imports	**1,540.4**
GDP at market prices	**5,243.4**

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

Component	Q3 25/26
Household Consumption	**1989.8**
Government Expenditure	**207.1**
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	**269.4**
Exports	**360.9**
Imports	**635.1**
GDP at market price	**2,192.1**
Growth rate of GDP at market prices	**5%**